PAPEL PERIODICO DE LA HAVANA

Del Jueves 7 de Enero de 1802.

REFLEXIONES QUE TRATAN SOBRE EL Discurso de la Educacion de las Mugeres.

Jamas las luces de la filosofía serán mas útiles, que quando se hagan comunes, y se propaguen por todas las clases del estado. El Periódico destinado por su naturaleza á estar en manos de todos, es la obra mas propia para extenderlas y propagarlas. En lugar de tratados sobre algunas ciencias, conocidas solo por una pequeña parte de ciudadanos, seria conveniente se publicasen en este Periódico várias reflexiones filosóficas sobre materias útiles á la Sociedad.

El Papel sobre la educacion de las mugeres llena perfectamente este objeto: la educacion de las mugeres tan descuidada en nuestros tiempos es una de las cosas mas interesantes: depende de ella quasi la felicidad general, por que está á cargo de las mugeres la educacion física, y mucha parte de la moral de la juventud de ambos sexos, y sabemos tambien que ellas son las que forman nuestras primeras ideas dificiles ó imposibles de borrarse en lo sucesivo. He leido y analizado con gusto este tratado sobre la educacion de las mugeres por el Sr. V. y descubierto con la mayor complasencia verdades útiles, y poco conocidas: este autor tan modesto, como ilustrado, parece escasearnos sus sabias producciones: el amor á la humanidad, el bien universal de la Sociedad, con el que está el suyo tan intimamente unido, debian moverle á continuar sus reflexiones, ilustrando mas, y mas la materia que se propuso tratar; su trabajo tendria la grata recompensa de verse reformar la educacion de las mugeres.

En tanto que el Sr. V. se dispone á continuar su comenzado asunto, permítasenos algunas reflexiones sobre él. De los diversos autores que lo han tratado, unos pretenden que las mugeres sean literatas, otros las quieren enteramente ignorantes. Yo no creo que las mugeres hayan nacido para profundizar los encumbrados arcanos, pero mucho menos para pasar su vida en una estupida ignorancia; el padre que solo quiere que su hija sea profunda literata, que la dedica exclusivamente al estudio de las ciencias, será igualmente re-

prehensible, que el que la priva de toda instruccion. Sepamos quales son los oficios de las mugeres en la Sociedad, y nos será facil conocer sus deberes, ú obligaciones: la economia, el manejo, las disposiciones domesticas, el cuydado, la crianza de los hijos, tales son los sagrados deberes de una madre de familia: como compañera del esposo, le aconseja, le propone lo mas conveniente, alivia y mitiga sus pesares; su modestia, su honestidad, su virtud la hacen dueña de su corazon, y un agradable y risueño rostro, forman sus placeres y delicias.

Una muger que disputa sobre Enclides, y Newton, que á la mañana hace una estrofa, y por la tarde traduce á Sapho, ú Anacreonte, que pasa toda la noche en una tertulia de literátos, ó en el silencio de su gavinete, revolviendo libros y manuscritos, ¿ podrá llenar estos deberes, ni cumplir estas obligaciones ?

Una joven criada en el retiro de su casa, educada por unos padres sabios, y virtuosos, llena de juicio, y prudencia, dotada de virtud, no será mas sabia, muger mas admirable, esposa mas amable que la que traduce el Griego, publica libros, y rima idilios ? Las habilidades propias de su sexo, el conocimiento del por menor económico de su casa, no le serán mas útiles, que las profundas demostraciones del Algebra ?

Pero por mucha virtud que tenga una muger, por muy bellas qualidades que reuna, tal vez no podrá evitar muchas preccupaciones, y errores dañosos á ella misma, á su familia, y sus hijos; solo una instruccion, un talento cultivado, la pueden libertar de ellos. Pero resta saber si la educacion de unos padres despreocupados, el trato de una Sociedad escogida, si el estudio del mundo no las ilustrarán mas que los mejores libros ? además quando yo pretendo que las mugeres no sean grandes literatas, no quiero privarlas de toda instruccion, es necesario que conozcan hasta cierto punto las ciencias, y los libros, para formar una conversacion útil y agradable.

Noticias particulares de la Havana.

Aviso

De órden del Señor Gobernador y. Capitan General, se suplica lo siguiente para que llegue á noticia de los interesados y verifiquen su cumplimiento.

Todos los nacionales ó extrangeros que no se hallaren autorisados para residir en esta Isla en conformidad de las Leyes y órdenes Soberanas, saldrán de ella en el termino de un Mes, apercibidos de que no executandolo asi, serán tratados con la severidad que previenen aquellas, muy particularmente los que en su contravencion se exercitan en tratar y contratar.

Este termino será de dos Meses, para los que tuvieren cuentas pendientes con motivo de los Buques Neutrales que han introduc

do viveres y algunos otros efectos durante la guerra; pero estando ya libres estos mares desde el dia once inclusive del Mes proximo pasado de Diciembre, debieron desde entonces dar corte á sus cuentas los que las tuvieren y por consiguiente es tiempo muy suficiente el señalado para su conclusion.

Los Señores Magistrados, Alcaldes de barrio, y Capitanes de Partidos están encargados del cumplimiento de lo expresado.

Ventas de haciendas. Una casa de tablas situada en la Plazuela del Palacio de Regla, Don Antonio Barros dará razon.

Otra de mamposteria y teja, en la calle de Ricla casa de Don Rafael Rodriguez.

Otra de guano y embarrado nueva inmediata á la calzada de Guadalupe, en la esquina del hoyo de Artemisa.

Un solar extramuros se vende ó se cambia por una negra buena cocinera; en la casa de Don Nicolás de Rivas.

De esclavos. Un negro de 30 añs: sano y sin tachas en 400 ps: frente al oficio de Real Hacienda, número 233.

Una negra general en 500 ps: y otra criolla en 400 en el portal de la Virgen del Rosario, casa n. 151.

Otra buena lavandera y regular cocinera coartada en 450 ps: en la calle del Tejadillo n. 23.

Otra de 16 años con principios de lavandera y cocinera, sana y sin tachas en 400 ps: en la calle nueva del Sto. Christo n. 9.

Otra en la calle de Sta Catalina n. 86,

Otra cocinera lavandera y costurera sana y sin tachas en 600 ps, y otra coartada en 300, en la calle de O-Reilly frente al Dr. Fernandez.

Un mulato propio para page en 400 ps. en la calle de Aguiar n. 121.

De carruages. Una volante que no ha rodado, en la casa que está frente á la puerta del Arsenal.

Otras dos fuertes, en la plazuela de S. Juan de Dios á la otra puerta de Don Carlos Sanches.

Otra propia para alquiler con silla de guarnicion, en la calle de las Damas n. 5.

Otra de medio uso con todos sus avios, baxo la casa del Dr. Solloso.

Otra de buen uso en precio comodo, en la casa de D. Manuel Torrelli.

De alhajas muebles y otros efectos.

Una comoda de caoba, en la calle de Aguiar n. 121.

Una papelera de caoba, otra chica con su mesita, y dos mesas de caoba, en la calle de S. Ignacio n. 106.

Un piano de buenas voces en 200 ps, en la calle del Inquisidor n. 111.

Quatro arañas, y várias bañaderas de diferentes tamaños, á precios comodos, en la calle de la Amargura casa de Mr Perquete.

Guarniciones para mulas de volantes con herrage plateado aprecio comodo, baxo la casa de Don

Francisco Basave.

Una cama dorada, un escaparate dorado, espejos, sobremesas, sillas á la inglesa, butaques, mesas de caoba, y otros vários muebles de casa, en el quartel de S. Telmo.

En la plazuela de S. Juan de Dios á la otra puerta de Don Carlos Sanches, se vende una bañadera forrada de refilla á la inglesa.

De animales. Se avisa al público como se hallan en el corral de Consejo un caballo y una mula los que se han de rematar el Viernes.

Alquileres. Se alquila un alto en la calle de cuba á la otra puerta de la botica.

Compras. Se solicita un alambique, en la calle de Aguiar n, 28.

Noticias sueltas. El que quisiere acomodar un hombre de mayordomo ó mozo de tienda, acuda á esta Imprenta.

En la Cabaña se hallan de venta dos negras de todo servicio, la una con su cria, y un negrito propio para la mano,

Pérdidas. Quien supiere de un negro nombrado Joseph Antonio que anda huido desde el dia 17 de Agosto, es de una estatura regular, ocurra á la esquina de teja en la calzada.

El que supiere de una cañita de puño de oro que se extravió la noche del 31 del pasado, acuda á la casa de Don Joseph Maria Chacon donde gratificarán á quien lo entregare.

El que huviere hallado una b villa de resorte en esta Imp. grati carán á quien la entregare en ñando la compañera.

En la calle del Aguacate de B len junto á la botica de Don J Candamo gratificarán á quien en gare una mesa con un tunico mursulina, tres varas de pun finas, y várias menudencias.

Hallazgos. El que huviere p dido un anillo de brillantes oc ra á la casa de Don Manuel B que.

Entradas de Embarcaciones

Dia 1 de Nueva Orleans en dias Faluchо español S. Fran co de Padua, su Capitan Gila con brea y alquitran.

Salidas. Dia 1 para Puerto Ri Goleta española el Felipo, su C tan Viñola, con tabaco y miel.

Para Cartagena Goleta espa la Union su Capitan Vach, con veres

Dia 2 para Campeche Bergan español Sta Barbara su Capi Garcia, con viveres.

Dia 3 para Trugillo Goleta pañola S. Pedro su Capitan cia, con viveres.

Para Nueba Orleans Goleta pañola la Voladora su Capitan ran, con viveres.

Mañana Viernes se abrirá venta de 152 negros bozales ha conducido el Bergantin D marqués Anna, en los barra que corrian por cuenta de D. F Allwood, á las 10 de la ma

Con permiso del superior Gobierno.

Havana, Mar. 17. 1802.

Sir,

My last addrss was of the 20. Janz. in which I informed you of the precarious tenure under which the remnant of our Trade to this island was held — that the admission of our Vessels had become reduced to a System of tedious & expensive negotiation.

Those which were then in waiting for a further decree were afterwards joined by others 'till they amounted to, near, the number of Fifty; — which were called the "2d. Class" & finally incurred the additional Expense of two (making six) p.Cent on the amount of the Invoices of the Cargoes. Nearly the same Number followed those, & were three weeks in waiting for the 3d. Decision; — on which a similar loss was sustained in regard to the above premium — the damage Cargoes (particularly provisions) receive in a warm climate; — the ordinary Expense of Vessels — & the interest of Capital employed. And the further Effect of this kind of Embargo upon our Vessels was, that by creating a great influx of Merchandize & provisions at once into the market, & the necessity many were under of disposing of them immediately, the Spaniards supplied themselves almost on their own terms: — and I will venture to pronounce them the most ruinous voyages ever made to this island. —

Many

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Many

Many causes, produced by the peace, combine
in effecting a submission of our citizens to this injustice
The vast quantity of European Merchandize imported int
& on hand, in the United States, and only saleable in the W. I
markets; — the loss which must therefore ensue on returning
Goods; — and the advantage of changing the nature of the
Capital, so employed, even at a considerable sacrifice.

Even those terms of admission however have
at length closed: — and for about ten days past an Int
even into the Harbor, has been vigorously denied.

Previously thereto, every person rested (if it could be
so termed) on that precarious State which, without poi
-ting to any period of termination, seemed, solely, calcul
-ted to serve the avaricious purposes of an abandoned Ad
-ministration, & the total destruction of American concer

During the whole of those occurrence
I have endeavored to effect a readier & less injurious
admission of our Vessels, — but with too little success.

The natural disposition of the Governor which I ha
ever found, & stated, to be inclining to things fair & equit
, has in almost every instance, been counterbalanced by hi
caution & timidity. His desire to do rightly has b
accompanied by that hesitation in its execution which h
enabled others of his administration having less equitab
& less honorable views, to take an undue advantage thereof
make their conception to the measures which were finally
adopted, an affair of compromise & bargain upon the urgent nee
of the American traders!

Wit

With such insidious & distracting Counsellors about him it could scarcely be expected to happen otherwise than that my own Intentions, & the actual Tendency of his Excellys original purposes, should be obstructed or entirely defeated.

The Circumstance which finally produced an absolute refusal of Admission to our Vessels was occasioned, as it would appear, in a great measure by the representations of a respectable class of Merchants here (the most so as to property) principally connected in the Trade between the Mother-Country & the Colonies; which stated the Consequence of admitting the Americans to supply the Market, to be an obstacle, if not an exclusion, of their own citizens. They appealed in the first instance to the Royal Chamber of Commerce of this Island, intreating their interference, & that they would transmit their Remonstrances to the Court of Madrid.

The communication by American Vessels being thus entirely closed, the Consideration that arose once more was, how the existing Accounts were to be settled & the balances due to our Citizens remitted? and upon those points I had again several conferences with his Excellcy but not with any satisfactory conclusion.

Furnished with the Arguments used by the Party in opposition, he replied that as the Trade had never been open, but only suffered; and as the Americans knew the Terms upon which the Intercourse was held, they could not, or should not, have extended any Concern beyond the exact

of

of a very short period to adjust: that under this Idea
& with this view, sufficient time & notice had already be
allowed.

It was in vain I answered those argum
by stating that an Intercourse, even on the tenure mentio
, which had been protracted to the length this had, must
in the natural & ordinary course of things have occasio
many Engagements & Contracts, & actual Shipments of m
tual Interest or concern, of a nature & magnitude no
within the command of so short a time to arrange;
that property unsold, & unliquidated Balances to a
very large amount, were known to exist at this mom

It was then observed by the Governor that m
of Correspondence would be found thro' those Vessels w
Spanish Colors which would be permitted to transpo
certain Articles, such as Lumber, Horses, Utensils fo
Plantations &c: and that the Merchants of the plac
properly empowered, would, no doubt, make a satisfa
ry settlement of existing concerns.

There was no difficulty in appealing to his Exc
own knowledge of the Delays & Hopes always attending o
settlement of Accounts, & recovery of property, where one of
parties was so much left to his own choice of the tim
means, as in the case now suggested.

I proposed to his Excelly the expediency of prop
of permitting such of our Vessels to come, in Ballast o
as, it should be made satisfactorily to appear, were dis
for the sole purpose of conveying the American propert
hence; for that I saw no other possible means of effe
it.

The

This was opposed on the ground of impopibility of getting over the restricting orders of this Government, & the liability it would occasion to him for censure from others claiming similar privileges or indulgence

We thus remained placed in a state of things the most difficult & embarrassing. Our Vessels for several Days have not been permitted even to enter the Harbour, & no persons being in consequence permitted to board them, we could not procure the advices which might have been dispatched by them from the U. States. Even Vessels in distrip have been ordered off by the Commandant of the Castle. On complaining of these Hardships to the Governor, he absolutely denied such a breach of hospitality; — but I was, too well, enabled to assure His Excelly that, altho' I had no doubts of his own humanity, & that the reports of his officers would be different, vessels in the predicament I had stated, had been seen, from the shore, refused an admittance. He engaged to see into this matter, & give more particular orders.

As it was generally & confidently reported & believed that the Order of Janry. for the departure of strangers would be immediately enforced, I took occasion to acquaint the Governor that I expected that such an instance would not be added to the inconveniences we already felt; but that he would adhere to his original promise of giving such an extension in regard to

Residents

residents as should be found absolutely necessary. —
He promised to give the required accommodation
I had been more particularly appris
of the Intentions of the Government by a Licence for two V
=sels which had arrived, or might arrive, at the Port of Tri
dad in this island from the U.States; signed by the Governo
& Intendant, & conditioning that the Seamen of those Vess
if foreigners (as was expected) should be immediately deliver
over to the Marine Department, that measures might be
taken for conveying them, "according to Law", out of the Cou
That licence was given to some foreigners for services
dered the Government at Trinidad; copies of which, certif
by the Notary of the Custom-House, were brought to procur
my testimony to his signature; but which, for very cogen
reasons, I of course refused.

With all the barriers to our Trad
there is at this moment a very severe demand for
provisions. It is ascertained, that there is not mo
than a month's supply (if that) of flour in the port
where the consumption is at least five Thousand b
=rels. Representations thereof have been mad
to the Governor, but as yet without effect; this it
generally allowed that, for a considerable time to com
they have no certain resource but in the U.States.
In the Mother-Country, as every one
confirms, there is not Enterprize or ability sufficient
to

promise any supplies :— and the inconsiderable quantity imported in time of peace from the Country of Mexico thro' the port of Vera Cruz, cannot be looked for ;- for the Farmers, having no Export in war, had not sown more than will produce sufficient for their own consumption.

From the best Information I can obtain, the greatest Quantity usually imported from that Quarter in one year amounted to 18th Thousand Pesons, equal to about the same number of barrels. The amount imported, last year, from the U. States was 64,703. barrels.

A very short time must therefore show in still stronger light, their precarious Situation ;- & inevitably lead, I think, to a further admission of our provisions, Lumber, & other articles of the first necessity. —

Having already drawn this Dispatch to a considerable length, I deem it proper to close, with only adding that I shall continue in this quarter so long as I can prove of any real service —, any definite period the present state of affairs does not enable me to ascertain.

I have the Honor to be, Sir,
With sincere Respect,
Your mo: Obd: Servt
Jno Morton

Hon.ble J. Madison
Secr.y of State &c.

Havana. March 17th 1902.

John Morton.

Havana, 24. May. 1802

Sir,

— My last Communication was of the 17th March. Shortly after that date I repaired to the Baths of St. Diego, in the interior of this island, for the benefit of my health; — leaving the business of the Department in the charge of Mr. Vincent Gray, an American Gentleman who has been a considerable time employd therein; & who has Instructions to send for me, by Express, in the Case of any, more than commonly important or difficult occurrence. Nothing of that nature intervened, except the imprisonment, for a few hours, of some Masters of Vessels who had entered the Port, & who, tho' repeatedly ordered, had refused departing therefrom according to the then existing regulation.

Since that time however several of our Vessels have been permitted to remain in expectancy of a further permission to dispose of their Cargoes of provisions; but which notwithstanding the great scarcity of every Article both of foreign & domestic growth, has not yet been granted.

The

The Government appear to have relied upon
-pected Supplies from Vera Cruz & old Spain. With th
importation of about Two thousand Sacks from the form
place (which cost there at the rate of Twenty two Dollars pe
-rel) that source has ceased by a prohibitory Order of the
Mexicin; & from the latter port nothing has been rece
tho much is said to be still expected.

I now enclose the Gazette of th
City, of the 20th inst., containing a second prohibitory Or
respecting the residence of strangers. The Edicts of
King on that subject, as well as every other of a penal n
-ture in the Colonies, are always couched in severe ter
; & the proclamations of his Officers must necessarily
of a similar tenor. The Order of Janry. last has n
in a single instance, that has come to my knowledge
been put in force; — and as the latter has an excepti
to those having special permission to remain, I presum
nothing is to be feared by those having actual occasion
, from past transactions, to continue in the island.

There are at present very few of our Citizens
who remain to be affected by this Decree; but a far
greater number of other foreigners against whom it
have an equal operation.

Having completed the Objects
my last visit, I shall, very shortly, depart from
Island,

Island; leaving the remaining Concerns of the Depart-
ment in the charge of Mr. Gray, who, it may be proper
to mention in addition to my own recommendation,
possesses the Confidence & Friendship of the Gentleman
who (as I learn from his Letter to Mr. G.—) has been ap-
pointed to this station.

The circumstance of my departure, and
nomination of an Agent to remain, will probably bring
the Question as to the residence of an Official character,
in time of peace, to a decision. It has not yet, with
regard to myself, been made the Subject of any explan-
ation. Of that, or any other Information I
may deem necessary, I shall take an opportunity of
speaking further, on the closing of my Concerns in
this quarter.

I remain, Sir, with sincere respect,
Your Ob: & H. Serv.
Jas. Monroe

Hon: Jas. Madison

Master John

May 24th 1802.

Rec'd June 13th —

American Consulate

W. Vincent Gray Esq. Havana 15th. July 1802

Dear Sir, (Copy.)

Being about to depart from this Island, I have thought proper to appoint you Provisional Commercial Agent of the United States for this City & its Dependencies; to act until the President shall otherwise direct.

From the knowledge you already have of the affairs of the Consular Department, it becomes unnecessary for me to give you many Instructions for your Government in matters which will be of nearly a similar Nature, & requiring similar Agency. I leave with you the standing & other Instructions which have been transmitted by this Department; which, aided by your experience will be sufficient Guides in the ordinary Matters which may occur

In Cases of more than common importance your own Judgment, & usual discretion, must necessarily be your only & best advisers: and in all Transactions with this Government you will endeavor to gain their good Will, and promote a good understanding & harmony

between

between our respective Nations. I also leave in your charge all the Records & other Documents of this Department up to this Date; in the safe keeping, or final disposal, of which you will act according to Circumstances; and, to the utmost of your power, for the benefit & interest of the United States —

You will keep our own Government regularly advised of all matters of Importance as well those actually existing, as those which may be likely to occur.

With much Regard
I am, Sir, Yr. Ob. Servt.

Wm. Norton
acting as Consul of the
U. States —

Letter of Instructions
from J. Morton, acting
Consul, to V. Gray.
Hav.a 15. July 1802.

Enclosed in Mr Morton's
of August 9th 1802.

DON SALVADOR JOSEPH DE MURO Y SALAZAR, MARQUES DE Someruelos, Mariscal de Campo de los Reales Exércitos, Gobernador de la Plaza de la Havana y su jurisdiccion, Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba, Provincias de la Luisiana y dos Floridas, Inspector del Real Cuerpo de Artilleria que se haya en dicha Isla y Provincias, Presidente de la Real Audiencia del Distrito que reside en la propia Isla, Juez de Alzadas del Tribunal del Consulado de ella, y Presidente de la Junta Económica y de Gobierno del mismo, Subdelegado de la Superintendencia General de Correos, Postas y Estafetas, Juez Protector de la Real Compañia y de la Renta de Tabacos &c.

Por quanto teniendo entendido que á pesar de las repetidas providencias que he publicado y comunicado para la expulsion de los Extrangeros permanecen algunos en contravencion de ellas y de las Leyes que rigen en la materia despues de haber expirado el plazo señalado al efecto.

Por tanto, ordeno y mando, que en el término de ocho dias contados desde la publicacion de este Bando, se presente ante el Sr mi Teniente Asesor General desde las quatro de la tarde en adelante todos los que existen en esta Ciudad y sus Arrabales, llevando los pasaportes y licencias perpetuas ó temporales que tuvieron, para que los examine, tome razon por ante el Escribano de Gobierno, y me dé cuenta con las diligencias y su parecer, á fin de que se lleven á justo y debido efecto las enunciadas providencias.

Que al que no se presentase en el citado término de ocho dias, se le exijan cinquenta ducados de multa por el mismo hecho, para cuya exaccion autorizo al mismo Teniente Asesor, quien la executará por medio del Alguacil mayor auxiliado del respectivo Alcalde de Barrio ó Capitan de Partido, y hará que se tome razon de ellas por el oficio de Gobierno, y se depositen en el Caballero Receptor de penas de Camara, á reserva de aplicarlas como sea mas conforme.

Que los referidos Comisarios de Barrio y Capitanes de Partido, formen padron exacto de todos los que residen en sus Quarteles ó Distritos, los que deberán presentar al mismo Teniente Asesor en el propio plazo de ocho dias, pena de cinquenta ducados si no lo hicieren asi, y de diez por cada uno de los que dexaren de comprehender en él, con expresion de nombre, apelativo, estado, patria, exercicio, conducta, y tiempo de residencia en esta Isla, calle y casa en que viven.

Y para que llegue á noticia de todos anúnciese este Bando por Carteles, y por el Papel Periódico. Havana y Julio primero de mil ochocientos dos = El Marques de Someruelos.= Por mandado de su Señoria.= Miguel Mendez.

Translation

"By the Marq.s Someruelos, Govern.r Capt.n Gen.l
&c: &c: &c:

Inasmuch as having understood That, notwithstanding the repeated Regulations which I have published & communicated

the Expulsion of Strangers, some remain in contrav
of those & the Laws which govern in the matter, aftu
Term fixed for their Effect has expired ___: I do there
ordain & order that at the expiration of Eight Days, reck
from the publication of this Proclamation, be presented befo
Lieutenant, Asesor General, from 4 in the Evening, t
those who may remain in this City & its Suburbs, produc
those permanent or temporary Passports or Licenses whic
may have, in order that they may be examined & an Acc
be taken before the Notary of the Government, he giving ne
statement thereof with his opinion, to the End (as is ordai
the Regulations may have their just & due effects. ___ Th
whomsoever shall not present himself at the cited (or requ
time shall be fined Fifty Ducats; for the execution of wh
I authorize the aforesaid Lieutenant, Asesor Genl. / ~~or th~~
~~they~~ who shall execute it thro' the Alguazil Mayor (M
Constable) aided by the respective Alcalde (Alderman) o
Ward or Captain of Divisions & shall cause that an Acco
be rendered thereof thro' the Office of the Government, & deposit
with the Receivor of Fines, to be reserved for such applicati
as may be most conformable. (adjusted) That
said Aldermen of the Wards & Captains of Divisions do ma
an exact List (or Registre) of all those residing within their
Quarters or Districts who ought to present themselves to t
said Lieutenant, Asesor, in the aforesaid Term of 8 days (or
a penalty of Fifty Ducats if they (the Aldermen) omit the same, & Ten for e
one of those who shall be found so left out or omitted (expr
the Names, Quality, Estate, Country, Employment, Conduct
Time of residence in this Island, the Street & House in which
they live.
And in order that all may be inform
this ~~plan~~ Proclamation shall be announced in Hand-Bi
& thro' the "Papel Periodico (Gazette.)"
Havana, July 1st 1802.
Someruelos

The Publication of the foregoing took place on the 4th July.
J. Morton

Newport, R. I. 9th Aug. 1802

Sir

I have now the honor to inform you of my arrival in the United States from the Havana; which place I left on the 15th of the last month; ___ a circumstance which I should have communicated before had I not been attacked, immediately on my arrival, by a severe bilious fever, from which I am but just, & slowly recovering.

Agreable to intimations contained in my letter, addressed to you, Sir, on the 24th of may. I left Mr. Vincent Gray provisionally charged with our public affairs in that Quarter, and a Copy of his Letter of Instructions, for that purpose, I deem it proper to transmit herewith.

I

On the day of my departure, I had the honor of introducing Mr. Gray to His Excell.y the Governor Captain-General, who was pleased to receive him; & to promise him every further Admission & protection which might be practicable under the restricting Orders from his Government which, in that respect, ~~are~~ existed.

On a previous occasion, when I apprised His Excell.y of my intention of returning to the U.S. states, on my private business, & of my desire to introduce to him a Gentleman whom I was empowered to leave provisionally charged with the affairs of my Department, his Excell.y replied, that to such an arrangement he would consent, but, as it had ever rested on his personal responsibility, it must now be made, on the part of the Agent, more ostensibly on a private footing; and on a petition or request, in writing, of that nature & purport, & specifying a limited time of residence.

Desirous that the Establishment should be preserved, without any such additional restriction (which if obtained

thro"

through the mode suggested by his Excellcy must be ne-
-cessarily brought into the view, & subjected to the
remarks of his subordinate Officers, & the Control of
his Council) I affected not to understand the
whole scope or tendency of his remarks; & observed,
that I presumed His Excellcy. could (if at all) still
exercise his discretionary powers, without being at
the trouble of so much formality. I prefsed the
matter no farther at that time; and on more
reflexion, & on my introduction of Mr. Gray personally
His Excellcy was pleased to waive the difficulty, and to
receive him in the manner I have already stated.

It is, therefore, my opinion, Sir, that the
residence of a public Agent (if it should continue to
be desired by my Government) would in future be
more readily effected thro' a person already establish-
there, than by one going from the U. States newly
clothed with such authority. The existing
American concerns in that quarter requiring such
Agency, or wherein it could be useful, have in fact
almost entirely ceased; & must continue lessening whilst
similar restrictions shall remain upon our trade &
intercourse: but, I am not the less of opinion that
the residence of a public Officer might continue to
be in some respects serviceable, & therefore desirable

to

to be retained by the U.States so long as practicable; and how far that is rendered probable may be perhaps in some measure ascertained from the following parts of the present address.

I have now occasion to transmit a third proclamation of the Government of Cuba, respecting the residence of strangers; published on the 4th of the last month.

It will have been perceived Sir, by my former Dispatch, enclosing the prohibitory Decree of 1st May last, that I had no additional apprehensions, as it regarded our own Citizens; but I continued, nevertheless, on my guard to oppose by every mean in my power any disposition which might be shewn for even its partial enforcement. One instance, alone, occurred wherein my interference became necessary ——. ~~Mr. Rob. Reed~~ The term of limitation expired on the 12th of June: Mr. Robt. Reed arrived on the 14th; on the 15th presented to me your introductory letter of the 7th April; — and on the following Day Mr. Reed being ordered to leave the Island, within a few hours

I

I had occasion for bringing the subject of the Decree to some decision

The result of my application to the Gov.r was a renewed apperance of his desire & intention to extend every further practicable indulgence to our Citizens; and a permission in particular, for Mr Reed to remain.

The last Decree (that now transmitted) was going into more full & effectual operation.

In the conformable enumeration of foreigners which took place, it was discovered how small was the proportion of American to that of other foreign residents; — the number of the latter exceeding greatly, any former calculations. On their appearance before the Asseßor-General (who is also the Lieut.t Governor) those enquiries were made which are directed in the proclamation: — permission for further residence were granted according to their apparent necessities; and in the distribution of those indulgencies there appeared, so far as I could learn, no exercise of partiality or favor to those of one, more than of another, nation.

In

In the occasional conferences which I had with the Governor on the subject of those Decrees, & particularly the last, he stated to me his receipt of repeated & late Instructions from his Court respecting the measures therein pursued:— that they were so positive as to leave him no Discretionary powers whatever; that, of course, those which he might still think proper to exercise would rest on a very hazardous responsibility; and that any accommodation, therefore, as to the residence of our Citizens, beyond what would be absolutely, & clearly, necessary for adjusting past transactions, must not be expected or solicited.

Every other public measure have an actual Effect at present, & an apparent tendency for the future, in almost totally annihilating our Trade & Intercourse with that Colony. The best informed Merchants & Planters, with whom I have frequently conversed, have invariably ajected that to be a leading object in the view of a principal part of the former class of Citizens; & of those in the administration of the Government.

From

From a large portion of the Planters, & many Merchants, it is true, that a petition has been, some time since, transmitted to their Court; praying that the Trade might be partially continued in the admission of a few Articles of the growth & manufacture of the U. States in the exportation of Molasses from the island; — but, to that proposition no Answer had been received.

In one of my former Conferences with the Governor, & when touching on this subject, he did not hesitate to say that such Articles (namely, Lumber, Utensils for Sugar-Plantations, & Horses) would always be admitted, — but recent Cases have occurred wherein it was found to depend upon the discretionary will & responsibility of His Excellcy.; — the legality thereof having been strongly, & in some instances successfully, contested by the Administrador Genl. of the Customs: — so that vessels would depart from the U. States under a very uncertain, & therefore discouraging prospect.

The partial admission of our Vessels, since the Peace, as effected mostly thro" corruptive influence

=

corruptive influence with the Intendant
, & as mentioned in my former Dispatches, had
ever become under retrospective investigation
, & occasioned a formal Impeachment of that
Officer by the Govern & Council; the result
of which was not fully known on my de-
=parture; but which will no Doubt terminate
in the transmission of well-substantiated
charges against him, to the Court of Spain.

In all those wavering and
distracting opinions, & Contentions, among the
Heads of Departments, the American Trade
has been subjected to variable & frequently
unjust & rigorous measures; and the Island
left to suffer under the most pressing wants.
— And on my Departure there appeared no
well-grounded Expectations of what would be
the future consequences.

I believe that I have now
stated, Sir, the leading & most important
matters of American concern, in that quarter;
but, on the further restoration of my Health
& on my Arrival in N. York (which I hope

will

will be in a few days) it is probable that some other points, of a more general nature, will occur to my mind, as proper for your further information; in which case I will beg the liberty of communicating the same. I have however to add on this head that if any subjects should occur to the President, or to yourself, which ~~I can~~ may be thought to require a more full elucidation from me either by personal attendance, or by letter, I shall be in willingness to obey your commands. My future addrep will be at New-York

I have the Honor to remain,
Sir, with sincere Respect,
John Mo. Ol. Servt
H. Monroe

Hon.d Ja.s Madison
Secr.y of State &c

Morton John

August 9th 1802.

Received the 16th.

John Morton 9 Augt. 1802

Havana 29. Sep.r 1802

Sir,

In the absence of Mr. Morton I have
the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of
the 11.th may last past on the subject of
Captain Drew's confinement at this city. and
am sorry to have it in my power to say that
he was not unjustly imprisoned.

The money taken from the chest of
one of the late crew of the Sloop Sally of
Bridgetown New-Jersey. was not taken
by one of the owners as stated in his me-
morial, but as I am informed, actually
received by himself — and when given
up or that part thereof not expended
amounting to upwards of nine Hundred
Dollars. he was liberated: after having
suffered upwards of four months Imprisonment.

The Brigantine Hannah mentioned to have been purchased at Porto Rico by him was not his property but that of J.B. Cousin of Philadelphia and was while here, under the direction of J.B. Rougier of this city Merchant who received the amount of sales when condemned and sold; and also signed the Bill of sale. She was formerly the Schooner Hannah of Kennebunk, & now being entitled to a Register, it was arrested out of his hands, mutilated and transmitted to the proper Department.

After being liberated he departed from hence for the United States, as soon as opportunity bound to Charleston South Carolina.

The

The evidence against him was in the first instance, so pointed and circumstantial, that no interference could with propriety be offered from this Department.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully,

your mo: ob.t Serv.t

Vincent Gray

P.S.

I am informed that Captain Drew hath aged and respectable Parents residing in Massachusetts, therefore I hope that no part of the foregoing communication will reach them officially - so as to embitter the remainder of their days.

James Madison Esquire

Secretary of State

Havana Oct. 29 1802

Sir,

On the fifteenth day of July last past John Mostyn departed from hence for the united ... leaving me charge with the papers to appertaining to the American Consulate at this city with power to act as provisional Commercial agent for the United States until the arrival of his successor, or until the will of the President of the United States should be known in the object. At the arrival safe which I have little doubt of having taken passage in a good vessel, he hath long since given you every necessary information respecting our Commercial affairs at this city, up to the day of his departure which time until the arrival of the last packet from Spain, things remained in the same situation as when he left it - which a last packet brought a licence from His Catholic Majesty granting to Conde de Santa Cruz de Mopox y this city, now at Madrid, as known as Conde Jaruco, the exclusive privilege of

of supplying this Island with Flour direct
from the United States The licence is for
100000 Barrels with leave as I am informed
to complete his old grant, which will be as supply
out quantity with what will be sent from Vera
Cruz to serve this city and its dependencies
at least two years; as the consumption does
exceed seven thousand Barrel per month.

The Privilege hath been transfered by Don
Francisco Arango Sendico of the Tribunal
de Alzadas of this City and Islands, and
agent for Jamco to Messrs Francisco
Hernandez & Co. of this city Merchants
who are to import the Flour from the
United States on his account and make
the remittances therefor this Spain

This House advances Jamco
in consequence of his putting the Privilege
into their hands the sum of 100 000 Dollars
in Cash & Sugar and 100 negroes - for which
advance they are to reimburse themselves
out of the profits arising from the Flour,
and are to be allowed full commissions

on

on the purchase sale &c.

It is supposed here that this privilege
will be given to Brazil 500.000 dollars and to
the remainder &c. about 150.000.

[I have lately had a conversation
with the Secretary of the Junta Economica
Governor on the subject of admitting
Lumber from the United States into this
Island, and was informed by him that
this Department together with the Boy de Chambre
Commerce had long since forwarded a
Memorial to His Majesty praying permission
to suffer Lumber to be imported into this Island
in American vessels, direct from the United
States and to carry away in return therefor
Rum and Molasses. This request he
said he had no doubt how what His Majesty
would grant, but that in the mean
time and until the pleasure of His Majesty
should be known on these subjects, the Superintendent
Junta had granted permission to im-
port from the United States, what Lumber
may be necessary for the present crop of
Sugar. in vessels under the Spanish Flag.

However

However this would be a considerable
advantage to the United States because it
only an additional Specie capital would
be thrown into the United States to the va
of the Lumber. but at least 8/10th of the
freight payable therefor. would also centre
in the said states. As Spanish vessels
are navigated at too great an expense
become the carriers of Lumber or any
thing else. when their competitors are
American — and particularly when
foreign Vessels are naturalized in their
Colonies and elsewhere. with so much
facility.

The quantity of Lumber consumed
per annum is estimated at Ten Million of
feet, but I do suppose that the consumpt
for some years to come. will exceed
that quantity — in consequence of the
Number of Houses consumed in the la
dreadful conflagration. as well as on
account of the increase of sugar. many
of the Plantations now having been help
Cultivated during the war for want of Negroes

This

This quantity will employ about 18000
of shipping per annum and the flour about
000 Tons, making 27.000
which may be deducted 2/10 as Spanish 5400
Tons 21.000
shall 2/10th be purchased from our citizens,
reby giving them a market for their old
ll so detained by the Underwriters, and
e advantage of an additional spirit
pital for so much old and unprofitable
operty.

A great number of our vessels have
en sold on this Coast since peace, but
perceive they will not bring any price,
the merchants and others here, have no
ney to purchase - and freights are down
ow three Spanish Dollars per box for
gar to Spain, & less than four.

American Vessels are now admitted with
ods on paying per head about 18 Dollars.
Those vessels brought here for sale, and
hose coming for Molasses bring Horses
drive a brisk trade, altho' no profit for
e quantity brought on from this time forward
be

be expected.]

Notwithstanding I frequently find difficulty in procuring the release of some of our unfortunate Mariners as are cast away on this and the Coast of South America and brought here in Spanish Vessels, &c. [since the Heads of Departments generally will be disposed towards our Government and its Citizens — and as the Department the Secretary of State, the Auditor or Chief Judge. Don Antonio Perez &c. Secretaries particularly &c.]

From some circumstances I have reason to believe that some illiterate or Passports granted to Vessels sold on this Port during the present year, have been dispersed of with the Vessels or improperly withheld — However should that be the case by reference to the Records of the Secretary Department, the facts may be detected; for if the Registers have been returned to the Department of the Register as cancelled and the passports withheld it will be a proof that the passports have been

been have sold or lost. In all cases
where vessels have been sold here as come
within my knowledge, I have made
inquiries of the Commanding Officers, to ascer-
tain whether proper passports and de-
spatches, and others were requested to transmit
them to the proper Department, after having
taken a note thereof, mutilated them in such
manner, as to prevent them from being used
for the land or for any other vessel.

The new orders from your Department of
the first of August last had a happy effect
at this Port, and had the war continued
would have been the cause of saving immense
sums to the Underwriters in the United States,
the expence of the additional respectability it
would have attached to Coastal Marine papers,
which all our Trade has got into great
disrepute. Those vessels being generally
actually owned by Foreigners, and there
Foreigners too often Pirates ones, pursuing
to other than an illicit and contraband
trade, and often upon terms with Privateers
men, which are only tended to encourage
the

the capturing of such Vessels that the
Commanders of such vessels, have
injured the American fair trader, by
permitting such Vessels to be navigated
under the American flag - thereby
daily committing our National char
with this and other Governments, a
corrupting the morals of our citizens
Altho the office under present circum
stances, is no object to me, and while
I hold it may be considered as a
much time lost, yet it shall not be
before the arrival Mr. Morton's successor.
In time of peace an agent is absolutely
necessary here, as will as in time of War,
and that agent ought to have a salary, and
not to be permitted to carry on Trade; as
as traders are, as in the case of Mr Blake
subject to be arrested at any time by the
Government, and under any pretence
This being the key to the Spanish posse
in the West Indies, it will always be expe
and important Post, and as it is the residence
of the Captain General of the Province of

Louisiana and of the Floridas; some person
Prudence always ought to be upon the spot, to
away any unfavorable impressions or to-
tradict any false information given here
any of the enemies of our country.

A new order hath lately been promulgated
the Royal Hacienda of this city granting
the Marquis Colonillo of Spain, the exclu-
ve privilege of importing negroes into
s Island in Foreign Vessels; after the
st day of December next — which there
ill have a happy effect in the United
ates, and tend to check a disposition in
any of our citizens, as disgraceful to
hemselves, as offensive to our Government.

A copy of this order shall be forwarded
your department, as soon as it can
be procured from the Intendency.

I am Sir,
very respectfully
your mo. ob.t Serv.t
Lucas Gray

James Madison Esq.r
Secretary of State.

L.S. Upwards of Twelve Thousand Negroes have already been imported into this Port since the Peace — notwithstanding they have, since the promulgation of the new order, rose in price from 20 to 30 Dollars. —

29 Oct. 1902.

1.2.

1.3.4.5

Havana Octo 30. 1802.

Sir

Since my last of the 29th instant. a French national Schooner arrived here from the Spe. having on board a French commissary charged as I am informed with the execution some Commercial arrangements between this and the French Government.

And as he intends to leave his family here and proceed on to new orleans soon, I presume he is charged with the execution of some plan relative to the surrender of Louisiana to the French Republic - as I have it from good authority that an order of His Catholic Majesty to that effect, hath long since been received here by the Captain General of that Province and of the Floridas.

He is as I am informed, also charged with the investigation of, and final settlement of all the claims relative to French captures

captures made in these seas, and bro
into this Island. And also with pow
to procure on loan a large sum of mon
for the use of the French army at the Cape
exclusive of the Loan lately made at
Mexico for the same purpose; the amoun
of which is expected here in the first vess
from Veracruz.

He has been received here by the
Heads of Department in a very flatterin
manner, and if his views are solely of
a commercial nature at this place, whi
I have some reason to believe they are, it
may tend to our advantage, as we sha
under the nineteenth article of the Treaty o
of Lorenzo, have a right to claim and enjoy
the same priviledges which may be grant
to the agents of the most favored nation

However as he is an old acquaintance
of mine, I shall as soon as he gets thr
the usual ceremonies with the officer

of this Government. and his family
settled, ascertain if practicable. the
extent and precise object of his inspir-
ation which you shall be informed im-
mediately.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your mo: ob: Servant

Pinckney

James Madison Esq.

Secretary of State

of the U. States.

30 Oct. 1902.

Havana Nov. 8. 1802

Sir.

By a French Brig Just about
to get under way for New York. I
have only time to say that the
September Packet arrived here
from Spain on Saturday Evening
and brings an Edict of His
Catholic Majesty, granting
permission to import Lumber
from the United States into this Island,
in Spanish Vessels — and also
to export in the said Vessels. Rum
and Molasses, to the said States.

As soon as it is promulgated

I

in the Royal Hacienda, a copy
thereof shall be forwarded to
your Department.]

The order foregoing up Louisiana
to the French Republick, is in the
hands of the Captain General here
respecting which, I will endeavour
to send you official information by
the next Vessel sailing from hence.

It is to be given up in the same
situation it was received from the
French, by the Spaniards.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully,

your most Obt Servt

Thos Pinckney

James Madison, Esquire

Secretary of State.

15 Nov. 1902

Havana 10. Nov. 1802

Sir,

Altho' I do not consider it policy
and at present circumstances to overhaul
and examine the papers, or into the pecu-
liar Trade of those Vessels visiting this
Port under American Colors, unless they
call upon me to claim protection as such,
yet I consider it my duty to inform you
that the Slave Trade, between this place
and Apalachee and Saint Augustine, and the
States of South Carolina and Georgia,
is now carried on to a very great extent.
The Slaves are purchased up at
this and the places aforesaid, as well
as at Jamaica and Saint Thomas and
conveyed in small Vessels, generally
large Pilot Boats, to our coast. where
they

they are disposed of generally, to
great advantage — And as we expect
the Ports in this Island will be shut after
the last day of December next, under
the order mentioned in my letter
of the 29th Ulto you may expect our
Coast after that time, all such vessels
as may be turned away from hence:
or if they do not, in account of the seas or
go direct, orders will be given to proceed
to Nassau, New Providence, from whence
they will be conveyed in small vessels
to those States.

I have been informed that a
person from St. Augustine, who states himself
to be by birth an American, hath been
here lately, offering to introduce into
the State of Georgia, a cargo, or any
quantity of Negroe Slaves, at a

certain

certain price.

I am Sir.

very respectfully.

your mo. ob. Serv.

Pinckney

James Madison Esq.

Secretary of State.

May to Nov. 1902

Havana 4th Feb? 1803

James Madison Esq?

Secretary of State

Sir

I wrote you on the 21st
by the Ship Juniter Captain Gerrish for
New York, to which I refer you

Since that time no cause hath been
given to the Court of this place,
under Color of Orders granted by his Catholic
Majesty to D? Gonsalvo de Figueroa y Vargas,
and these allowing the importation
Provisions &c from the United States into
this Island. This Licence it is said
is purchased from Figueroa by the House
of Cabeza for two hundred Dollars &
now one to this agent here, to be carried
into execution a copy of which you have
herewith enclosed.

On its being presented to the Intendency
with the purpose of being recorded and pub-
lished in the usual manner and form

the

the Intendant withheld his assent and which
hath not yet been obtained; but I have no
doubt but what it will, as his refusal arises
not from patriotic but pecuniary views
and which the holders of the Licence will
indulge. I have also been informed
that the "Junta Economica y de Gobierno" have
been convened on the subject and are now sit-
ting to see the said Licence carried into effect.

It is also confidently stated that they in-
tend forwarding a remonstrance to His Catholick
Majesty against it; and of offering to
refund the sum paid to the person to whom
it was granted. This I do not believe will
be done, as the councils of this Government
are too much divided and too much ope-
rated upon by other motives than the good
of the colony, to oppose legally a Royal
Edict - however prejudicial to their interest
and that of their Country or colony.

In my last Intelligence I gave an account
of General Arredondo, and which time I have
visited him twice in conversation with him

[illegible] the United States. I found him spoke
highly [illegible] with great respect, on the subject
[illegible] relation with his Government; and
[illegible] on the subject of taking possession of
[illegible] by the Creoles he expressed me the
[illegible] the arrival of the troops at the cape
[illegible] for that purpose — that as the number
[illegible] not be so great as generally supposed
[illegible] Commander in chief at the cape, would
[illegible] the capacity of detaining them,
[illegible] recover the whole of the Island, by
[illegible] reinforcement of the unhealthy season;
[illegible] to be uncertain, when they would
[illegible] in their power to take possession
[illegible]

The General hath not yet succeeded
[illegible] object of his visit here — and I am
[illegible] certain that he will not

[illegible] I see him again, which will be at
[illegible] Country House, when I have recovered
[illegible] health. I will endeavor to learn, whether
[illegible] his intention, in case of not succeeding in

[illegible]

have to proceed to Vera Cruz or to the United States.

I am Sir

Very respectfully

Your ob. Serv.

P. Cantlyay

Pr. Since writing the foregoing I have received information that can depend upon, stating that the Frigate in which Genl. Macalles and Lieu. Lieu; will sail from here for the Cape in four or five days — and that the Genl. will not remain here for some time, but will proceed to the Cape, instead of the United States.

Having consented to act as attorney for some Americans, having large concerns in this Island unsettled, my departure for this country, will be procrastinated for at least 12 months longer.

W. G.

James Madison Esqr
Secretary of State.

Washn. 7th Feb. 1803

Sir.

The schooner by which I wrote on the 4th instant, not having sailed as was expected, I have since that time had her, to enjoy the return of the schooner from the Cape, which sailed from hence late in December last, with the 123.000 Dollars for the Government of that Island.

This arrival was previous to the departure of the Frigate for a few days; as she will carry up the balance of the 250,000 Dls. before mentioned.

I have just returned from the Secretary Generals where I came to learn the news from the Cape, but finding Genl. Moreau & Genl. Rear with him, and

that

he had not read all his dispa
no information could be obtained
of any importance — However
to his request I am to call again
when he promises to give me a
information that may be interesting
to my self or Government.

He gave me also copies
of an Arrêté lately passed at
the Cape, one of which I now
enclose herewith, the others I
have sent to the Collectors of
Charleston, Philadelphia, New York
& Boston.

Genl Moreau will I believe
succeed in part — say one half
of what money he asked.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Mo. Ob. Serv.

Vincent Gray

Nassau 18th February 1803.

Sir,

A Vessel being about to get under way for
New Port Rhode Island, I embrace the opertunity
enclose you a copy of the order of the Governor
& Captain General of this Island, respecting Strangers.
Altho the order appears to be a severe one,
& I believe will be carried into execution with more
rigor than usual, yet I have experienced more
united attentions from the Government lately, and
law in a Public manner, than at any time heretofore.
I was apprised of this order some days
past, and of the cause of its being Issued; of which
will inform you by a vessel about to sail in a few
ays for Baltimore.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your most Ob.t Serv.t

Vincent Gray

James Madison Esq.r

Secretary of State

of the United States.

DON SALVADOR JOSEPH DE MURO Y SALAZAR, MARQUÉS de Someruelos, Mariscal de Campo de los Reales Exércitos; Gobernador de la Plaza de la Havana; Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba, y de las Provincias de la Luisiana y dos Floridas; Inspector del Real Cuerpo de Artillería en dicha Isla y Provincias; Presidente de la Real Audiencia que reside en la propia Isla; Juez de Alzadas del Tribunal del Real Consulado de élla, y Presidente de la Junta Econòmica y de Gobierno del mismo; Subdelegado de la Superintendencia General de Corréos, Postas y Estafetas; Juez Protector de la Real Compañía de la Havana, y de la Renta de Tabacos &c.

Por quanto he llegado á entender que no se observan debidamente los Bandos publicados por mí y mis antecesores, sobre que ninguna persona nacional ò extrangera se embarque sin pasaporte del Gobierno, que todo buque extrayga los individuos extrangeros que hubiesen venido á su bordo, y finalmente que salga de esta Isla todo extrangero que existe en ella sin licencia, y particularmente los que se ocupan en tratar y contratar aunque lo hayan obtenido con otro título ó pretexto.

Art. I. Por tanto ordeno y mando, que qualquiera persona que se embarcare sin pasaporte, incurra en doscientos pesos de multa, y en otros doscientos el Comandante del buque, aplicados por mitad á la Cámara y al denunciante ó aprehensor, en falta de denuncia, á menos que sea esclavo el que asi se embarcare; en cuyo caso sufrirá este la de quatro meses en los trabajos públicos con grillete y ramal.

II. Que el extrangero que no se reembarcare en el propio buque en que hubiese venido, incurrirá en igual pena de doscientos pesos aplicados en la forma expresada, á no ser que obtuviere licencia del Gobiermo por razon de enfermedad, ó por otro justo motivo; y tambien sufrirán la misma pena el Comandante del buque, y el dueño de la casa en que estuviere alojado, siempre que no dieren parte por escrito inmediatamente al Comisario del Barrio para que este lo participe al Gobierno.

III Que todo extrangero que se ocupare en hacer el comercio, en tienda ò fuera de ella, sea puesto en arresto con embargo de todos sus bienes por qualquiera ministro de justicia, dandome parte previamente, á fin de proceder á la confiscacion de sus bienes con aplicacion de la quinta parte al denunciador, y á lo demás que está ordenado por las Leyes; y en el caso de que tenga tienda de comercio, ò no se le conociere otra ocupacion honesta en algun ramo de agricultura ó de las artes, exîgirán doscientos pesos de multa al respectivo Comisario de Barrio ó Capitan de Partido, aplicados tambien á la Cámara y al denunciador, sin que el pretexto de ignorancia sea bastante para redimirlos.

IV. Que asimismo sea puesto en arresto con embargo de bienes, qualquiera nacional que sirviere de testaferro para que algun extrangero haga el comercio en su cabeza, exígiendole desde luego quinientos pesos de multa, aplicados á Cámara y denunciador, sin perjuicio de proceder á lo demas que hubiese lugar conforme á derecho.

V. Estando prohibida por Bando de 25 de Febrero de 1796 la introduccion en esta Isla de negros que no sean bozales de la costa de Africa, baxo las penas de 100 pesos por cada uno en la primera vez, 200 en la segunda, y 300 en la tercera, y de ser en este último caso extrañado de la Isla el introductor, se impone tambien la de arresto y embargo de bienes á qualquiera individuo en cuyo poder se encontrasen negros de dicha clase prohibida, y se le cobrarán 200 pesos de multa aplicados en los términos que expresa el artículo antecedente.

Encargo á todos los Magistrados, al Capitan del Puerto, y á los Ayudantes de reconocimiento, que procuren aplicar en la parte que les toca el mayor zelo para el cumplimiento de este Edicto.

Y para que llegue á noticia de todos, se fixará en el Muelle y en los parages públicos mas concurridos, y se anunciará por el papel Periódico.

Havana 17. de Febrero de 1803 = *El Marques de Someruelos.* =

Por mandado de su Señoria.
Miguel Mendez.

Copy Sin censuragy

Havana 8th Mar. 182

Sir,

The reason by which the Spy having been detained a few minutes longer than was expected, gave me an opportunity of calling at the General Post Office to make some enquiries respecting the mails due, and the arrival of the Packet — I was confirmed about I have before stated — and I have also further learned that Governor Kindelan had received Capt Sevier orders to give up Louisiana to the French immediately — and that the late

Governor

Governor Carracciolo wou'd to proceed
to that place immediately, where the
the order was carried into execution

I am Sir
with
your most obedient
Humble Servant
Vincent Gray

Vincent Gray 10 March 1803
Rec'd 20 March

Hon. Alexander Ervin
Secretary of State

Sir,

Having received some Gazettes from the United States containing informations which can not be otherwise than interesting to your Excellency as Captain General of Louisiana I have in consequence of the Friendship so frequently manifested by your Excellency and the other principal Executive officers of your Government, toward the Citizens of the United States, taken leave to enclose them herewith; in order that your Excellency may be duly informed of the friendly disposition of the Government of the United States toward his Catholic Majesty and Subjects.

When I receive further informations on the subject contained in the said Gazettes it shall be communicated to your Excellency without delay; as I feel fully assured that it is the wish of your Excellency, that the most perfect Friendship and harmony should subsist between his Catholic Majesty & Subjects and the Government of the United States and its Citizens.

His Excellency I have the honor to be,

Marquis de Someruelos
Governor of Havana
&c.

your Excellency's
Hum. Obt. Serv.
Vincent Gray

Mar. 1st. 1803

On the 2d of March an express arrived here from N. Orleans to the Govr. informing that the Port was again open to the American Trade as usual.

The American here on business have had from 14 or 15 days to settle their business - as the English Merchants here, concerned in the African Trade have had the same time, except in one instance - when the time was extended to 40 days; how I see confidence that the Licences of all those whose proves to the satisfaction of the Governor that their presence is absolutely necessary here, will be renewed.

Havana 2d March 1803.

Sir.

In consequence of the circulation of a report a few days past, to which some credit was attached, that the American Troops were on their march to take possession of New Orleans, I hastened to give the Captain General of this Island and of Louisiana every official information about that subject up to the appointment of Mr. Monroe; accompanied by a note of which the enclosed is a copy — in order that such a report at such an interesting moment might not operate to the prejudice of the American interest at this Port.

The new order respecting Strangers has been enforced with vigor and some French Merchants of great respectability have been arrested and imprisoned. The cause of this pointed conduct towards the French became some of the officers lately here, Brave and some of the cape Negroes, which on discovery were seized, imprisoned and sent back to the cape: also all of those concerned in the purchase and sale of Slaves are of the Island immediately.

Such

Such conduct on the part of the officers visiting
their Port, hath given this Government so much uneasiness that they have appointed Dr Francisco Arango
Judge of the Court of appeals a Gentleman of talents &
information to repair immediately to the Cape in order that
such measures may be there adopted, as will in
future prevent a similar conduct on the part of
the French officers, visiting this Island: and he will
sail to morrow in a sloop of War now waiting for him.

This business hath caused the French to lose much
of their influence with this Government, and caused
the Governor in one of his official notes yesterday
to General Noailles, to cast some slight reflections
of the French Government and the Conduct of its
Citizens; which hath drawn from General Noailles
a reply, that may be the cause of leading this
Excellency and this Government into a dispute
with the Government of French Republic.

All the French Vessels except one French
Brig, have sailed from hence for the Cape, and
she is strictly guarded by Boats placed near
her, in order to prevent her from smuggling

As

As the report of Pirates being off this coast
may have reached the United States and may be
the cause of raising Insurance on those seas, I enclose
you a paper containing an account thereof; and
am satisfied that you will think as I do, that
such pirates have been on this coast

I also send you a new Calendar lately
published here, and the only Complete one
of the kind ever before permitted; in order that
you may in case of Documents being presented
at your Department, for this Island, ascertain
whether they are legalized by the proper authori-
ties. I also flatter my self that on the situation
of the Island in our neighbourhood that you will
find much interesting matter in it.

I am Sir

Very respectfully

your mo: Obed.t

Vincent Gray

James Madison Esq.r

Secretary of State

Turn over

P.S. - Having been charged with the care and settlement
of some heavy claims for American Merchants, amounting
to near 300.000 Dollars. and which I fear can not be
brought to a close in twelve months, I have no objection
during that time, if my services may be thought useful
to continue during that time, to act as a Public Agent
as it may facilitate the liquidation of the claims under
my Charge. V. G.

Rec'd 20 March

Sir. Havana 15th March 1803

On the 8th instant I addressed you on the subject of the arrival of the Packet at this Port in the manner therein stated to which I will refer you — since which time I have been informed that the said Packet was dispatched for this Port for the purpose of conveying the dispatches relative to New Orleans: and that the Marques de Casa Calvo late Governor of that place, hath been appointed, and will proceed to New Orleans in about six days in order to deliver up Louisiana to the French Government.

The French Squadron is looked for here hourly, and as preparements are preparing here at the House of Intendancy for the reception of General Victor, I shall have an opportunity of getting acquainted with him, and probably gaining some information that may be useful.

General Noailles informed me a few days past, that it was more than probable, that he should be ordered from hence to Louisiana; to which I hope may be the case, for he is well acquainted with the temper and disposition of the Citizens of the United States.

Don Francisco Arango sailed from hence for the Capes on the day I mentioned, and with I presume his return — when he does, or before, I shall know the

the result of his inspection.

No further information respecting the Pirates

I am Sir.

very respectfully

your mo. Ob. Serv.

P Lucas Jr

P.S. I have this moment rec.d the acts of the last Congress, and have also a letter from your Department, since the arrival of Mr. Morton in the U States. I have seen a license granted by General Victor, as Captain General of Louisiana, dated on board the Ship of the Commander for the expedition, Helvoetsluys 29th November 1802. for the admission of two Cargoes of Negroes into that Colony — the said license to continue in force until the expiration of 15 Days, after the Province of Louisiana shall be given up to the French Republic.

James Madison Esq.r

Secretary of State

Washington

Havana 25. April 1803

Sir,

By the Ship Assiance just about to
part for New York I have only time to say that
a Sloop of War called the Deligence, having
on board the Marquis Casa Calvo late Governor
New Orleans departed this Port this morning
for that place, in order to deliver up the Province
to the Agent of the French Republic; in con-
formity to the orders of His Catholic Majesty.

In consequence of orders rec.d by the
last Ships, that caused so much alarm lately
in consequence of her not bringing the mails due,
the Ships of His Catholic Majesty bound for
Vera Cruz to Spain having Specie on board
are not now permitted to touch at this Port;
nor an Edict hath lately past the supreme
Council of this Island prohibiting the expor-
tation of Specie on any account, to any Foreign
Port or place whatever

Yours

The latter decree or Edict will bear ha
upon those having property in this Island. cons
the prohibition respecting the Vera Cruz Ships,
I have no doubt, is intended to prevent future
requisitions from the Island of Santo Domingo
or the Government — However his Catholic
Majesty has given the French Republic letters
of Credit on Santa Fee and Mexico. for
the purpose of supplying the deficiency of
the Santo Domingo Expedition: and should
those places fail short of the Sum absolutely
necessary. then the balance is to be supplied fro
the City of Havana.

Two letters rec.d from Madrid I have reas
to believe that orders will be rec.d here in a few w
for this Government to acknowledge the French
Agent — The First Consul has demanded
it. and per the letters rec.d by Major Vernon
from the Prefect of Santo Domingo. he feels
confident of its being the case. I have the hon
mentioned it to the Governor and Intendant
here.

I am Sir
Very respectfully
your mo. ob. Serv.
Vincent Gray

Havana 25th. April 1803

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th. of February last past, and the enclosure therein, which I have delivered in the General post office, and have the promise of the Post Master General, that the same shall be forwarded thro' the Post office at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in the Packet sailing in a few days, and from thence to Manilla.

I am Sir,
respectfully,
your mo: obed: servt
Thomas Gray

Jacob Wagner Esq.
Washington

Vincent Geary 28th April 1903

Sir,

Havana 25th May 1803.

By a spanish vessel just about
depart for New York, I have only time
to say that Dn. Francisco Arango, sent
some time since by this Government, to that of
Santo Domingo, hath this moment arrived
from that place, after a passage of ten days,
in company with a French Sloop of War.

The sudden departure of the Schooner
by which this goes, puts it out of my power,
to say any thing as to the Situation of that Island;
but up to this time as to Havana an open enemy
from the Silence of the Commissary and other
French officers, whom have been on board,
it would be, that the Island is in a worse
situation than at any time since the
arrival of the French Troops in that quarter.

However

However I learn that a Secretary Deputation
has been sent by the Commander in chief to
the First Consul, in order to urge the necessi
of immediate relief; and that three place
only are now in their possession, to wit: the Cape
Port au prince and Aux cayes.

This Deputation not having sailed until
above the 8th of april. will not arrive until some
time in this month, therefore the requered
relief can not reach the Sea Port Towns, and be
ready to depart the Port of France, until abou
the last of June; consequently can not rea
sonably be expected at S.t Domingo
until the first of September — before which
time, as the unhealthy season is approaching
I am fearful, from the best information I can
collect, that the blacks will be in full
possession of every part of the Island.

I am led to believe that Barracks
are now preparing in this Island, as stations
for the purpose of receiving the sick and wound

Trust

French Troops; to be sent from Santo Domingo.

From accounts recently received here, from different quarters, we apprehend an immediate rupture between the French and English Nations — However should such an event take place, our citizens trading in these seas, and to this Port, whose property is ready and truly American, shall leave it prepared to meet an investigation, by any of the Belligerent Powers.

I am Sir,

P.S. By accounts they from each arrive from Thomas, we are led believe that the difference between the British & French Governments, have been adjusted.

Very respectfully,

Your mo: Ob: Serv:

Pierrepont Gray

James Madison Esq:

Secretary of State

Washington

May 25. 1803.

Vincent Gray.

Recd the 12th June.

Havana 26 May 1803

Sir,

In my letter of yesterday I omitted mentioning that three Vessels sailed from hence Sunday and Tuesday for Cape Republican having on board one Hundred Horses and Three hundred Dogs, for the use of the French Republic.

General Noailles will follow in a few days. He would have left this some time ago, had he not unfortunately been thrown from a wild Horse, and broke his Right arm at the Elbow — consequently it became necessary for him to remain here, for the purpose of having surgecal operations

The

The Horses cost from 70 to 100 Dollars per Head and the Dogs from 20 to 50 Ds.

Sunder.

Very respectfully

Your mo: Ob. Serv.

P Cumming

Rec'd 22 June

James Madison Esqr.

Secretary of State

Havana 29th May 1803

Sir,

I addressed you on the 25th. of m[y] ay
[i]tant on the subject of the return of
[D]r. Francisco Arango from Santo Domingo -
[e]nce which time nothing hath transpired
[o]fficially, relative to his mission to that Island:
I have received information from a quarter
which I can rely, that he succeeded
[i]n his mission in part; and that on the
[d]ay of his departure from thence, a Conven-
[t]ion was signed by him, on the part of
[t]his Government, relative to their future
[i]ntercourse - and that in said Conven-
[t]ion, it is stipulated, that each party shall
[h]ave liberty to have at the seat of Govern[t]

of

of the other, one Agent or Commissary
at least, to be charged with the Concerns
of his Government, and of its Citizens or Subjects
and whom shall be Publicly acknowledged
as such

Whether this Convention will be made
Public before it pass under the review of
his Catholic Majesty and the First Consul
for their approbation, is uncertain. but I feel
well assured that a French Agent
will in a short time, be publicly acknow
ledged here: by order of the Court of
Madrid. However should this
Convention as I now suppose, not
be made public, after being approved
by the Supreme Council of the Island

I will procure this & send here, a copy thereof; and forward it to you; for the use of the Executive — in order that they may be prepared to demand from His Catholic Majesty, our rights, under the eleventh article of the Treaty of San Lorenzo el Real, of the 20th of October 1795.

I am Sir,

very respectfully

your mo: Obed.t

Thomas Pinckney

James Madison Esq.r

Secretary of State

Washington

Rec? 22 June

Havana 16th July 1803.

Sir,

Dn Luis Viguie the late Intendant General
this Island having sailed this Morning for Spain, I
we thought proper to give you immediate information
ereof, in order that you may inform our Minister
Madrid, of his Departure; as he the said Intend.
the most inveterate enemy the United States and its
izens had in this quarter — and that he has committed
eated depredations on our Commerce during the War
d since. than any Cruiser in these seas. it will
necessary for our Minister and the Commissioners
der the late Convention. to be guarded against him:
d particularly so, as he has been protected by the Prince
Peace. and carries with him a sufficient Sum of
ney to cause him yet to be respected and protected
Court.

Mr Arce the Cashier of the Royal Trea-
ry hath been appointed Pro tem. in his stead. by order
of

of His Catholic Majesty — but as the Brother of Mr. Arce. is Inquisitor General of Spain and its Dominions. there is no doubt but what he will be confirmed in the appointment.

Mr. Arce appears to be a Religious man. but unfortunately is not a man of talents or information; therefore if not a good one (which would be as difficult to find in this country, as to find a prophet in ours) may be led away by others. to act the part the old Intendant did.

I am, Sir.

Very respectfully

your mo: Ob.ser.t

Vincent Gray

James Madison Esq.
Secretary of State.

P.S. This will go by Dr. Martin Maday, a Merchant of this place, who departs in a few days for the US States. and will visit Washington immediately after his arrival — as he has some Claims of a long standing on our Government, to a large Amount.

As he is a man of information, friendly disposed towards our Government and open and candid, you may get much information from him relative

relative to the Island its Government. Commerce &c: during
his stay at Washington. He carries letters from the Governor
& Captain General to the Spanish Ambassador, to give him
every assistance in getting his claim liquidated.

James Madison Esq.

Secretary of State

Washington

Havana 24th. July 1803

Sir

Having received a letter from a Mrs. Mary Elam relative to her son, and not knowing her place of residence, the letter being dated "Virginia 19th. Jany. 1803" I take leave to enclose it to your Department; and flatter my self that you will from the nature thereof, cause it to be forwarded.

The persons to whose care I have directed it, have given a certificate relative to R.d Elam, a copy of which you have at foot.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

Your mo. Ob. Serv.

James Madison Esq.
Secretary of State

We the Subscribers do certify that Richard Elam was born in the County of Chesterfield State of Virginia

Sign'd, R. M. Gillam. John Woodward W. Smith

Vincent Gray 24 July 1803

Rec.d 14 Augst.

Havana 16th Oct.r 1803.

Sir.

The Ship Thomas Russell of Boston. being
about to get under way for Philadelphia. I
embrace the opportunity to say that. a small
French Privateer Pilot Boat Schooner, fitted
out in Santo Domingo. with her Prize, an En-
glish Brig bound from Jamaica with a
Cargo of Rum and Sugar. have just entered
the Port, and were ordered to depart the Port
immediately. However on the application
of the French Commissary to the Governor
and Captain General. they were permitted
to enter the Port and anchor.

Yrs

This is what was not expected here - and if
she and her prize be permitted to remain longer
in Port than is necessary to procure water and
Provision, it will be the cause of keeping the
Providence Privateers off this Port as formerly

We have in Port one National Corvette
(repairing here and to sail tomorrow for France) Three
Brigs and two Schooners - and several French
Merchantmen: and I learn to day that there
are Several Privateers fitting out in the out
Ports of this Island - and one very notice
last War belonging to a French Spaniard

fitting

fitting out at ashi. alo Post in thy Harbour.

My accounts and returns under the new
law up to the first of the present month will be
forwarded by way of Baltimore

I am Sir.

Very respectfully

Your mo. Ob. Serv.

Tunis Gray

James Madison Esq.

Secretary of State

of the United States

James Madison Esq.

Secretary of State

Washington

Havana 29th October 1803.

Sir,

Enclosed you have my accounts up to the last day of September, together with a return of the American vessels who have entered and departed the Port of Havana, since the last Law placing some power in the hands of American Agents in Foreign Ports, came to hand — Also a Monthly return of Vessels purchased in this Port, by, and for account of Citizens of the United States; which in time of War are always most liable to suspicion and detention.

I will thank you to cause my accounts to be settled at your Department as soon as convenient, as I wish to draw for the balance that may be due to me, in the course of November next.

The remarks I have made on the vouchers herewith, will I presume fully explain the nature of each charge.

I am Sir.

Very respectfully

Your most Obt Servt

Thaddeus Pt
Secy of State.

Return of Vessels purchased in the D
of the United States, from the first to t

Date of Departure	No.	Description & name of Vessel.	Masters Name.	To what Port belonging	Whether bound.
Oct 7	2	Brig Republican	John Hayny	Balt.	Balt.
11	3	Brig Richmond	Jno Bartlett	Newport	Newport
12	4	Ship John	Jno. Peterson	New York	New York
15	5	Ship Thos. Rapsa	Wm Burke	Boston	Philadelp
18	6	Ship Henry	David Reynolds	Balt.	Charleston
20	7	Brig St. Augustine	Jno. Welden	New York	Savanna

No. 1. to last return

A blank will not be any more paper g
to vessels of the above description during the
year and Month. The above return has been
directed to be made to us as often as annually
after the 1st Day of January Monthly returns will
be made to the Executive may be
expected of the first vessels arriving at ports
liable to suspicion and detention by reason of the Act

of Havana, bey. and on account of Citizens

31st Day of October 1803. —

Burthen	Owners Names.	Remarks.
Tons 95ths		
120 "	John Hayney. of Balt. Mariner	
197 94	Jno. Bratten. of New York Ds. Late a Spanish Vessel	
201 67	Jno. Thebaud. of New York. Merch.	do do
252 "	Jno & Thos. K. Perkins. Merch. Boston	do do
162 54	David A. Reynolds. of Balt. Mariner. Purchased as Prize	
114 "	Jno. Welden, of N. York. Mariner. Late a Spanish Vessel	

American Consulate. Havana.

29th October 1803. Vincent Gray

Acting Consul.

Jour. C.

Monthly Return of
Vessels purchased &c
Harbored by and for
Acco. of Citizens of
the United States.
For Octo & 1803.

Recd in U. Grays
29 Octr. 1803

Havana 4th November 1813

J. Madison Esq.
Secretary of State
Sir,

Since my last of the 29th ult. another French Privateer has entered this Port with her Prize, a small Jamaica Schr. having some provisions, Powder, arms &c. supposed to be bound to Santo Domingo.

They were refused admittance on their appearance off the Port, but on the second application on the second day, leave was granted for them to come in, and procure the provisions &c. they were in want of — therefore I presume they will act with her as they have and intend to do with the Brig, to wit: land and sell the cargo, and be compelled to depart, abandon the Vessel to the Government.

The National Corvette, Brig and Schooner, have sailed — the two former for France and the latter I believe the United States.

The National Cutter, that has carried dispatches some time ago from the Capo for the prefect of Louisiana to this place, has returned here again, and is now and has been for some days ready to sail for the Cape — having on board upwards of $40.000 D/ but as it is reported that

a

a British Corvette is cruizing off the Matanzas, I believe
that she will not depart the Pass for some time.—

It appears that the French Prize Master and three men
past on board the British Brig mentioned in my letter of the
16 inst: boarded while on their passage up to this Pass, an
American Brig, bound from Liverpool to New-Orleans, and
plundered the Captain of several pieces of goods &c:—
two to whose extent or value I have not been able to learn
However the Prize Master and men are now confined
in Irons, on board the French Cutter, and the commander
thereof as well as the Captain of the Privateer (Mr. Pellier)
have been polite enough to offer to give them up, provided
I would receive them: the fact having been proved upon
them, but as I have no authority to receive and send them
persons to the United States, to be there punished, I have
thanked the Commanders for their good intentions, and re-
quested them to deliver the said Prize Master and Men
up to this Government, with the necessary proofs of their
guilt, in order that they may be punished according
to the Laws of Spain.

The French Commissary Major Vernaud
is very satisfied with the Conduct of the Commander of
the Privateer, and I pray me that he will as far

as

as may be consistant with the duties of his office, cooperate
with me in releasing any property captured and brought in here
belonging to Citizens of the United States, and of punishing the persons
who may Commit any unlawful depredations on our Commerce.
One of the French National Brigs mentioned some time
ago has been sold by the Commissary here, to a citizen of
the United States; and as she was condemned and commissioned
by the Capet, I shall not refuse on her departure for the
United States, to give her such papers, as the owner may be
entitled to, under your instructions of the 1st. of augt. 1801.
I send to you enclosed herewith a copy of the Role of
the Sloop Channing Betty, late of Cherry Stone, with
a statement thereon of the loss of the crew of said Vessel.
I am Sir,
Very respectfully
your most Obt. Servt.
Tunnell Gray

Mr Gray - Havannah.

4th Novr 1803

Havana 19. Novr. 1803

Sir,

Since my last, the Schooner Nassau of Charleston S.C. Joseph Hunt Master and owner, bound from Kingston Jamaica, to Charleston aforesaid, has been captured by the French Privateer Eugenie, Jaques Desmond Commander, and sent into this Port.

I have this day had an interview with the French Commissary and his Government after satisfying them that she was truly and duly an American vessel, got her released; and given her such passport as required by your instructions of the first of Augt. 1801, which will be sufficient to protect her & her Cargo into Port. — as the cause of detention alledged by the Captors, was the want of Consular papers.

She has taken in Wood and Water and procured Seamen in the stead of those (Foreigners) taken out by the Privateer who first Captured; and will get under way this forenoon for Charleston. I send you herewith enclosed a copy of the Document granted her at Kingston Jamaica.

I am Sir,

very respectfully

your mo: Obt Servt

Vincent Gray

The Madison Esqr.
Secretary of State
of the United States.

Port of Kingston. Jamaica

I William Savage Agent for the United States of America, do certify and make known to all whom it may concern, that Captain Joseph Hunt a native of the Town of Boston in the State of Massachusetts is sole owner of a certain Schooner called the Hannah burthen Eighty seven Tons or thereabouts and I do further certify that the said Joseph Hunt is at present Master of the said Schooner

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Kingston, this 15th Day of October 1803.

I Sign'd, Wm Savage

Agent for U.S. of America

Seal

I hereby certify that the preceding is a true Copy from the original delivered up to me by the prize Master of said Thomas Harrison - was afterwards attached to her passport given by me for her to proceed to Charleston S.o Co.

Simon Gray

City of Havana 10th November 1813

Havana 28th November 1803

Sir

Since my last of the 19th instant a Duplicate of
which you have herewith enclosed, a National Schr
arrived here from the Cape, after a short passage
& nothing has yet transpired, except what she had
from hand, to wit: that they were there in great distress
for every thing.

Mr Longchamp, the New French Commissary
in charge of his Department this day, and M. Vernon
will depart in a few days with his family for the United
States.

General Lavoletti who commanded at Port au Prince
with part of his officers (a large sum of specie) came
passage with 1300 men, has arrived at Batabano
on the South side of this Island, and has sent a Col.
and one of his aids on to this City, with dispatches for the
Captain General, for his permission to proceed on here -
and requesting some Provision to be made immediately
for his troops; they being in want of every thing.

These officers arrived late last Even'g and waited
on the Governor this day. How they are you learned

how

how they were received - in what line of conduct the Governor will pursue relative to those Troops.

We have already in this city a great number of French Citizens from Santo Domingo, and I well know that the Government is already much dissatisfied with their conduct generally; and wishes to get them out of the country. They are also taking measures to prevent their Privateers to windward from receiving further succors in the Spanish Ports, in order to enable them to annoy their enemy - and so it is said that in one instance, one of the Felucha's fitted out at Barracoa, has been fir'd into, on the Commanders refusing to depart, and some men killed - and that strict orders have been given that if she enters any of the Ports again to capture and make a Prize of her.

It is said that this Felucha has robbed several American Vessels in that quarter.

The British Ships are yet here, this order repealed since my last to depart. A Ship that arrived yesterday from New York, was boarded off the Bay Islands by a French Schooner Privateer, of about sixty Tons, mounting 4 Guns and manned with 60 Men - they were in want of many articles, which they took and gave an order on some person here for the amount.

This

This Privateer is too strong for any one one of Napaul — therefore I am persuaded that she will become very troublesome to our Commerce between New. Orleans and the United States, if partly owned in this Island. as I suspect she is.

I send by the repeat of George Robertson. late Master of the Sloop Jane Farmer of Philadelphia. bound from Jamaica to New-Orleans; Commanded by Richard George, and owned by said George and Daniel M'Carty of Philadelphia, Plundered on the 10th. Instant, about 30 leagues from Cape Antonio — there the Master and also the crew were saved by the Schooner Betsey of Salem, and sent into Chatuary where off there Port, on their own request — from whence the Capt. and rest of the crew proceeded in a Spanish Sch.r to New-Orleans.

The Message of the President of the United States at the opening of the Extraordinary Session of Congress — has been rec.d here, and read with great satisfaction, by all parties of every Nation — I transmitted a Copy thereof to the Governor and Capt General. on the 23.d instant. and request the Editor of the Aurora, who only publishes under the Inspection of the Governor, to publish it — but I do not expect that the Governor will advise it, as it would tend to dissatisfy the Spanish Subjects with their

their own Government, when contrasted with the happy and prosperous State of the United States and the citizens thereof

I am Sir,

Very respectfully
your mo. Obt. Servt.

Vincent Gray

James Madison Esq.
Secretary of State
Washington

Vincent Gray
Nov. 20th 1803.

James Madison Esq.
Secretary of State.

Havana 5th December 1803.

Sir,

Enclosed you have a return of vessels purchased at this City for and on account of Citizens of the United States for the Month of November last past.

The French General, his officers and troops mentioned in my last, have been refused admittance into the Island, and vessels have been engaged at Batabano to carry them back to Santo Domingo; and Provisions sent to support them during the voyage. However as an old 74 has been anchored off the House of the General of Marines for the purpose of receiving the French Soldiers and Marines as may arrive here. I presume that General Rochambeau has refused to leave the Island. Should that be the case the Government has become very Jealous and Watchful over the conduct of the French, I presume that the followers of the General, both officers and Soldiers will be compelled to take up their quarters on board the Hulk.

By the last arrival from Spain we have been informed that most of the principal officers of the Island at this City, have been changed, viz: the Governor and Captain General of the Island, the Intendant General, the Lieut. Governor or Asessor General and the Lieutenant General of Forces.

Their successors are as yet known; how whether they

the change may be injurious of the United States is very uncertain. Because at the the Governor and Capt. General does no harm, yet he is a man of so mild a disposition he frequently suffers others to injure upon the Foreigners with impunity; and himself does no good.

It affords me great pleasure to have it in my power to let my Lord an extensive Licence has lately been obtained from his Catholic Majesty, to import into this Island in Neutral Vessels, many articles of the produce and Manufactures of the United States, direct from said States, and to export in return therefor, all kinds of Produce of the Island. By the next Packet we expect the Royal order, when I will forward you copies thereof by the first Vessels sailing for the United States.

I am &c.

Most respectfully,

Your most Ob. Serv.

Thomas Gray

P.S. It is said that the present Governor of Porto Rico, is named for the Government of the Marquis de Somanelos. the President of the Ecclesiastical Court as Lieut. Governor or assessor General, the Ob. Intend. Vigurie to return as Intendant - the Brother of the Present Intend. as Paymaster General of Forces and the Present Intend. removed to the opulent Intend of Mexico - and his other brother, Intend. of Caracas. — The President of the Ecclesiastical Court is the first layman ever appointed to this office & is said to be a man of great influence at Court.

Vincent Gray

5th Dec. 1903.

20 Dec. 1803

James Madison Esq.

Secretary of State.

Sir.

The Schooner Sarah of Baltimore, Nicholas Easton Master bound to St. Jago de Cuba and another, has been captured by the French Privateer Fortune commanded by Jas Matthews, sent for St. Jago de Cuba and recaptured by a Spanish Brig (Guarda Costa) belonging to this Port.

This Brig I am informed has carried her into Cumberland Harbour, to the Northward of St. Jago de Cuba where she is there landing and smuggling her valuable cargo.

I shall make the proper representations to the Captain General as well as the Intendant General & trust if she arrives at this Port, shall endeavor

to

to get possession of her immediately. and have the officers of the Guarda Costas arrested for his conduct.

Another Schooner belonging to Baltimore has been captured by a French Privateer and recaptured by old Johnson of Nassau and carried into that Port with her cargo

I have endeavored to convey the necessary information to the persons in Baltimore. and will get Mr. Mosh who will sail in a few days from hence for Nassau. to endeavor to secure the property on his arrival there from Plunder and the owners can send out from Baltimore the necessary documents to prove their property — and he will if necessary enter my security for the vessel and cargo. and hold them subject to the orders of the Concerned.

There are several other American Vessels, Brigs, have been carried into St. Jago de Cuba. loaded with Coffee &c. some of which have already been robbed of their cargoes

cargoes which lying in Port, since the fleet have left
during the night to other vessels and landed at the city.

I have also been informed that there are several
other vessels belonging to the United States which have been
captured and carried into the small Ports to windward
the Islands — and that there are now more than 20
privateers fitting out at Barracoa and St. Jago de Cuba.

It is my opinion that was you to write to the Capt.
Genl. immediately, and request the Spanish Minister
do the same, that it would have a happy effect.
At the time of the evacuation of the Cape, Genl.
Rochambeau had his officers troops &c: fell into the hands
of the British, and have been sent to Jamaica. Only
two Schooners escaped (a Pilot Boat belonging to Mr. Taylor
of Norfolk) now here. The Commander at the
Mole, Genl. Noailles, has been more fortunate than Genl.

Rochambeau

and has arrived safe there and on this day will sail with his
officers &c.

The Cape and Mole having been thus evacuated
Genl Lavalette and his followers will remain in the Island
until they can go to the United States and I suppose that
Genl Rochambeau his officers and Troops will be sent
home in a few weeks.

A Spanish Frigate arrived on Sunday last from Vera
Cruz with a large sum of money for the Island and several
others are daily expected in by some of them expected
large sums will be forwarded, confidentially belonging
to citizens of the United States.

Sir,

Very respectfully

Your most Obt Servt

Jamestgrey

City of Havana 20th Decr 1803.

Siendo el Rey en consideracion los meritos y
servicios contrahidos p.r el Dilatado honorario de la R.l Audien-
cia de Caracas D. Fran.co Figueroa y Vargas asi en sus ante-
riores destinos como en el de Asesor interino de la Intendencia
de la Havana, las perdidas q.e ha sufrido p.r su emigracion
de la Isla de S.to Domingo y la crecida familia con q.e se
halla se ha servido concederle la gracia de q.e pueda em-
barcar en Buques Españoles desde los Puertos de esa Isla
á los Extrangeros Cinquenta mil Barcos de Miel de
purga y retornar en los mismos Buques utensilios de
Ingenios y demas herramientas de agricultura, Duelas
Aboladuras, Tablas de madera, Aros, Duelas y muebles
de Casa, Cajas de Azucar y Barcos de Miel Aguardi.te
de caña, Manteca de puerco y de Vaca, Algitran, Brea
y otras resinas, Aceite de Linaza, Trementina, Drogas de
Botica y medicamentos compuestos, sebo, Velas, de este
y de esperma de Ballena, Aceite, carne y pescado salado
cebollas y qualquiera otros viveres satisfaciendo p.r los

q.e no sean libres de Dñs 10.ps.s como ha solicitado d
Rl determinación comunico a VS de Rl orden de S.M
p.a su inteligencia y cumplimiento. Dios. Gue a
VS. m.s a.s — Barcelona 4. de Octubre de 802

Bien=

S.or Intend.te de Exto de la Havana. —

American Consulate Havana

2d January 1804

James Madison Esqr.

Secretary of State.

Sir

Enclosed you have my account up to the 1st. Ultimo: and returns in as particular a manner as it is my power to render in this Port, where an agent has so many difficulties to contend with - who is not acknowledged. - I find that there are several vessels in Port for sale, consequently I shall not be under the necessity of drawing upon your Department for the made balance due on my account, as I shall receive as much if not more from those vessels, than will reimburse me for the sum I am now in advance, and I flatter myself that in future I shall have remittances to make to your Department for monies received in this District instead of being in advance.

I shall forward some papers soon relative to the Commerce of this place, for the last Year -

As

As some of the Returns forwarded relate to the Department under the charge of the Register of the Treasury of the United States, I have to request that you will after examining them, cause the same to be passed over to his Department.-

Enclosed you have a Register of the Schoon Barbara, in consequence of its being falsified and having a forged Endorsment thereon.-

Very Respectfully

I am

Sir

Your Mo: Obed: Servt,

P Turnbull Jr

James Madison Esq.

Secretary of State.

Kingston Jam.a Jan.y 16. 1804

Messrs. Kirk & Lukins

Gent.

We wrote you on the 6.th Ult., Jn.o
how we have your favor of 10. June month, the contents
which are duly noted — Inclosed we hand
you State of Acct. Current; the Balance due you
remitted for in full, in Three Boxes Specie Shipped
on the Brig Patsey Alex.r Kane, Master Con-
taining four Thousand five hundred fifteen Dollars &
herewith you have Captain Kanes Bill of
Lading for the same. Provisions continue to bring
considerable prices altho the market is evidently
on the decline, Lumber is very low & Sales dull

We are very respectfully

Gent

Your most Ob.t Servts

Havana 11.th Feb.y 1804

True Copy

Vincent Gray

Sig.rs Henry West & Co

Wesh.n Kirk & Lakins

Charleston

Patsey

American Consulate, Havana
11th. February 1804.

James Madison Esquire
Secretary of State.

Sir,

It was my intention to have wrote you fully the subject of the depredations Committed in these Seas, by Mr James D Barry of your City, but am now prevented, in consequence of his sudden departure in a Vessel touched at the Port in Distress. however I will obtain the necessary documents relative to those depredations and forward the same by the Brig Republican of Baltimore, now loading for that place —

The Schooner Dorchester, of Vienna, Joseph White Master, has lately been captured off this Port, carried into Mariel her Cargo of Coffee landed, and after bringing her to anchor off the Mole, and laying off and on 3 Days sent her as they say, for Martinique; but I have reason to believe that she has been sold and sent to the United States. —

The Brig Dove of Boston, Barnes Master,

belonging

belonging to Messrs. James & Thomas H Perkins, has been captur
on the South side of the Island, by a French Privateer
called the Regulator, sent into the Port of Saint Ja
de Cuba and the Cargo of Coffee landed in the night;
after which I presume she will be scuttled towed ou
-side of the Moro and scuttled, that being now the
way they get clear of the Vessels after robbing them of the
Cargoes - The Sloop Washington of Norfolk from Jamaica
and the Danish Schooner Anna of St. Thomas have lately
been captured by a National Schooner Captn. Lay and
carried into Matanzas. the former with Sugar and Coff
was ransomed for 3100 Dollars and the latter from St. Th
with upwards of 80 Negroes which the Officers sold along
the Coast and to the people in and about Matanzas. in spi
of every opposition made by the Consignee. and when
the Officers and Men were called to an account
the same by this Government after their arrival here
the Officers Prize Master and Crew deposed in the prop
Office of the War Department that they had not sold a
Negro and that they did not know what had becom
of the Prize - She having been captured by a British
Privateer, notwithstanding the Vessel had been left
by the

the Prize Master in a small port to Windward of the
tanzas and some of the Negroes found - And further they
deposed and declared the said Schooner was found
thout any Marine papers, notwithstanding the said
mmander had a few days before in presence of
Commissary here, presented to me the Danish Papers
said Schooner to prove that she was not American
then reported. - It is also reported here that an American
ip has been captured in the old Channel, by a
ench Privateer, and after landing the Cargo on the
ast, the Crew put into Boats below and the
ssel Scuttled and Sunk, however this report
not generally believed. -

The Ship Elk of Baltimore has been cap-
ured by the British, recaptured by the French and
as by the last accounts at Trinidad in this Island, and
soon expected here - when she arrives I will have her
topped and detained - However I am fearful that they
ill not bring any more of their Prizes into this Port, -
nless some stop is put to those unwarrantable
epredations It will become necessary, as these
waters
ound the Island have no Commission, and not

answerable

answerable to any person, not having given any Surety for their good Conduct, to send out into these Seas, two Schooners of Eight or Twelve Guns, Toto'd; One to Cruize off S.t Jago De Cuba and the other off the Havana, Matanzas & Mariel. — If you were to write immediately to the Captain General on the subject of those depredations and procure a letter from the French Minister to their Agent here, under whose orders he now acts, it would have a happy Effect, as the Commissary informed me that he had wrote to the Minister for orders and directed that until further orders from said Minister, all Vessels bound to and from S.t Domingo would be captured by their National Vessels and Privateers under the Proclamation of General Leclerc warning all Persons from Trading with the Brigands. — Referring you to my next

I am Sir

very respectfully

Your Mo Obed. Serv.t

Vincent Gray

Mr Gray 2 Jany 1804

See Postcript

P. S.

When writing the preceeding I omitted to
ention that Alexander Kane Master of the Brig Patsey
Charleston, belonging to Thomas Simons of that place,
his Voyage from Kingston (Jamaica) to Charleston,
the 2d Inst. was robbed of 4615 Dollars the property
Kirk & Lukens of Charleston aforesaid, by another
ational Schooner fitted out in this Island - His said Brig
ving been wrecked on Key Blanco, himself & Crew
e been brought in here - I shall send them to the
nited States, after the Declarations of the Master and
mselves are taken here, in the proper office, in order
t the National Vessel may in case of her arrival
e be detained until the Master delivers up the
oney - I send you enclosed herewith a copy
the letter to Kirk & Lukens that accompanied the
ney - which was after taking out the Bill of Lading
rned by the Commander thro' mistake - when
protest is extended I will forward on a Duplicate
of I am Sir

Very Respectfully
Your Mo Obed Servt
[illegible]

Feb.y 5 1804.

James Madison Esq.

Secretary of State

Doce reales.

SELLO SEGVNDO, DOCE REALES, AÑOS DE MIL OCHOCIENTOS QVATRO, Y OCHOCIENTOS CINCO.

Havana diez y nueve de Abril de mil ochocientos quatro: Enterado del antecedente dictamen y con presencia de lo q. tengo resuelto tocante al apresamiento de la Fragata Inglesa Hibbert hecha por el Corsario Diligente con la ilegal patente de corso dada en este Puerto por el Ciudadano Sanchamp: declara que la presa de la Goleta de los Estados vnidos Dorchester hecha por la Goleta Mongito armada en este Puerto sin conocimiento del Govierno y mandada por el Ciudadano Bryand que declara ser Alferes de Navio de la República francesa cuyo mando dio

le dió el Ciudadano Lamchamp, es-
igualmente mala presa tanto por
ser Bugue armado indevidamente
en este Puerto, como por haver
espresitado dentro de el autoridad
que no tiene el Ciudadano Lamchamp
ni haver acreditado como se hisiese
el Magnifico Bugue de la repu-
blica francesa; no obstante mis
repetidos oficios, y por lo tanto de-
be quedar libre la referida Fale-
ta de los Estados unidos Dorches-
ter y continuar su viage. Haga
se asi saver al Capitan el
Ciudadano Wilith y al Ciudada-
no Lanchamp respecto a q.e
el apresador dise à fosa

dies y siete se entregue a este y à
que aquel salio de este Puerto sin
armamento para hir à Colo-
nias de la republica francesa=
El Marquez de Someruelos=Ha-
cemi: Mauricio de Zornoza Pita-
Es conforme al su original que queda en los autos
del asunto à q.e me remito y a pedimento de parte
doy el presente. Habana y Abril veinte y nueve de
mil setecientos quatro años=

Mauricio de Zornoza
Esc.no de Sn.

Los Esños del Rey Nuestro Señor y del Real
Colegio de esta Ciudad que aqui firmamos y

firmamos Certificamos y damos fe q. D.n Mauricio
de Sorra Sita de quien el testimonio ant.e apuntua-
torisado el Escno de S.M. uno de los de Nro Real Colle-
gio propietario de Cirra de esta Plaza y Provin-
cia, del Juzgado privativo del Real Cuerpo
de Artillerica é Ingenieros como se titula
fiel legal y de confianza y á sus semejantes
siempre se le ha dado y dá entera fe y
credito asi en juicio como fuera de el. Ha-
vana fha ut supra

Sello Real

Sucesn Nro

Jorge Duarte



Edenton 8th May 1804

James Madison Esqr
Secretary of State

Sir,

Sending the Louisiana of Baltimore getting under way, at the moment of receiving the Aurora of tomorrow. I hasten to forward it to you enclosed herewith - together with a Decree of the Second Instance, relative to Foreign Seamen, Agents and Commissaries: - intended for the French Consuls here; as the Governor and heads of departments here, are now more friendly disposed towards me, than ever they were before. The Decree in the Aurora No 221, is the most unjust Decree that ever was given - because the French Prize act, as well as the Letters of Marque, declare that all vessels found with such Documents as those named in the said Decree, shall be considered and declared as Piratty.

They were both fitted out, armed and manned in this Port; and are actually owned by persons residing here. I have again protested against this Decree,

but

hue if I should not succeed, I shall receive the proper and give the required Security for the amount, and send it forward to the Undersigned; thereto be disposed of to the best advantage for the benefit of those interested and hope that the owners will without delay take the necessary steps at the different Tribunals to which the parties have appealed, to save their property.

I will procure the proceedings of this Tribunal and Transmit them to your Department without delay, in order that the parties interested may there be informed what steps they ought to take, for the recovery of their property.

I shall have in the course of a few days, the original Letter of General Brunet who commanded at Curacoa, on the Subject of the Surrender of that place to the British and who appears to have granted many Commissions or Letters of Marque and from the best information that I can get, some is dated 17 days after he was a Prisoner of War; as will more fully appear from one granted to the Eliza No 21.

I am Sorry to have it in my power to

[illegible] upon from the Brig Minerva of Newbury Port, which Vessel late chartered, has been captured and brought to this Port by a Spanish Merchantman; in consequence of her having been found with two three men on board over which circumstance it was supposed that the crew had murdered their officers. I now see the three men; one I shall after see the papers of the vessel which I am informed were found on board of, take the necessary steps to release her as well as the three men; provided nothing [illegible] appears against them, except the recapturing of their vessel from a French privateer, that had captured her a few Days before.

They state that they were captured on the 21st of April on their coasting passage, while on their voyage from Port au Prince to Newburyport, by a schooner under French Colors; the Commander of which, took out the Captain and rest of the crew, and sent her for Port [illegible] two three days afterwards, the Island of Cuba in sight, finding a favorable opportunity they rose upon the Frenchmen, 14 in number, subdued them and put them all bound into the Boat except one, and set the Boat a drift. And two after the expiration of two Days, they fell in with the Sprightly Brig

Brig aforesaid, the commander of which, instead of affording them Succor, captured the vessel, confined and treated them in the most brutal manner while on board and delivered them up and had them put into the Common Prison, on their arrival here.

I also send you enclosed the original list of American vessels captured and carried into St. Iago de Cuba - up to the 2d. of March a copy of which I before sent to you.

In No. 220. you will find some Remarks of Baron Humboldt, who I lately recommended to your attention and protection; I have cause to believe otherwise than interested at this moment; particularly as he is now on his route to the city of Washington, and will have it in his power to give you much useful information relative to that Country adjoining Louisiana.

Referring you to my next, I have the Honor to be Dear Sir

Very respectfully,

Your mo. Obt. Servt.

Thos. Lewis.

also Power of Attorney

Doce reales.

SELLO SEGVNDO, DOCE REALES, AÑOS DE MIL OCHOCIENTOS QVATRO, Y OCHOCIENTOS CINCO.

En la Ciudad de la Habana en veinte y dos de Febrero de mil ochocientos quatro años; ante mí el Escribano, y testigos, comparecieron; David Evans, Capn. de la Goleta Francés Lewis, William Fielman, Piloto della, y Ysaac Hazokins Sobre cargo, á quienes doy fé conosco y por medio de D. Josè Macias Interprete del Real Consulado de esta Plaza, que presto el Correspondiente juramento de fidelidad, y dixeron, que el dia primero de Noviembre del año pasado mil ochocientos tres, Salieron de Philadelphia, en la Goleta referida Francis Lewis, con destino al Puerto Principe Francés, y no huvo mada de particular hasta que descubrieron la Ysla de Santo Domingo, por cuyo motivo era la intencion entonces de ir al Guarico; pero haviendo encontrado una Goleta Española, en distancia, que havia sido echado de alli, les informó esta, que havia tres Navios Ingleses, á la voca del Puerto, è immediatamente de seccionados de esta novedad, determinaron seguir el Rumbo, al Puerto Principe

Francés, à donde llegaron el dia veinte y nueve del citado mes de Noviembre, y vendieron el Cargamento tomando el producido, en Cafee, y algodon, como noventa mil libras de uno, y veinte y sinco mil del otro: Que el dia veinte y uno de Enero proximo pasado, Salieron del Puerto Principe Francés para Philadelphia, y el dia once del corriente, como à las quatro de la tarde hallandose, à la distancia como de dose Leguas al O. del Cabo doble Hoaded Shot, encontraron una Goleta Francesa Corsaria, nombrada Elise, su Capitan Doudebés, quien les mandó hechar el Bote al aguá, inmediatamente, y que le embiaran los papeles; que con este motivo fué el mismo Capitan en el Bote, y á el instante, que llegó à su costado, lo tripularon para pasar la gente del Corsario, à Bordo de la Goleta Francés Servis, y despues de haverse verificado asi, llevaron la Tripulacion à la referida Goleta Francés Servis, à Bordo del Corsario, poniendolos en la Mano, y dirigiendose à la Ysla de Cuba; que despues estubo el Capitan de la Goleta, à Bordo de ella, y quiso saver à donde querian llevarlo, à lo que le contestó el Capitan de Presa, que no sabia pero deseaba no fuese à la Habana, por que los Españoles

tomaban demaciado Dinero para condenar los Buques:
Que el dia doze del Corriente por la tarde, llegaron à la
Habana, y el dicho entrò la Goleta en el Puerto, y diò fon-
do: asi mismo declaran haverse apoderado de todos los pa-
peles, y Cartas, un anteojo de larga vista, y los documentos
de proteccion de los marineros, Robandole à uno de ellos dies
y ocho pesos: Que los Referidos Marineros de la incinuada
Goleta Francis Sevis, se hallan todavia prisioneros, à
Bordo del Referido Corsario Elira, aunque frequentemente,
se han Solicitado del Comisario Frances, y del Comandante de
el, en donde carecen de viveres, y de todo lo mesesario à la vi-
da, como tambien varios insultos, que experimentan de la
Tripulacion, del Corsario, Sin embargo, de que la Tripulacion
de una Fragata Inglesa, titulada Atlentit, que llegò el
mismo dia, fuè puesta en livertad, desde el instante, que
se Solicitò: del propio modo declaran à mas de esto, que por
varias personas aqui, han Savido, que un tal Lameens,
de Nacion Frances, y ahora Vasallo Español, es Docte
y en parte Dueño del Corsario, que ahora se halla avili-
tado en este Puerto, vaxo la direccion de este, y del Capitan
Doudebes; asi mismo Son Savedores, que el citado Lameens,

tiene un hermano à Bordo, siendo igualmente Pasa-
do Español, que ha residido muchos años en esta Plaza:
declaran asi mismo, que han savido, que ninguno de los
Corsarios, que estan cruzando por la Costa, tienen Comision
buena, y por lo tanto entre todas naciones civilisadas, de-
ven considerarse, como Piratas, y destructores, de la buena
armonia, que deve subsistir: Igualmente declaran, que
el tratado de Francia, que existe entre los Estados, vnidos
de America, prohive semejante Pirateria, como tambien
el Tratado celebrado, entre los Estados vnidos de America,
y Su Magestad Catolica: El tratado Frances declara, que
si sus Corsarios ò Embarcaciones de Estado, cometiesen se-
mejantes crimines, los delinquentes serán castigados, y sus
Comisiones nulas; como tambien, que siendo asi, que la
evacuacion de Santo Domingo, se ha verificado, y que
las personas, que fueron fiadores, de la buena conducta
y manejo de los Corsarios, ò se han muerto, ò huido; to-
do Corsario deve ser embargado en esta Isla, hasta que
dichas Comisiones, sean reservadas, y dan fianza suficiente
para indemnisar quantos hechos, y crimines estén come-
tiendo en la actualidad: Asi mismo declaran, que el Capitan

de Prea, y otros en la noche del dies y siete, de este pre-
sente mes, rompieron en la cubierta Fablas, en el Castillo
de Proa, de la Goleta Francis Sevis, para rotarles el can-
camento, y fueron descubiertos, é impedidos por los declaran-
tes, que desde entonces fueron puestos en Fierra, por el men-
cionado Capitan de Prea, sin dinero, ni modo alguno de
poder subsistir, y obligados á pedir á los Paysanos: En
cuya conseqüencia, y á fin de que en todo tiempo, y sircunstan-
cia, conste los acontecimientos acahecidos, en la citada Gole-
ta Francis Sevis, protestan, una, dos, tres veces, y quantas
mas, les permita el derecho, todos los daños, costos, perjuicios,
atrasos, y menos-cabos, que hayan resultado, y puedan so-
brevenir de semejante acontecimiento; contra los Corsarios
Franceses, vasallos Españoles, que se hallaron á Bordo, con-
tra los Aseguradores, y contra quienes mas, puedan ser
causa, de la ruina referida, para que todos sean en daño
de quien corresponda, y de ninguna manera en perjuicio
de los otorgantes, para repetirlos y reclamarlos, instau-
rando su demanda, como, quando, y ante quien haya lugar:
En testimonio de lo qual, asi lo otorgaron, y firmaron con

el citado Yntepuete, siendo Festigos, D. José Elgio, D. Cristobal de Faola, y D. Decidrio Monfort, presentes, y vecinos = David Evans = William Freemal = Yzaac Ha-rrohins = José Macias = Ante mí Cayetano Ponton.

Es conforme á su original á que me Remito, y de pedimento de parte doy el presente: Habana 17 Abril Mil ocho cientos quatro años

Cayetano Ponton

Los Escribanos del Rey Nuestro Señor, y del Real Colegio de esta Ciudad, Certificamos, y damos fé, que D.n Cayetano Ponton, de quien el Testimonio, que antecede fuera autorisado es Escribano Publico del

numero de esta Dha Ciudad, fiel, leoal, y de confianza, y à sus semejantes siempre se les ha dado, y dá entera fee, y credito en ambos, fuicios: Habana fecha vt supra

José Leal

José Noy

James Madison Esq.
Secretary of State.

Sir,

Baron Humboldt being on his return from South America
to New Spain by way of the United States, it was my intention
have forwarded to you by him some Documents relative to
Prizes lately brought into this Port by the French cruizers
Pirates; but as they can not be procured until some week
hence I forward to you enclosed herewith two Decrees lately obtained
against the Restante and Musketoe Privateers and the
such Commissary Lonchamps: Under which I flatter myself
shall recover the Schooner Penelope of Charleston now at
Campeachy and the Schooner Telemachus of Norfolk, Briggs
the Sloop Delight of Charleston, Flagg, lately brought
into this Port by the Restante loaded with coffee.

I have forwarded a certified copy of the first Decree
the Governor of Campeachy requesting him to restore to captain
said the Penelope and cargo of coffee now in the Public

Stores

Stores at that place; and hope that he will do it immediately. Several other vessels have been captured and carried into other Ports of this Island lately and the crews treated in the most shameful manner.

The Division of General Lavalette, consisting of two armed Brigs, one armed Ship and two transports, having on board about 1500 men, sailed from hence on the 13 instant for the city of St. Domingo, and were captured on the same and following Day off Mantanzas; by a British Convoy bound from Jamaica to England, and some of the crews and French Soldiers returned to this place in different vessels bound in. Decrees have been given against the Schooner Frances Lewis of Phila and the three Boxes of Money belonging to Kirk and Lutkins of Charleston. However knowing that the money was carried in the night to the House of the French Commissary and knowing also that it has been expended in Some Way, I have protested against the Decrees, accused the Judges of

Partiality

particularly, and shall have him set aside and another appointed in his stead for these causes.

The Judge has refused to let us see the Original papers, but I shall ever have it in my power to prove before the proper called a commission said to be granted by Brunet to the Cascayes, is dated a month after he was a Prisoner with the British: This is the Commission under which the Judge has decreed against us: altho' the Instructions of Rochambeau as well as the Legal Commissions, declares that any vessel found with such a commission not signed by him, shall be considered as a Pirate and treated as such. When these decrees were given the Judge to my knowledge has in his possession illegal commissions granted by Rochambeau. I have been refused to him officially by the captains Guard for the purpose of comparing it with those granted to the Elora by Brunet - in consequence of my having previously

previously declared to the Governor that Brune
was never authorized to grant commissions and that
that one held by the Elen'd was a Forgery; and the
vessel fitted out in this Port.

Mr Cooke being absent, as well as his friend
Don Alcalde Madan, I presented your letter to the
Governor relative to the business of Mr Cooke and request
his particular attention to it. — and am happy to find
that the suit has been ordered to be brought on immediately
and the parties summoned immediately to offer their
defence. You will receive a letter from the
Governor by this opportunity, put under the care of
Baron Humboldt, who from his character and pursuits
I took leave to recommend to your attention and protec-
tion while in the U.States, from a belief that you would
be much gratified by being personally acquainted with
him.

I have the Honor to be,

Very respectfully
Your mo. Ob.t Serv.t
Thomas Tyng

Havana 28. Apl. 1804

Doce reales.

SELLO SEGVNDO, DOCE REALES, AÑOS DE MIL OCHOCIENTOS QVATRO, Y OCHOCIENTOS CINCO.

to.. Hav.a dies y ocho de Abril de mil ocho-
cientos quatro: Vistos: el anterior infor-
me digo que nada tiene q.e ver con este
Caso mi decreto de tres de Ag.to de mil se-
recientos noventa y nueve. Y respecto á q.e
Ant.o Pique Capitan de la Goleta Pilot D.a
at, el Instante Solo tiene patente del Ciu-
dadano Larchamp, y que esta és de nin-
gun valor por no tener facultades el
expresado Larchamp, ni otro alguno,
sea estrangero ó nacional para dar
patentes de Corso en los puertos de
S.M.C. Sino las autoridades á quienes
S.M. ha Concedido esta facultad seg.n
Consta de las ordenanzas de Corso; es
mala presa la Frag.ta Inglesa Fri-
bents, y por lo tanto debe quedar li-
bre p.a Seguir á su destino. Comuní-
quese esta determinac.on al Capitan

de presa y al apresado, haciendole
saber al primero q.e si apresare
otro Buque sin tener patente legiti-
ma, y fuere habido en algun Puerto
de esta Ysla, se procedera contra el co-
mo pirata. Hagase saber al Ciudadano
Larchamp quan notable se ha hecho
a este Gov.no su conducta en esta parte;
primero denominandose Agente par-
ticular del Gov.no frances, quando sabe
no esta Habido con tal caracter: segundo
q.e aun quando lo fuese y estubiese Habi-
do con aprova.on del Rey de España, sin
cuyo presiso Requisito no se le conoceria
p.r tal, tampoco podria egercer juris-
diccion alguna, aun entre los subditos
de la Republica francesa; y mucho me-
nos dar patentes de Corso como lo ha-
executado en el presente caso: p.r lo q.e
quedara enterado de q.e si en adelante
delinquiere en lo mismo, se le Remiti-
ra al Español bajo de partida de Regis-

mo. Yluego q.e p.a parte de la Yntenden-
cia se haya alterado, como corres-
ponde, la Compra del Berg.no Dermide,
a cuyo efecto se han pasado p.a la Capi-
tania Gen.l los oficios Combenientes, e-
proceder a lo q.e hubiere lugar = El-
Marques de Someruelos = Mauricio
de Porras Pita ——— ———

Es conforme a su original q.e queda en los autos del
asumpto a q.e me remito y a pedim.to de parte doy el pre
sente: Hav.a y Mobil oeonte y uno de mil ochoc. quatro a8
Mauricio de Porras Pita
Escr.a Rn.al

Los Esñs del Rey Nro S.or y del R.l Colegio de esta
Ciudad q.e aqui signamos y firmamos Certificamo
y damos fee q.e D.n Mauricio de Porras Pita de q.e el
testimonio ant.e aparece autorizado es Esño de S.M.

vno de los de Iho R.l Colexio Propietario de Guerra de esta
Plaza y Provincia, de los Juzgados privativos del R.l cuer-
po de Art.a è Ynxenieros como se titula fiel legal y de
conficinza y asus semejantes siempre se les ha dado y
da entera fe y credito asi en juicio como fuera del
Ilcio. a fecha vt supra

Felix Carcaver

Jose Leal

Mchl Melr

Newark 25 July 1804

James Madison Esq
Secretary of State.

Sir,

Since my letter of yesterday in which I stated the situation of our Commerce at this place, I have obtained a Copy of the Royal order therein mentioned — a Copy of which I now send inclosed herewith; and have also enclosed a Copy thereof for the Agents, vizt Boston.

They will go under the care of Captain Castet, Aid to the Commander in chief at Santo Domingo, and one of the Deputies mentioned in my last — sent here for the purpose of procuring aloan for Santo Domingo and of removing Mr. Lumbamp, the French Agent and Commissary at this place, as well as the one at St Jago de Cuba — which they have done and appointed Others in their stead.

He proceeds to Washington in order I believe to endeavor to make some arrangements with the Government of the United States, relative to Santo Domingo; and to have embarked for the City of Santo Domingo all the French Troops now in the United States. Mr Polverel Mr Minuter Grand Judge of Santo Domingo, will return soon to that place.

However

However as all the French and Spanish Pirates and Privateersmen are flocking to those places to obtain Commissions to Cruize in those seas against our unprotected Commerce, I hope those Isles will soon be taken by the French or British Governments to Crush those nests of Pirates. Three British Armed Cruizers Ships sailed this day for Liverpool - Cargo Sugars Hides &c.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

Your most Obt Servt

Lewis Gray

Havana 2d. January 1805

Sir

In my last of the 14 Ult: I apprised you of the
ing up on at this Port of a genuine Embargo, coasters excepted.
On the 28th Ult: a British half Squadron appeared off the
e, and on the 29th it was discovered that they brought two, I
ended every vessel passing: and on the 30th it was known
at she had several Spanish Merchantmen in tow — having
about 200 Convicts on board, and some of them with large sums of
pecie. On the same day in the morning the Spanish Packet
60 days from Ferrol, evaded the Vigilance of the Cruizers
ips, and escaped, by being near the land and not far from
the shore, when discovered by the Brigate at day light: they
having been to Leeward during the night, for the purpose of
intercepting the Brigate & hourly expected here, with a large
sum of money from vera Cruz.

She brings a confirmation of the distresse of Spain and
the General Embargo in the Spanish Dominions, or Spanish
ports;— Therefore all hopes of supplies from Spain having been
cut

Cadiz off. and orders having been rec.d by the same Packet, not
to permit any expedition to be made under the Spanish Flag,
the Supreme Council determined last even.g to open the Port
to american vessels; to introduce immediately all kind of
provisions. The decision will be publickly known on Tuesday
next; when the Embargo will be raised on American vessels,
but continued on Spanish. The Mail which left this on the
night of the 31.st ult.: carried orders to windward in this Island
to admit american vessels with Provisions - and to embargo all
Spanish vessels. The two British Gunvessels lying in Port will
be taken possession of on monday next, and hauled up to the
Dock - and those having British property in their Lands, will
be called upon to declare, to what amount. As soon as
the order admitting American vessels is promulgated, Invitations
cause duplicates to be forwarded to several Ports of the
United States, to be published: for the benefit generally
of those who may wish to avail themselves of making
expeditions to this Island. The Auditor of War will
not permit me to have a copy of the proceedings agt. Foster
as you will see by my last memorial to the Captain General
presented by Duplicate thro' the Department of State instead
of that of the War Department; whose Certificate you will
find on the Margin thereof. There being no doubt
now of the political situation of Spain and England

I shall use every precaution in my power, to prevent our Citizens from Committing our Flag, in the disgraceful manner it was during the last War; And already I have refused papers or passports to six or eight vessels, purchased here by persons bearing the certificate of naturalized Citizens of the United States; but who to my knowledge have no fixed place of Residence in the United States, nor the means of making such purchases on their own account.

It is extremely unpleasant to be placed in such a situation as such moments; because by acting as I am bound to do I bring down on my own head, not only the hatred and resentments of those persons, whom I disregard, but those of those also who are the real owners, and as respectable as the Interest of our Citizens generally and the Honor of our Flag, demands it, particularly at this moment, provided we wish or expect our Flag and Marine papers to be respected by others.

Referring you to my next,

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

James Madison Esq.
Secretary of State
of the U. States.

Very respectfully
Your mo. Ob. Serv.
Tunis Craig

P.S. I expect to get permission from
a Cruizer to go to Leghorn in the Morning
on board of which this letter will be

James Madison Esq.

Secretary of State

of the United States

Washington

Havana 14th. January 1805

Sir,

Enclosed you have my returns up to the 31st. of December, marked from A. to U. inclusive, as promised in my letter of the 7th. Instant. — In making these returns, I have endeavoured to comply with instructions, as far as lay within my power, or as circumstances would permit. After the last Day of March you will observe that I changed the form of Return marked A. to those marked B & D. supposing that it would give you a fuller view of the Trade to and from this place, and the better enable you to check and Detect any frauds attempted to be committed by those trading to this country, with marine Documents bearing your Signature. However should any persons attempt to enter the Port under forged papers, they can not get out again without detection.

I know some of the persons who were forgers and venders of forged American and Danish

papers, last War, in this neighborhood - some of th
are now in this Island selling Danish papers, m
such complete sets in blank, as not to be know
from the originals, except by comparison and close
Spection. They are purchased up here for the purpo
of conveying from this Island, American and Pru
Spize vessels. - I have given this information to
Collector of New Orleans, as some were to have been sen
to that Port from Barracoa: and to the Danish C
at Charleston, who is my correspondent at that pl

You will discover that I have not
warded any Vouchers for four items charged in m
account current, amounting to 88 50/100 Dollars - in
sequence of some of the parties having departed su
denly and contrary to promise, without calling to
ceipts for the monies Daily advanced to them fo
support, untill they got employ or passage to the
United States. However Should it be inconsistent w
the Regulations to carry to my credit the amount
which I have no Vouchers and cannot allow th
same upon my Declaration upon oath that I p
it. I must pass the amount to the Credit of the
United States, untill I can procure the necessa
Vouchers. In future not a Dollar will be pa
without a Voucher, and I must acknowledg
that it would be a Dangerous priviledge to pu

agents to expend money without producing proper vouchers for such expenditures — but in such a country as this, it is frequently impracticable.

Your Department has never pointed out any forms to guide us in our returns, therefore will thank you, if mine should not be as full as you wish, to give me the necessary information on such points.

The Courts of Justice are so tardy and money so very scarce here, that I make but slow progress in my collections and suits at Law — and now have, including the cause of the Hotline, suits pending for upwards of 280,000 Dollars on account of Citizens of the United States — and unliquidated claims for more than 150,000 Dollars, for which no suits have been commenced.

In consequence of information received yesterday by the Ship La Dunault, Captain Brown of Portsmouth N. H. from Jamaica, of the capture and detention of the Sloop of War Diligence of this Port, carried into Jamaica, and also of the capture and detention of several Spanish Merchantmen by a British Frigate and King's Schooner, cruizing off Cape Catoche, an embargo was laid here this morning at four o'clock, upon all vessels except coasters, although ours are not by treaty subject to embargo.

Only two British Guineamen have b
caught in Port and detained, and one small Schoo
of Halifax N.S. put in here lately in distress. —
It is supposed that the embargo will continue on,
some authentic accounts are received from Spain
this Government, relative to the existing dispute; or u
they receive the actual declaration of War, made
England. — However the present situation of the
Island is such, as to guard our vessels effectual
from a long embargo; as Flour is now 30 Dollars p
Barrel and not a sufficient quantity in the Is
to serve it for one month — and provisions of ev
kind nearly in proportion. Jerked Beef has ris
from 14 Reals to 28. per arroba — and several Spa
vessels from Montevideo bound here have lately
detained and sent to Jamaica; therefore in le
than a month the Port will be opened to the
Americans for all kinds of Provision.

I inclose some protections taken fro
Seamen at this Port, not intitled to the same —
order to endeavor to bring them into greater reputa
with the Commanders of Cruizers, than they w
during last War. — You will discover by the ac
of Monies under the act respecting Consuls. Vic
Consuls &c. that by attending to the due execution

thereof, the fund received here will always be more than adequate to the relief of those, authorized to relief under the said act. Many complain of this Law, as bearing hard upon them; and endeavour to evade it by every way in their power - frequently pay off their men privately and get them births on board of other vessels already cleared for the United States and in possession of their papers. In all such cases, although I forbear to receive from the master the amount of the two months wages to which such seamen would have been entitled, if legally discharged, but compell him to deposit the amount of One months pay, for account of the United States: And in order to save the seamen here discharged from falling a prey to the diseases of this Country, and to keep them clear of arrest, I never pay them a Dollar of the money to which they are entitled, on being discharged, untill they have engaged on board of some vessel to return to the United States; and that vessel, actually cleared out and ready for sea. This regulation compells them to enter on board of some vessel immediately, and generally keeps them clear of Prisons, where they are certain to be committed by the officers of Police, if found drunk in the Streets. It has also the happy effect of preserving the health and lives of many

~~your~~ Son of them;- as the use Rum of this Cou
when drank upon Fruit, which they are gene
fond of. is considered by the best Physicians her
as Poisonous or very destructive to Health.

Referring you to my next.
I have the honor to be,
Sir. very respectfully,
Your most ob.t Serv.t
Vincent Gray

James Madison Esq.r
Secretary of State
of the United States.

—Vincent Gray

14 Jan.y 1805.

Forged Danish papers.

Am. vessels captured by the Reach & Spaniards.

No. 26

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

District of NORFOLK *and* PORTSMOUTH.

I, WILLIAM LINDSAY, Collector of the District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that Joseph Bird an American Seaman, aged Twenty three years, or thereabouts, of the height of five feet five inches [illegible] Complexion [illegible] Nantucket and State of Massachusetts Has this day produced to me proof in the manner directed in the act, intituled, "An Act for the relief and protection of American Seamen;" and pursuant to the said Act, I do hereby Certify, that the said Joseph Bird is a Citizen of the United States of America.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal of Office, this [illegible] day of [illegible] One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety five

Wm. Lindsay Coll.

American Consulate [illegible]

Arrested & committed 27 March 1807

having a forged

Alfred Williams Lindsay was a collector [illegible]
appears to have been forged [illegible]
signature.

John George

arrested from the holder - he being a small man dark complexion and a Foreigner; called and known here by the name of John George.

Havana 18th Dec. 1854

United States of America.

No. 1376

I JEDIDIAH HUNTINGTON, Collector of the district of New-London, do hereby certify that *Solomon Pinnick* an American seaman, aged *Twenty three* years, or thereabouts, of the height of *five* feet *eleven* inches, *& a half* of a light *Complexion*

has this day produced to me proof, in the manner directed in the act, entitled "An act for the relief and protection of American seamen," and pursuant to the said act, I do hereby certify, that the said *Solomon Pinnick*

is a citizen of the United States of America.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this 7 *day of* October 1799

J. Huntington Collector.

A List of Accounts, Abstracts &c. endorsed here-
with from the office of the American Consulate
Havana for the office of the Secretary of State
the United States - to wit

A. An account of American Vessels entered
and departed the Port of Havana, in the
quarter ending the 31st Day of March 1804

B. An Abstract of Vessels purchased in the Port
of Havana, on account of Citizens of the United States
in the quarter ending the 31st Day of March 1804

C. An Account of American Vessels entered the Port
of Havana, in the quarter ending the 30th
Day of June 1804

D. An Account of American Vessels departed
the Port of Havana, in the quarter
ending the 30th Day of June 1804

E. An Abstract of Vessels purchased in the Port of
Havana on account of Citizens of the United States
in the quarter ending the 30th Day of June 1804

F. An Account of American Vessels entered
the Port of Havana in the quarter ending
the 30th Day of September 1804

G. An Abstract of American Vessels departed the Port of Havana in the quarter ending the 30th. day of September 1804.

H. An Abstract of Vessels purchased in the Port of Havana on account of Citizens of the United States in the quarter ending the 30th. day of September 1

I. An Account of American Vessels entered the Port of Havana in the quarter ending the 31st. day of December 1804.

J. An Abstract of American Vessels departed the Port of Havana in the quarter ending the 31st. Day of December 1804.

K. An Abstract of Vessels purchased in the Port of Havana on account of Citizens of the United States in the quarter ending the 31st. Day of December 1

L. An Abstract of Endorsements of changes of Masters of Vessels made on Registers &c. in the Year ending the 31st. day of December 1804.

M. An Abstract of Registers surrendered at the Port of Havana in the Year ending 31st. December 1

Sent to the Treasury

N. An Abstract of Mediterranean Passports surrendered at the Port of Havana in the year ending the 31st. December 1804.

do.

O. Account current for the year ending 31st. December 1

do.

P. An account of the Fund collected at the
do. Port of Havana for the relief and support
of distressed and disabled American Seamen
in the half year ending 30th June 1804.

Q. An Account of the Fund collected at the
do. Port of Havana for the relief and support
of Distressed and disabled American Seamen
in the half year ending the 31st December 1804.

R. Vouchers to the Account current.

S. Copy of Protest of Jonathan Parker master
of Ship Cicero of New London

T. List of Vessels captured on the coast of Cuba
by French Privateers

U. Account of Imports, Exports &c. in the district
and Port of Havana for the year ending
the 31st December 1804. 1802 & 1803.

V. Declaration of Lewis Bonfils of N. York late of the Schooner William, of St. Jago de Cuba
Three protections taken from Seamen are entitled to the same.

W. Letter to the Secretary of State.

3

Set of Vouchers
herewith. for the
office of the Secretary
of State of the United
States, from the Ctrs of
Havana 1st Jany 1825

ESTADO DE VALORES DE LAS ADMINISTRACIONES GENE-

rales de Mar y de Tierra, Vestuario de Milicias y Consulado, Harinas, Caldos y Negros introducidos, Azucar, Cafe y Cera extrahida, y buques entrados y salidos de 1 de Enero á 31 de Diciembre de 1804.

Rentas de Mar.	700071.....5.	1.368677 ....5.
De Tiera.	668606.....0.	
Comisos en ambas dependencias		92263.....1.
Vestuario		87990.....6.
Consulado		62236.....1.
TOTALES.		1.611167.....5.

Entrada.....	Harina barriles.	53483.
	Vino	45386.
	Vinagre.	01150.
	Aguardiente.	05319.
	Negros bozales de ambos sexó.	08923.
Salida.....	Azucar caxas	193955.
	Cafe arrobas	25237.
	Cera idem	29941.

BUQES.

	De Guerra.	*Mercantes.*	*Extrangeros.*	*Totales.*
Entrados.....	51. . .	471. . .	372. . .	894.
Salidos.....	57. . .	487. . .	336. . .	890.

Havana 2 de Enero de 1805,

An Accot. of Imports & Exports into the District of Havana in the year 1804.

Rec.d Dec.r 6. Grapp
1 A Jan.y 1806

ESTADO GENERAL DE LOS DERECHOS REALES COBRADOS y debidos cobrar en las Administraciones generales de Rentas de Mar y Tierra; de las cantidades procedentes de Comisos; de las exîgidas para el Vestuario de Milicias; del medio por ciento de Consulado; de los Licores, Harinas, y Negros introducidos; de las Caxas de Azucar extrahidas; y de los buques de Guerra, Correos, y Mercantes entrados y salidos en 1803.

Productos Reales de Mar	Cobrados	650.157..2	851.704...4
	Debidos cobrar	201.547..2	
Productos Reales de Tierra	Cobrados	478.271..6½	534.913...4½
	Debidos cobrar	56.641..6	
Comisos	De Mar	88.457..6½	107.120...2
	De Tierra	18.662...3½	
Vestuario de Milicias			82.397
Consulado			61.330...1
Producto total			1.637.465...3½
Entrada	Barriles de Vino de 4 ½ arrobas		39.130...9/19
	de Vinagre		405...4/9
	de Aguardiente		5.553...5/9
	de Harina		69.254..
	Negros bozales, de ambos sexos		9.671..
Salida	Caxas de Azucar		153.073...1/16

BUQUES.

	Entrados.	Salidos.	Total.
Guerra	28 ..	26 ..	54..
Correos	32 ..	34 ..	66..
Mercantes	544 ..	515 ..	1.059..
Extrangeros.	241 ..	263 ..	504..
Totales	845 ..	838 ..	1.683..

Havana 2 de Enero de 1804.

Illmo. y de Ilmo. de 1850

ESTADO GENERAL DE LOS DERECHOS REALES COBRADOS y debidos cobrar en las Administraciones generales de Rentas de Mar y Tierra; de las cantidades procedentes de Comisos; de las exigidas para el Vestuario de Milicias; del medio por ciento de Consulado; de los Licores, Harinas, y Negros introducidos; de las Caxas de Azucar extrahidas; y de los buques de Guerra, Correos, y Mercantes entrados y salidos en 1802.

Productos Reales de Mar	Cobrados	1.091.356..2½	1.557.603..5..
	Debidos cobrar	466.247..4½	
Productos Reales de Tierra	Cobrados	482.652..6½	551.935..3½
	Debidos cobrar	68.652..6	
Comisos	De Mar	53.588..1	89.480..3..
	De Tierra	35.892..2	
Vestuario de Milicias			101.082..2½
Consulado			101.430..2..
Producto total			2.400.932..

Entrada	Barriles de Vino de 4 ½ arrobas	15.678..
	de Vinagre	.. 1.944..
	de Aguardiente	.. 3.615..3/9
	de Harina	82.045..4½
	Negros bozales, de ambos sexos	13.832..
Salida	Caxas de Azucar	204.403..9/16

BUQUES.

	Entrados.	Salidos.	Total.
Guerra	45	54	99
Correos	25	17	42
Mercantes	578	581	1.159..
Extrangeros.	372	339	711
Totales	1.020	991	2.011..

Havana 1 de Enero de 1803..

PAPEL PERIODICO DE LA HAVANA.

Del Domingo 10 de Febrero de 1805.

SOBRE LA VIDA DISIPADA DE LOS JOVENES.

ENDECHAS.

¿Adonde se habrá ido
aquel carácter sério
que tanto honor hacia
á nuestros bisabuelos?
Yo por calles y plazas,
con mi linterna ardiendo
qual Diógenes lo busco
y encontrarlo no puedo.
Ridículas acciones,
frívolos pensamientos,
vagatelas, chuladas
es lo único que veo.
El hombre de este siglo
¡que miserable extremo!
en nada le parece
al hombre de otros tiempos.
Mas claro todavia:
el racional moderno
solo viene á ser un Simio
en parangon de aquellos.
Nuestros antepasados
por rumbo mas discreto,
el provecho y la fama
buscaban con esmero.
El mundo los veia,
sin olvidar lo bello,
aplicarse con ansia
á lo útil y á lo honesto.
Las ciencias y las artes,
y el afilado acero
por la Patria esgrimido,
formaban su desvelo.
La ociosidad infame,
y el vil abatimiento,
jamas asilo hallaron
en sus honrados pechos.

La liviandad que ahora
sin mascarilla vemos
correr de casa en casa
mil estragos haciendo;
Andaba fugitiva
sin sectarios ni aliento,
fuera de las murallas
que cercan nuestros pueblos.
El luxo, el fiero luxo,
ese monstruo perverso
que todo lo aniquila
estaba entonces muerto.
No habia en el Diccionario
la voz de *Petaquero*,
ni agua de *sanspareille*
ni de otros embelecos.....
Las botas charoladas,
y el infinito lienzo
que afanado en dar vueltas
ciñe nuestro pescuezo;
El femenil coturno
con un lazo sujeto,
la pretina elevada
y el frívolo chaleco;
Los anchos pantalones,
bello y dulce tormento
de martires pirracas
ó débiles muñecos;
Esa frontil melena
con ensortijado pelo
que al racional transforma
en irracional faldero;
El diminuto rabo
que suele ser objeto
del amor mas fecundo
de una Dama sin seso;

El ingles sombrerillo
y los tirantes recios:
ve aqui las miras todas
del jóven de estos tiempos.
El truco es su exercicio:
su academia el paseo:
el Cafe su descanso;
y su guerra el cortejo.

¡O gusto depravado
O ánimos ingenios!
¡O tristes corazones!
¡O currutacos necios!
¿Adonde se habrá ido
aquel carácter sério
que tanto honor hacia
á nuestros bisabuelos?

Diógenes.

AVISO.

El Señor Presidente, Gobernador y Capitan General, y el Señor Intendente de Exército y Real Hacienda, han resuelto en acuerdo de treinta y uno de Enero próximo pasado que durante el tiempo que estén cerrados los Puertos de esta Isla se permita en ellos la entrada de buques neutrales que vengan con víveres, comprehendidas las harinas, no siendo de ninguna manera extensivo el presente permiso para otros efectos y generos, sean de la clase que fuesen, los quales se darán irremisiblemente por de comiso: cuya noticia se hace notoria al Público en consequencia del decreto su fecha 5 del corriente mes que asi lo dispone. Havana 6 de Febrero de 1805. = Isla.

Noticias particulares de la Havana.

VACUNA.

El Domingo tres del corriente se vacunaron diez personas; se repetirá la misma operacion el Lunes once en las casas capitulares.

Venta de haciendas. Una casa situada en el barrio de Jesus Maria calle de la Gloria al n. 21, rebaxando 150 pesos de la tasacion y obligandose el vendedor á pagar los derechos, de que impondrán en la misma.

Otra, situada extramuros entre San Nicolas y la Salud, con tres aposentos el uno de texa, y su patio cercado de mamposteria por un lado y por el otro de tablas, en la casa de las Sras. Valdeses primera quadra yendo del quartel de Artilleria para el Aguacate de Belen.

Otra, que es la penúltima de texa sobre la izquierda dos quadras mas adelante de la fundicion camino del Cerro, de la que impondrán en la n. 151 portal de la Virgen plaza nueva.

Una caballeria de tierra de las que fueron del ingenio San Cipriano de Lechugas que quedó por bienes del Regidor D. Manuel Ponce y se remató en Da. Maria del Rosario Sotolongo, se ha de rematar por disposicion del Sr. Alcalde Ordinario de segunda eleccion, con auxilio impartido del Sr. Gobernador Político, y por ante el escribano D. Felipe Alvarez.

Dos estancias inmediatas á

villa de Guanavacoa, una con media caballeria de tierra, y la otra con tres quartos, de las que impondran en la taberna mas inmediata al quartel de Caballeria de la misma villa.

Un quarto ó casilla de madera curiosamente trabajado, con quatro varas de largo y dos de ancho, sus puertas y ventanas, consta de seis piezas y puede trasladarse de una parte á otra pues se arma ó desarma en media hora, se da en precio equitativo, en la casa frente á la que fue cárcel calle de Mercad.

De esclavos. Una negra lavandera y regular cocinera en precio cómodo, en la botica de Valiente, extramuros.

Otra, algo ladina, como de 16 años, muy ágil para quanto quieran aplicarla sana y sin tachas en 300 pesos, en el quartel del Batallon de Pardos.

Otras dos, ladinas, cocineras de un ordinario, lavanderas y buenas dulceras, sanas y sin tachas, en la casa frente á la n. 100 calle de O-Reilly.

Otra jóven, buena lavandera, sana y sin tachas en 350, en la casa contigua á la de las Villarreales calle de Paula.

Otra, lavandera planchadora y cocinera en 375, en la botica inmediata á la plazuela de San Agustin frente á la fabrica.

Otra, con pacto de retro y la circunstancia de quedar sirviendo al vendedor, abonando éste diariamente el jornal correspondiente, adelantado ó como mejor acomode al comprador, en la casa n. 79 calle de Acosta, donde tambien se venden varios libros de medicina, cirugia, filosofia y de obras curiosas.

Un negro criollo de 9 años, libre de viruelas, tachas y enfermedades, propio para page y para servir á la mano en 200 libres, la parda dulcera que vive á la otra puerta de la galleria yendo de la esquina de la Universidad para el Mont serrat calle del Obispo.

Otro criollo, de 13 á 14 años, calesero, cocinero y dulcero, sano en 400, en la casa de D. Lázaro Chavez calle que va del quartel de Dragones para la quinta.

Una mulata de 11 años, con principios de todo en 290 libres, á la otra puerta del bodegon que está frente al Coliseo.

De carruages. Una volante y mulas, en la casa n. 15 calle del Texadillo.

Otra, de buen uso en precio equitativo, en la casa n. 86 frente á la de D. Joseph Galeano calle del Sol.

Otra, en 70 pesos, en la casa que hace esquina de D. Domingo de la Rosa frente al almacen de víveres barrio de Jesus Ma. extram.

De alhajas, muebles y otros efectos. Un escaparate todo de caoba y de hechura americana en precio cómodo, en la carpintería accesoria de la casa de D. Joseph Galeano.

Pomitos de barro con excelente tinta francesa para botas y zapatos, en la tienda de D. Domingo Cueto quatro esquinas de la Obra pia.

Arenilla superior por arrobas y por menor, en la Libreria de esta Imprenta, donde tambien se solicitan negros, bien sean alquilados por meses ó bien pagandoles lo correspondiente para que vendan dulces.

Un ajuar de casa y otras muchas cosas, en la accesoria n. 58 calle del Obispo.

Compras. En la Libreria de esta Imprenta se solicita comprar un negro bozal ya ladino de 13 á 14 años, bonito y sin tachas.

Don Juan Bautista Insera que

vive frente al maestro Juan de la Rosa. solicita comprar una casa en buen parage dentro de la Ciudad, cuyo valor sea de 12 á 14 ps.

Alquileres. Se alquila un negro buen calesero, en la casa frente á la de D. Francisco Alvarez calle de la puerta cerrada del Arsenal.

Hallazgos. En la panaderia frente á la casa de D. Joseph Galeano, entregarán á quien fuere su dueño dos sacos con azucar blanco que se encontraron en la calzada de Guadalupe.

En la Libreria de esta Imprenta entregarán unas recetas firmadas por D. Antonio Morejon.

Pérdida. En la casa n. 47 quadra del Brazo fuerte gratificarán á quien entregare un candelero de plata que se extravió de dicha casa en el dia 21 del pasado.

Noticias sueltas. Por decreto de los Señores Prior, Cónsul primero y Teniente del segundo, está mandado se anuncie al Público como la Fragata Maria Josepha que en repetidos actos se ha puesto al hasta pública, no ha tenido efecto su remate; por cuya razon se convocan para la audiencia del dia 12 del corriente á los interesados para tratar en conocimiento de su estado lo mas conveniente sin perjuicio. El que quiera hacer postura á dicha Fragata ocurra á la escribania del Real Consulado donde se instruirá de las tasaciones.

Un sugeto de buena conducta y que tiene quien lo abone, solicita acomodarse para mayordomo de ingenio ó de casa. Vive en la botica del Rayo, extramuros.

En el Tribunal del Sr. D. Gonzalo de Herrera, se solicita á la negra Maria de Jesus que habitó la esquina accesoria de la casa de Da. Maria de la Concepcion Espinosa, para liquidar cierto asunto.

TEATRO. Comedia, EL NAZARENO SANSON. Tonadilla por la Sra. Rodriguez, y los Sres. Garcia y Silveyra, la novia astuta. Sainete, el Caballero de Medina. —— Martes. Comedia, DON JUAN DE ESPINA EN SU PATRIA, primera parte, adornada de todas sus visualidades. Aria francesa por la Sra. Titi, y concluirá con Sainete. La entrada quatro rs.

Entrada de Embarcaciones. Dia 5 de Rodeisland Balandra americana Amy, con 13 caballos, á Latorre.

Dia 7 de Campeche Goleta Experimento, con arroz, y tasajo.

Se venden tablas y alfardas de pino de seis á diez y seis varas de largo. Clavos, y semillas de hortaliza de todas clases, en la casa de Don Guillermo Woodville calle de Santa Rosa que hace esquina á la plazuela del Padre Manrique, extr.

Ramos de flores de pelo de mucho gusto, venidos de fuera, en la peluqueria baxo la casa del Capitan de Milicias D. Manuel de Soto Costoya calle de S. Ignacio.

Un clave con tres órdenes tasado en 90 pesos y se da en 60, y un mulato de 11 años, propio para page en 350 pesos, en la casa n. 161 calle del Obispo.

Dos casas de embarrado y guano, una en la calle real de Jesus Ma. segunda quadra sobre la izquierda, y la otra pasado el puente de agua dulce camino de Jesus del Monte contigua á la casilla que tambien se vende bien surtida de víveres, y tambien se cambia por alguna estancia, en la misma impondrán.

Una negra criolla de 11 años, muy ágil para todo y de buena presencia, sana y sin tachas en 300, en la casa n. 112 calle de Jesus Maria.

Con permiso del Superior Gobierno.

Un quartillo.)

SELLO QVARTO, VN QVARTILLO, AÑOS DE MIL OCHOCIENTOS QVATRO, Y OCHOCIENTOS CINCO.

Pres.do con oficio de su tenor
q. corregí, y concuerde:
Hav.a veinte y quatro
de Enero de mil ochoci-
ento- cinco, doy fe —
Ayala

S.r Pres.te Gob.r y Capn gral

Vicente Gray, residente en esta Ciudad con el respeto debido á VS. dice: Que á solicitud de el Secretario de Estado, de los Estados Unidos con fha 6 de Abril de 803, ha practicado varias diligencias con Memorial de VS, procurando una Copia testimoniada de los Autos q.e ante el S.or Auditor de Guerra de esta Ciudad se formaron, el año de 801 y 802. contra un cierto Pedro Foster de la Ciudad de Philadelphia, por sospecha de q.e este habia ayudado, y dado asistencia á los Enemigos de S. M. C. en cometer depradaciones sobre las propiedades de sus Vasallos á sotavento de esta Plaza: Todavia no he podido conseguir dho testimonio, sin embargo de haberlo repetidas veces solicitado y hallandose actualmente el Congreso celebrando la junta

A VS Suplica se sirva mandar q.

q.e satisfaciendo el exponente los gastos
se le dé un testimonio de lo referido
Asta, q.e al S.r Presidente de los Estados
Unidos, ó una Copia legalizada de
los varios memoriales q.e ha presentado
sobre el asunto á fin de justificarme
con el Secretario de Estado de dhos Estados
Unidos: Gracia q.e espero obtener
de la notoria justificacion de V.S. Ha-
vana 15 de Enero de 1805

(Duplicado)

James Gray

YOUNG, ROBERT

RESIGNATION OF, AS CONSUL AT HAVANA, JANUARY 25, 1805

(SEE: RESIGNATIONS AND DECLINATIONS FILE, 1789-1827).

Havana 6. Feb. 1803

Sir

I wrote you on the second Instant. to which I wd refer you. The Embargo on American Vessels was raised this day. and all those ready for sea. about sixteen in number will depart immediately.

The British ships in port, have been taken possession of. haul'd up to the Dock. and what British property found in the hands of the Merchants of this City. Embargoed by the Government.

The port is now open and will continue open for the admission of American vessels with flour and all kind of provisions. during the time the ports of old Spain remain shut. The order has been promulgated. but is ambiguous and very unsatisfactory. I shall procure a copy thereof for your Department, and have an interview with Administrador of the Customs or Intend.t General on the Subject — and inform

inform you of the result thereof.

My Return &c: goes by the Brig Argus at Boston. via Newport. R. Island. and will be at hand I presume before this reaches you.

I have the Honor to be

Very respectfully

Your mo. Obt. Servt

Vincent Gray

British Ships Cruizing off the port.

6 Sept. 1809.

James Madison Esquire

Secretary of State

Washington

Havana 11th Feb. 1805

Sir,

The mail is in 41 Days from Cadiz arrived yesterday morning via Porto Rico.

It brings accts of the Blockade of Cadiz, and permission for Spanish Vessels to arm and to Capture all British Vessels. All British property there, has been seized & detained.

The Council will meet this forenoon for the purpose of opening the Port of Havana and St. Jago de Cuba, for the admission of Dry Goods &c: in Vessels of the United States, on the same terms, as during last war.

I will write you again when the Council rises.

I am in haste

Very respectfully

Your Mo. Obt. Servt.

Thomas Gray

Thos Gray 11 Feb.y 1805

Rec.d 12 March

Havana 11 Feb. 1805

Sir,

The Mail in 41 Days from Cadiz arrived here yesterday, and brought accts. of the Blockade of Cadiz & the Declaration of War by His Catholic Majesty agt. Great Britain.

It also brought permission for Spanish vessels to arm and to capture all British vessels.

The declaration of War will be published here tomorrow morning & proclaimed thro the City in the usual manner.

I have this moment left the Secretary of the Council of the Island, who informed me that I may write positively that the Ports will be open'd immediately for the admission of American vessels, with all kinds of Dry goods & other articles, on the same terms &

Conditions

Conditions as during the last War — and that the Council will meet this Even'g for that purpose. I wrote you a note this morn'g however I will refer you. My Return was by way of Boston.

I am Sir

very respectfully

Your Hble. Obed.

Thomas Gray

Havana 12th Feby 1805

James Madison Esqr.
Secretary of State,
Sir,

I now have it in my power to enclose to you, in the Aurora of tomorrow, the Declaration of War by His Catholic Majesty, agt. the King of great Britain and Subjects, as mentioned in my note of yesterday. The British half Squadron still off this port, and sometimes in Cannon Shot of the Moro.

Last Evening a Signal was made at the Moro Castle, for an American Ship to windward, when the Frigate stood in and cut her off, and boarded her, in sight of the City. After detaining her some time for examination, stood away with her, to the Northward and Eastward. She has made her appearance this day - therefore we presume that she has been captured and sent to Jamaica. The arrival of the Declaration of War, will do away the necessity of the Contemplated

Condition as during the last War & am sure the Council will meet this Even'g for that purpose. I wrote you a note this morn'g however I will refer you. My Return was by way of Bristol.

I am Sir,

very respectfully

Your Hu. Obed.

Lemuel Gray

James Madison Esq.
Secretary of State,
Sir,

Havana 12th Feb.y 1805

I now have it in my power to enclose to you, in the Aurora of tomorrow, the Declaration of War by his Catholic Majesty, ag.st the King of great Britain and Subjects, as mentioned in my note of yesterday. The British half squadron still off the port, and sometimes in Cannon Shot of the Morro.

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She has made her appearance this day — therefore we presume that she has been captured and gone to Jamaica. The arrival of the Declaration of War, will do away the necessity of the Contemplated

Contemplates ~~interview~~ with the Intend.t on the Subject of the provision Order, herewith enclosed; as the ports will be opened in a few Days for dry goods &c:

Referring you to my next,

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Very respectfully

Your mo. Ob.t Serv.t,

P.S.

Two Privateers are fitting out in the inner Harbour, with all expedition — They will appear as Spanish, but are principally owned by Frenchmen.

ury Hill jun.

New York April 4th 1805.

Honble James Madison

Secy of State.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the recpt of yours covering a commission constituting me consul for the united States to the Island of Cuba, with the usual instructions thereunto.

Feeling the importance to our country having at this crisis some person authorized to represent our interests in that Island, I shall avail myself of the first opportunity after the 20th of this month, to proceed to Havana to take upon me the Honorable and highly important trust, it has pleased the President to confide to me; for which I feel extremely grateful, and accept it, Sir, as a particular mark of distinction highly Honorable to myself, and in which I am in hopes, as I shall endeavor, so to comport myself as shall make me Honorable, and especially amicable to my

my Country; - and to prove myself worthy
of the office and confidence placed in me

The late relaxation of His Catholick
Majesty in favor of His subjects, respecting pr
made by private armed Vessels, will no do
cause a great number of Privateers to be fitt
out and commissioned from Cuba —

The owners, commanders, & crews
of such Vessels, are generally composed of me
regardless of their own, or their country's
honor, and of the respect and justice due
to others. —

The richness and extent of our
commerce in that quarter, will offer an
alluring bait to their avidity, and I am
apprehensive their depredations will b
frequent upon the property of our citizen

The extreme venality & corruption
of the Spanish colonial Courts, will enable
them to carry on with impunity their robbe
unless prompt and decided measures are t
in the commencement, to detect and punis
them wherever they shall violate our rig

For these reasons, Sir, I should wish, if it is consistent, particular instructions as to the conduct I ought to pursue with the Government, as it respects captured american property, that may be sent into the Ports of that Island - such, as I could produce to the Governor if necessary, and as would enable me to adopt and adhere to an uniform line of conduct - From the knowledge I have of the present Governor of Cuba, I am persuaded that whose justice is to be demanded of him, it must be done in a respectful, but determined manner - Nuevitas from its situation and excellent Harbour, as well as from the number of Pirates who have taken refuge there of desperate fortunes, as likewise Banaca, Manitas, & Trinidad, will become nests from whence Privateers will issue in greater numbers on their predatory excursions, and when the injuries our citizens will sustain from them will be much greater, that at Havana or its vicinity - Particularly as those Ports are far removed from the immediate eye of the Government

Government — Therefore, I should like to
inform particularly, whether I can rely
to aid in those points power to act, or in
other, when it may become necessary
the detection of injustice to our citizens,
of advantage to our commercial interests
By the instructions alluded to, I
be relieved from great embarrassment which
would otherwise arise —

My situation will be a delicate
one, as it respects the communications which
will be necessary with the Govt on any
important occasion, as I shall not be
officially acknowledged — But I have no
doubt the Governor and Intendant will be
just to any uncertainty, should such be
necessary, and I shall on all occasions cultivate
-vate their friendship, and feel confident I
can be of special service to my country —

With the greatest respect,
I have the honor to be
Your Mo. Ob. Servt
Henry Hill

New York April 25th 1815

Sir

I had the honor of writing
you yesterday; acknowledging the rect of your
official instructions &c — I have this day
received the copies; and having now the
whole of your dispatches &c — I shall
depart without delay

I have the honor to be
Sir, very respectfully
Your most obed hum
Henry Hitchcock

The Hon. James Madison
Secy of State

Newyork april 29th 1805

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of 19th curt, inclosing a letter to the Governor of Cuba.—

I am extremely obliged for the explicit manner you have instructed me, relative to the points on which I asked for information, as I shall be relieved from much embarassment and diffidence which would otherwise have perplexed me.—

I am now ready to depart, but shall delay till I am favored with the captain for more correspondence.—

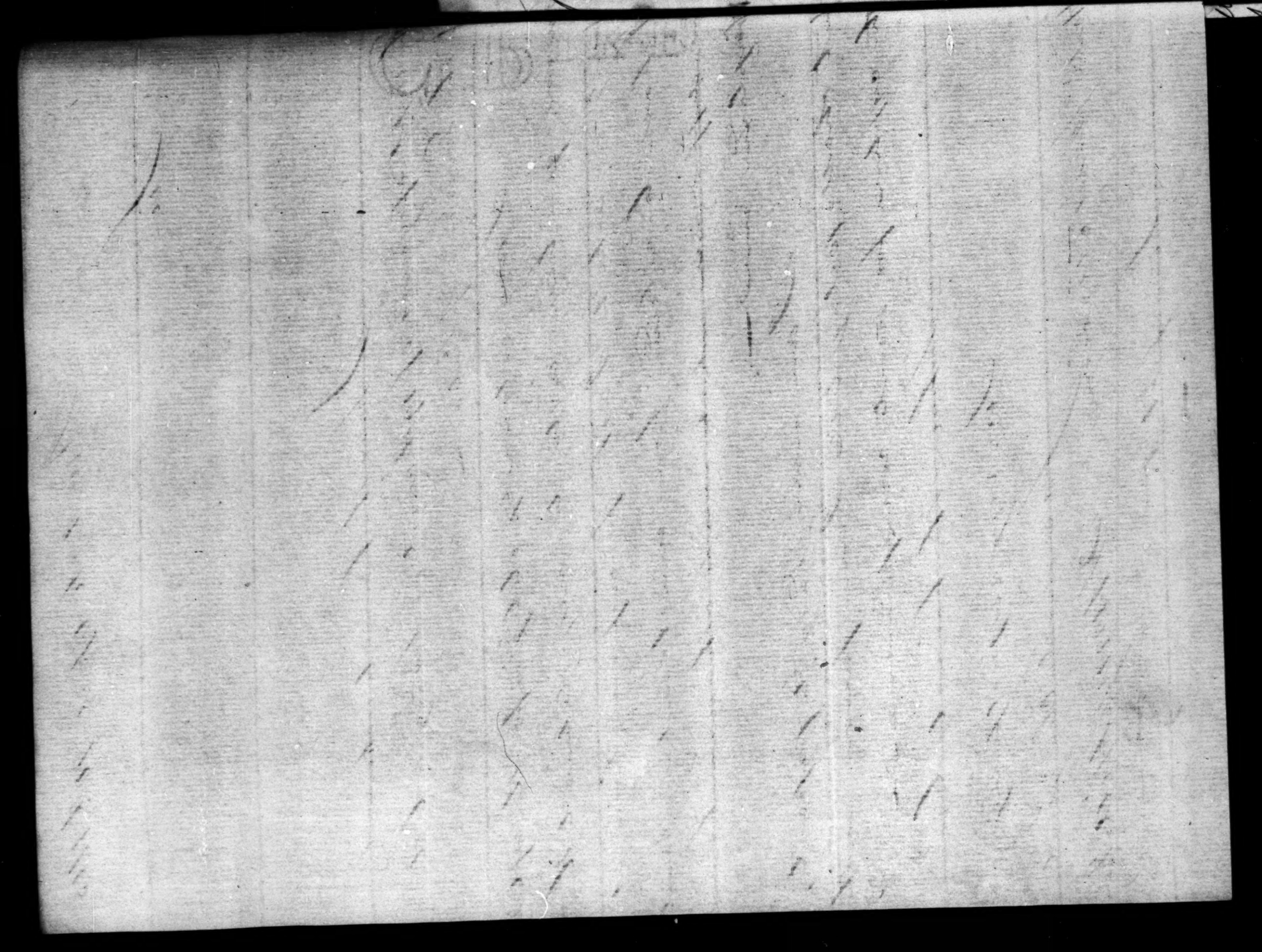
I have the honor to be

Sir, very respectfully

Your most Obed Servt

Hon'ble James Madison Johnny Hill Jr

Secy of State



Havana, Apl. 26. 1805

Sir

I write at a moment when I have not many moments to spare from Exertions in favor of Mr. Gray who this day was seized in his Person by orders of the Intendant & conveyed to the common Prison of the City, & all the Papers in his Office both Public & private placed under the Seals of the Same Officer. The pretext is a futile one on the accounts of Mr. Gray's having cashiered, only, a Bill of Sale & a Deed which afterwards went to windward & loaded, & the Captain refused to pay the Duties which had accrued at this Port. How far Mr. Gray's private Concerns could influence this Measure I leave the President to judge.

The consequence here is a total Suspension of all Business — no Vessel can sail & even Neutrals are

in Hopes this Vessel will get out
having already her Mastro pass
I am Respectfully Sir
Your Obt Servt
Wm Morton

Hon Jas. Madison
Secretary of State
Washington City

ap. 27

Mr. Gray is liberated — The details will follow hereafter

J. M.

Hon: James Madison
Secry of State
of the United States
Washington City.

Mr. D. Warfield
to Baltimore

Havana 4. May 1805

Sir;

Before this reaches you, you will have received information of the unheard of violence committed on my person and office by the officers of this government without the slightest ground for so doing. However I shall be precluded forbear making any remarks on such proceedings as degrading to my nation and so injurious to my self and the American Command to this place; and will only say that I pledge my self to satisfy the President of the United States and you self that, the treatment I have experienced was as undeserving towards me as it was towards the United States.

As soon as I can with propriety, I will forward to you a detail of this shameful business; and feel well assured that I shall you have it in my power to

to pass my office into the hands of some other person established on more certain grounds and on a more respectable footing than it ever before stood.

This circumstance will be the cause of establishing a line between us and the Government: and I have no doubt but what the Executive will support me in my views at all risks in demanding that Justice and Satisfaction to which I am entitled.

Referring you to my next

I remain Sir,

Very respectfully

Your mo. Ob. Servt.

Thomas Gray

P.S. The Government is possession of all the records of the office since its establishment here; as well as with all the Correspondence both public and private, most of which Communications have already been examined

4 May 1905

Rec'd 21 May

LAST PAGES OF ~~DESPATCH~~ letter OF

JUNE ~~14~~ 6, 1805.

SEE FURTHER.

under your Excellency's Command, to keep from your View the aggressions Committed upon Citizens of the U.S. in many parts of this Island, nor totally out of the power of the Executive to represent their Injuries to your Excellency; but by means of an Agent to represent them, How is it possible they Can receive Justice?

From what I have Stated, your Excellency must be sensible of the Existence of Slavery in this Island to the Injury of the Citizens of the U.S; of the Expediency of Protecting them, and of placing an Agent in such a Situation, as will enable him to execute his duties with advantage to this Country. I am so sensible of this myself, and of the many embarrassments and obstacles thrown in the way of my duty, that although I shall endeavour to protect my fellow Citizens in their lawful rights so far as in my power, and to Collect such proofs as will substantiate the

the abuses committed on them, Yet I
shall make no remonstrance to the
Legislature unless permitted to do it in a
proper character. But shall protest
against all illegal proceedings, and only
accept the functions of my Commission
by granting such Certificates and other
documents to Citizens of the U.S. as are
indispensably necessary for the protection
of their property and persons, & which
Can give no way militate against
the Laws of this Realm —

I thank My Lord for your
kind offers in serving me, to the Court
-dence reposed in me by the people
of the United States, and beg leave to
reciprocate my desires. And to inform
your Lordship thereby a Vessel to sail
in a few days I shall forward dispatches
to my Government — And as your Excellency
a wish to answer the Letter of the Secretary
of State, I shall be happy to have the

May Power to forward it by the same

I have the honor to be Sir

With Consideration

Yr. Obt. Servt.

Henry Hill Jr.

R.A.

Duplicate copy of my
letter to His Excy the marquis
de Yrujo dated of 6th June 1805.

Recd in H. Hill jr
12 June 1805

Consulate of the united States
of america – Island of Cuba.
Havana 12th June 1805.

Hond. James Madison
Secy of State.

Sir.

I have the pleasure to inform
my arrival in this city the 27th ult. – But
it is with much regret that the manner I have
been received, and the situation in which I have
found the Consulate of the united States here,
obliges me to give a details which must be
disagreeable to you, as it is painful to me.

I understand from Mr Gray, that he
has informed you of the circumstances which
occasioned and attended the late arrest and
imprisonment of his person, and the
consequent seizure of the papers of this
Consulate; which precludes the necessity of
my giving you a circumstantial account
of it. – It appears that a bill of sale
was

was made before Mr Gray of a schooner for
Felix Cruet merchant of this city, to one Capt
Flagg of Charleston, and that he granted
Flagg a passport for said Vessel to proceed
to Jamaica a small port about 8 leagues
to windward to load, and gave him a
certified list of his crew. This schooner
was a vessel owned and commanded by
Flagg, and sometime previous placed under
Spanish colors here for the advantages of
commerce, so that although she continued
actually the property of Flagg she was
registered here as a Spanish Vessel in the
name of Cruet. Flagg wishing to exchange
the property obtained a bill of sale from
Cruet, on which Mr Gray gave him the
Papers above specified. At that time
there was a law existing here which did
not allow the transfer of Spanish Vessels to
foreigners, and she was cleared and went
from this as a Spanish Vessel. At Jamaica
Flagg supposed himself to be supported by a

spaniard, who obtained his papers granted by
Mr Gray, and they came into the hands of
the assessor of the Intendencia, Don José Adano;
who upon a charge of contravening the
revenue laws had him arrested and thrown
into prison, and seized upon the seal and
papers of the consulate.

If Mr. Gray had violated the laws,
the act was not so attrocious as to warrant
the dragging him to prison in a precipitate
manner without any enquiry, as if he had
committed the most horrid crime, nor could
it authorize a seizure of the papers of the
consulate. The Intendent who signed the
papers for the arrest of Gray and seizure
of the papers, disavowed after, a knowledge
of its contents, and liberated Gray on bail,
but still holds the papers of the Consulate,
and I am informed a decree has passed
which suspends further proceedings, till
the pleasure of the King is known.

These

circumstances rendered my situation extreme
delicate and unpleasant, as you will observe
hereafter.

The day after my arrival, the 28th
ultº. I waited on his Excy the Captain Genl
and presented him my credentials; he informed
me he should make himself acquainted
with their purport, and on his reply—
accordingly on the 29th ultº I received from him
a letter, of which the inclosed No 1 is a copy

On the 30th I again waited on him, to
acknowledge the rcpt of his communication
and expressed my wish that he would re-
ceive me on the footing required by your
letter. at the same time I mentioned to him
the importance to the United States, of having
an agent to reside here, so long as their
commerce should be permitted with this
colony; stated to him the abuses which exist
in this Island upon our commerce and
citizens, and endeavored to obtain some assur-
ance from him of affording me protection and

the

the necessary aid and tolerance in the performance of my duty as an official character.

I could draw nothing satisfactory from him, but as he did not return me my commission, and from what passed between us, I conceived it was his wish & expectation that I should officiate as my predecessors have done before me, in granting such certificates as might be required by American citizens trading to this port. He told me however he could receive no official representations from me, nor consider me any other than an individual character, and if any claims were to be made relating to the interest of citizens of the united States, he would receive them from the persons upon they concerned.

From these circumstances sir, from the late violent proceedings against Mr Gray, the seizure and detention of the records & other public acts of this consulate, the no-

notoriety abuses which exist in the Island
greatly to the prejudice of our citizens, and the
humiliating footing on which the Govt I am
accredited to wish to place me, (all of which
I cannot but feel, and consider an insult
to my country,) I conceived it my duty to
make a remonstrance of which the inclosed
No 2. is a copy — To this, I have not yet
received any answer, but am informed
it has occasioned considerable agitation in
the breast of the Governor.

I may have pour wrong, but there
is nothing therein but can be substantiated
and I conceive my situation requires some
energy. I have taken possession of what
remains of the consulate, consisting of some
old and unimportant papers, and presume
I shall be suffered to exercise my functions
without impediment so far as they relate
to my duty, except in making such

repo

epresentations to the government regarding cap-
tured american property as will be frequently
necessary. As I am subject to the will and
caprice of this government, my situation is very
delicate, and so long as I remain so, it is
impossible I can be of any considerable advan-
tage to those of my fellow citizens who have
any complaints to make, or wish to demand
from any of the authorities in this Island.

I shall take measures to have agents
in the ports of this Island where it is most
necessary in order to obtain information of
what papers therein derogatory to the interests
of our citizens, and shall endeavor to inform
myself of all irregularities as they occur,
that they may be made known to this govt,
and that I may be enabled to forward you
from time to time such proofs as will
substantiate their existence, and the shapes
in which they appear.

It appears to me a measure
of

several american Ships prizes in Barracoa & St Jago, and these is one at Batavano about 4 miles from this on the opposite side of the Ha

This is a ship called the Eliza of Norfolk, Capt Evans who was taken on his passage from Sam to Norfolk with a cargo of 179 Puncheons of Rum belonging to Conway whittle Merchant that place. The case is very singular, an shows the disposition of this Government tow us; how dilatory and even unwilling they ar to render us justice. She was taken by a pe[illegible] privateer called the Vigilant and se into the above port St Yago the now lies. T captors soon after at this city gave up th papers to the Captain and relinquished the claim; near two months have transpired and the Captain, although he has frequently demanded a passport to proceed to Batavano an order from the Governor to take possessi of her, has in every instance been refus

He has once been over without a pass port to see the situation of this Vessel, and to endeavor to obtain possession of her. The co

commandant of Batavano would not suffer
him to go on board his Vessel, nor to send any
communication to his mate & people, who are
held prisoners on board; but was ordered by
the commandant to return immediately to
Havana, & he would send him prisoner
under guard.

This is the relation I have from
Murray and the Captain. I cannot vouch
for it authenticity, but believe it correct &
shall now, enter upon the business myself.

a few days since, Stephen Charley master
of the Schooner Mary of Camden S.C. enter
his protest in my office, against capture
by a french Pilluca Privateer, commanded
by one Paul; who took his Vessel off the
East end of this Island as he was bound
from Jamaica to Camden with a cargo of 30
Negroes, Rum & Molasses, american property
belonging to Messrs Hamm Merchts of Camden,
with which I have heard nothing since, but the
vessel undoubtedly taken into some of the Ports of
this Island, where she will be plundered.

The

the Captain & crew were taken out, and the Jour
was put on board an American Vessel bound to
Charleston, which put in here for Water.

These abuses are such as require some
measures to be adopted communicate to the mi

It is in the power of this Govt to prevent
them, if they would take possession of every
Prize as they are brought in, and suffer no
persons to have access to them but the Captain
& Prize masters, nor permit anything to be
landed or taken from the Vessels without a
order of court, or have their cargoes if possib
sold and disposed, until legal proceedings
could be had. This I have told the Govern
but he is so undecisive and indeterminate, th
I have no idea he will take any effectu
measures to the End of preventing the abu
on our Commerce in this Road. —

I hope our Govt will take
some notice of the late violence use
towards Mr Gray, and of the unprecedent
seizure of the papers of this Consulate, tha

the violators shall be punished, and such inquiries prevented for the future. If a public character is to be subjected to the wills and caprices of the Govt he is accredited to, and dragged to prison at the instances of any malicious underling of that government, his situation is certainly a very despicable one.

I wish much for advice from our Department under present circumstances, & hope it may be afforded me.

The duties have lately been diminished from 32½ p.Ct to about 25½ on all articles imported in foreign Vessels, except such as are the growth or manufacture of Spain, which accompanied with documents proving them such from the custom house in Spain from whence shipped, pay the same duty as if imported in Spanish Vessels; which is about 6½ p.Ct. The duty is paid on the Valuation here, which is fixed on most articles, and on others is estimated by the quality of the goods.

As

as per the inclosed No, 3 — The inclosed No 4. is an accurate statement of the Vessels cleared from this from the 1st of January last to the 30th of april, which it appears there were, in the month of January 9 Spanish 8 americans & 1 Eng.

February —	1 do.	35 do.	3 Danish
March —	6 do.	56 do.	1 do. & 1 Pru.
April —	9 do.	76 do.	1 do.
	25	175	1 4 2

Total number 207 Vessels — This will serve to show that this place is dependent on our commerce. The record of the consulate being taken, it is out of my power to say with accuracy the number of american Vessels cleared since the 30th of april. but I think they exceed 100 — There are now more than 16 or 18 in Port. —

I have the honor to be
Sir, with respect
Your Mo. ob. Servt
Henry Hill Jr

Enterado del contenido del pliego q^e me ha entregado vmd. ayer del Exmo. Sor Dr Jayme Madison, secretario de Estado de los Estados unidos de America, en el q^e me dice de su Exa. haber nombrado á vmd. el Presidente de dhos Estados por agente de esta Isla de Cuba de mi mando, con motivo del reciente renacimiento de las conexiones mercantiles entre esta y aquellos: contesto á vmd. me es muy sencible no tener facultades para admitir á vmd. con tal caracter, por prohibirlo las Leyes de estos dominios. Este mismo dixe al ciudadano Mr Juan Morton, quando se me presentó en el año de 1799 con el mismo caracter y Pliego del Exmo. Sor D. Timothy Pickering secretario de Estado entonces, imponiendo á su Exa en mi contestation quanto correspondia en el particular.

Quando contesto al actual Sor secretario de Estado al pliego q^e vmd. me ha entregado, y que pondré en su mano al tiempo de su salida, manifestaré á su Exa la imposibilidad en

en q.e no hallo de admitir á vmd. al encargo pa
que ha sido nombrado por el Presidente: ademas
de que aun quando las leyes no me prohibiesen
esta admision, no podria vmd. exercer las funcio
de su agencia mientras no precediese la aprobacio
del Rey mi amo; asi como precede en España

Si en algo pudiese complacer á vm
antes de su regreso á los Estados unidos, lo haré
muy gustoso, pues es para mi de la mayor
consideracion la confianza q.e de vmd. habi
hecho el Presidente, y recomendacion del
Sor Secretario de Estado.

Dios guarde á vmd Ms. As.

Havana 29 de Mayo de 1805.

(Firmd) El Marques de Someruelos

Sr Henrique Hill

Translation.

Having fully informed myself of the contents of the Packet you handed me yesterday from His Excy James Madison Secretary of the United States of America, in which his Excy mentions your having been named by the President of said State as agent for this Island under my command, in consequence of the revival of mercantile connexions with this Island: I assure you I am extremely sorry that I am not authorized to admit you under that character, it being prohibited by the laws of these colonies.

This I told citizen John Morton when he presented himself in the year '99 in the same character, and with a similar letter from His Excy Timothy Pickering then Secy of State; informing his Excy in my answer every thing concerning the same.

In my answer to the letter which you delivered me from the present Secy of State, which I shall put into your hands at the time of your departure, I shall

explain to His Excy the impossibility of admitt
you in the capacity for which you have be
named by the President. For even did the
laws not prohibit your reception here,
you could not exercise the functions of you
agency, unless it should previously be appro
of by the King my master, as is the cas
in Spain.

If I can render you any servic
prior to your return to the United States, I
do it with the greatest pleasure, for the confi
which the President has reposed in you,
the recommendation of the Secy of State, a
with me materials considerations.

Yours &c.

(Signed) The Marquis de
Somruelos

Havana 29. May 1805.

Mr Henry Hill Jr

Consulate U States. Isl.d Cub
Havana 12 Sept

I Henry Hill Jr Consul of the
United States of America for the Island of Cuba,
resident at Havana. do hereby certify that the p
-ceding is an exact copy and translation of a let
ter from His Excy the Marquis of Somruelos by m

Henry Hill

Table of valuation of the following articles on which a duty of 25½ or 25 p/c is exacted when imported in foreign Vessels into this Port.

Articles	quantity	valuation
White Flatillas Royal	piece	$ 11.18
Brown Silesias	"	11 18
German Bretonas	"	4 & 2 8
French do	"	5 00
do Cambrick	"	3 50
Mstipellas Bateste	"	5 37½
do Struse or Flow	"	4 31¼
do Clarnes or Cook	"	4 —
White German Linens	"	18 12
do Bremen Rolls	"	4 —
Bremen Ticklenburgs	upra	28
Hagen Osnaburgs	"	37½
Brabants Brown Linens	½ a	31¼
do White do	"	31¼
Patent Duck	piece	10 00
Russia Sheeting	"	17 94
do Sail Cloth	"	17 94
English do	"	10 00
German Cook Checks	"	6 50
Holland do	"	6 50
German & Holland Cotts or Sestadas	"	15 00
Dreas or Dowlas	½ a	" 37½
Table Cloths & Sort Napkins	doz	p/ Estimate
German Beatecks assort	yard	50 —
Irish long Lawns	piece	p/ Estimate
Taffaties assort colours	yard	do
French Pattens	do	2 00
Ribbons	piece	p/ Estimate
Umbrellas	doz	do
Yellow & Crimson Damask	yard	2 88
Damask Napkins and Flapers	ream	2 50
Indian Nankeens, Yellow, white	piece	p/ Estimate
Silk Stockings	doz	
Cassimeres	yards	
Ladies Cloth	do	
German glass ware		
Looking Glasses		
Crockery Ware	crate	

Articles	quantity	valuation
Brass & Iron wire &c	100	Lon 14 31
Tin Plates in Boxes	Box	15 12
Spikes & Nails	100	p/ Estimate
Steel, Line	—	9 08
Sail Twine	"	p/ Estimate
Sampblock	Ct	12 88
White Lead ground Oil	"	9 58
Red & Yellow Bunton	ware	p/ Estimate
Linseed Oil	anker	3 55
Claret Wine	cask	
Teneriffe do	Pipe	
Malaga do	"	
Catalonia do	"	
Brandy	"	
Gin & Claret in Cases	case	p/ Estimate
Gin de Geave do	doz	
Campagne do	"	
Frontignac do	"	
Sunel do	"	
Flour	barrel	11 50
Rice	100	5 —
Beef	barrel	10 75
Pork	"	10 75
Cheese	100	14 31
Hams	"	37 50
Butter	"	14 31½
Hogs Lard	"	14 31½
Bees Wax	Ct	p/ Estimate
London Porter	doz	
Vermecelli	100	5 43
Cloves	lb	2 88
Black Pepper	100	p/ Estimate
Ceylon Cinnamon	Ct	4 —
Nutmegs	"	2 50
Spanish Sport Cork	anker	4 88
Sperm Candles	lb	p/ Estimate
Castile Soap	100	5 75
Turpentine	barrel	p/ Estimate
Pitch & Tar	100	4 31½

Note, The articles marked "p. Estimate" are valued according to the quality

Exclusive of the 2½ p.ct. there is a duty of 1½ p.ct. to the Consulado, and on all

liquors and flour there is an additional duty imposed called "Catorce"

may and to 2½ p.ct more. There is also another duty in addition on flour

1.25 per B. which is rec.d by the Count Jaruco V. given him as a compensation for

suspension of the pension he holds for the exclusive introduction of the

article

Exports

White sugar is valued at 6$ pr 100 lbs and pays a duty of 6½ pr ct if in
Brown do — do — — 4.5 — procure of negroes, otherwise
pays 5 pr ct. And a "Voturia" duty of
pr Box —

Coffee pays about 1.66/100 $ pr 100 lbs
Cotton " — " — 1.55/100 do "
Molasses " — " — 1$ pr Hhd.

No. 3.

Table of the Valuation of the following articles, on which duty of 25 or 26 p^{r} Ct is exacted when imported in foreign ships into this Island.

Articles	quantity	Valuation in D^{s} & Ct^{s}.	Articles	quantity	Valuation in D^{s} & Ct^{s}.
Os Bladillas Royal	piece	$11 18	German Bed Ticks	piece	$ 0,50
Brown Silesias	d^{o}	11 18	Holland ditto	d^{o}	0,50
German Britannias	d^{o} wide 4/ narrow 2/		German & Holland Chucks		
French Britannias	d^{o} wide	5,00	in Estados 11 3/4	d^{o}	15,00
Os Bladillas Batiste	d^{o}	5 37½	Ticks as Dowlas	d^{o}	37½
French Cambrick	d^{o} narrow	3 50	Table Cloths wth & assorted Napkins	doz	p^{r} Estimate
Os Bladillas Classines or Book	d^{o}	4 —	German Bed Ticks assorted	vara	50
Os Bladillas Striped or Flowered	d^{o}	4 3¼	Irish Long Lawns	piece	p^{r} Estimate
White German Romans	d^{o}	18 12	Taffaties, black & other colours	vara	p^{r} Estimate
White Brimen Rolls	d^{o}	2 75	French black Sattins & other	d^{o}	2 00
Brimen Teclenburgs	vara	28	French black Silk Velvet	d^{o}	4 31¼
West Flaxen Oznaburgs	d^{o}	37½	French Ribbons of such colours	piece	p^{r} Estimate
Brown Brabants Linen	y^{a}	31¼	ditto ditto narrow	d^{o}	
White Brabants Linen	d^{o}	31¼	French Umbrellas	doz	p^{r} Estimate
Ravens Duck	piece	10,00	Yellow & Crimson Damask	vara	2 88
Russia Sheeting	d^{o}	17 94	Spanish & Straights wrt Paper	ream	2 50
Russia Sail Cloth	d^{o}	17 94	Indian Nankeens (Yellow)	piece	
English Sail Cloth	d^{o}	10,00	ditto ditto white	d^{o}	
Claret in bases	base		Silk Stockings	doz	
Claret de Grave ditto	doz		Cassimeres	vara	p^{r} Estimate
Champagne d^{o}	d^{o}	p^{r} Estimate	Super Fine Ladies cloth	d^{o}	
Frontignac d^{o}	d^{o}		German Glass ware		
Genet d^{o}	d^{o}		Looking Glasses		
Wine	barrel	11 50	Crockery Ware assorted	crate	
Rice	100^{lbs}	5 00	Cordage	100^{lbs}	10,00
Beef	barrel	10 75	Dog Spade	d^{o}	
Pork	d^{o}	10 75	Brass & Iron wire assorted	d^{o} Iron	14 31
Cheese	100^{lbs}	12 31	Tin Plates in Boxes	Box	15 12
Beans	d^{o}	3 50	Spikes from 5 to 10 Inches	100^{lbs}	
Butter	d^{o}	14 31¼	Nails 3 Inches for Sugar Boxes	d^{o}	p^{r} Estimate
Wax Candles	d^{o}	14 31¼	Tin steel in small Bars	d^{o}	9 68
Wax & London Bottles Pinter		p^{r} Estimate	Sail Twine	d^{o}	p^{r} Estimate
Vermicelli	100^{lbs}	5 43	Lampblack	d^{o}	12 88
Black Rubber	d^{o}	p^{r} Estimate	White Lead ground in Oil	d^{o}	9 68
Cloves	lb	2 88	Pea & Yellow Burden	vara	p^{r} Estimate
Fine Ceylon Cinnamon	d^{o}	4,00	Linseed Oil	gallon	3 50
Nutmegs 250 Spanish smaller	cwt p^{r} probe	1 88	Claret Wine	Cask	
Spermaceti candles	lb	p^{r} Estimate	Sherry ditto	Pipe	
Castile Soap	100^{lbs}	5 75	Malaga ditto	d^{o}	p^{r} Estimate
Tar	barrel	p^{r} Estimate	Catalonia ditto	d^{o}	
Pitch & Tar	100^{lbs}	4 31¼	Brandy	d^{o}	

Note. The article marked 5p. Estimate are valued according to the quality. Exclusive of the 25 p.c, there is a duty of 6 p.c to the consulado, and on all liquors and flour there is an additional duty imposed called Utilidad, which may amount to 2 p.c more. There is also another duty in addition on flour, of 1.25/100 which is rec.d by the Count Jaruco, and given him as a compensation for the suspension of the permission he holds for the exclusive introduction of that article.

Henry Hill Jr.

No 3.

Rec.d in H. Hill jr.'s
12 June 1820

Duplicate copy of the letter of His Excellency the Marquis Yrujo dated 19th June 1805.

En 7 del presente mes recibí el oficio de
vmd. de fha del 6. Y aunque en rigor no exige contes=
tacion, no excuso manifestarle lo reparable q. me ha
sido, que olvidandose de no tener caracter alguno
ni poder tenerlo mientras q. no lo consienta mi
Soberano, se ingiera vd. á tratar en él de materias
agenas de su comision aun quando estubiera
reconocido y admitido P. consul de su nacion,
y sobre todo q. no haya medido su estilo conforme
al decoro de mi dignidad y de los Magistrados
á q. es transcendental dho oficio.

La mision de vmd. quedó evacuada
en el oficio q. le pasé en fha de 29. de mayo, y
lo restaba que á su regreso para los Estados
unidos le entregase yo un pliego para el Exmo
Sr. Secretario de Estado conforme se lo advertí en
mi primera presentacion. Mas, en vista de q.

vnd. afirma, con mucha admiracion mia, q.e
la jurisdiccion de mi mando han ocurrido y
existen actualmente varios abusos notorios acr
de los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, de su
comercio y de las presas que los corsarios hacen
sobre ellos, es de la mayor importancia para
el interés reciproco de ambas naciones y para
la conservacion de la amistad con q.e estan
ligadas, que antes de verificar su partida pa
pase vnd. una nota ó relacion circunstanciad
de cada caso, con expresion de sus autores, de las
personas perjudicadas, de la ftha de los acaeci-
mientos y aun tambien de los testigos que
puedan dar razon, lo q.e no será de vnd dispe
quando añade que pueden probarse indispu
-tablemente y q.e son demasiadam.te notorios.

Dios gue á vnd M.s a.s Habana
12. de Junio de 1805.

(Firmado) El Marques de Somruelos

Translation.

On the 7th inst. I received your official letter of
the 6th, and notwithstanding, rigorously speaking it requires
no answer, I cannot avoid mentioning to you
how much it has surprised me: for forgetting
that you have not been rec^d, and can exercise
no powers until consented to by my sovereign,
you have by an by treating of subjects entirely
foreign to your Commission, as had you been ack-
nowledged an Ambassador Consul of your Country.
And above all, you have not conformed your
style to my dignity, and that of other Magistrates
to which it has reference.

Your Commission remains vacated by the
official letter which I passed you under date of the
9th inst. And there only remains on your return
to the United States, for me to deliver you a
packet to His Exc^y the Sec^y of State, agreeably to
what I mentioned to you at our first interview.

But observing with much surprise that
you affirm that in the jurisdiction of my Court, there
have occurred and still exist various notorious
abuses with respect to Citizens and their commerce,
and the Captures made by Privateers. It is

of the greatest importance for the reciprocal interest
of both nations, and for the preservation of the friend
that exists between them, that previous to your depar
you should furnish me with a note or memoran
fully expressing the circumstances of each case -
names of the transgressors - those of the persons injur
the date of their taking place, and likewise of the
witnesses that can prove the same. Which yo
will not find difficult to effect, as you add that
they can be had is notably proved and are too
notorious. Yours &c.

The Marquis de Someruelos.

Hav.a 12th June 1806

Mr Humphrey

Consulate of the United States
of America - Island of Cub
Havana 14th June 180

I Humphrey Jr. Consul of the United Sta
for the Island of Cuba resident at Havana. Do he
certify: that the preceding is an exact copy a
translation of a letter rec.d from His Ex.cy the
Marquis de Someruelos by me.

Humphrey Jr.

US

Havana June 6. 1805

To His Excellency the Marquis of Somerueloz
Capt. Genl. of the Island of Cuba &c. &c.

Sir.

After the receipt of your Excellency's
Communication of the 29. ult. by which you
informed me it is out of your Excellency's power
to admit me as agent of the United States
agreeably to the tenor of my Commission
from the President and the requisitions of the
Secretary of State of the United States in
his letter to your Excy. of the 19. of April last
it being contrary to the laws of these
Dominions, I conceived it my duty to wait
further orders from my Government; and
as I am forbid appearing in my proper
character, I came to the determination of
holding no Communication with the Gov.
I am accredited to but by persons at more
distant intervals until I should be relieved in the
posting and have that protection and
assistance afforded me by my Country which is frequently
the Secretary of States letter above mentioned,
and in every case from the nature of my ap-
pointment and the Commission I have the honor

to you from the President of the United
States. For this reason Sir, I wait on Yo
Excellcy on the 30th ult.o to acknowledge the
receipt of your favor of the 29th and to sta
to your Excellcy many abuses which have
taken place and which now exist with
the jurisdiction of Your Excellcy's Govern
upon the Commerce and Citizens of the Un
States greatly to their prejudice and in
flagrant violation of their rights - But
as it is a duty incumbent on me to give
faithful attention to my Government upo
the papers between Your Excellcy Mr
and of every circumstance which comes
my knowledge which can in any way a
the honor of my country and the interes
its citizens, I take the liberty of addres
Your Excellcy by letter

That Peace, Good understanding a
friendly Intercourse which has subsis
between the United States and his Cath
Majesty so much to the advantage
both Parties and particularly to the
prosperity and happiness of this Colon

and the duties as Civilities mutually obliga-
-tory on civilized Society which are so conducive
and necessary to the existence of harmony
and perfect friendship between Nations
as well as Individuals, will no doubt
dispose with you Exc.y to grant any protection
to the Citizens of the United States and their
property within your Government; to hear
their Just complaints and do Justice to
their grievances: as it does with the U.S.
to appreciate the rights and Interests &
do Justice to the Complaints of the subjects
of his Catholic Majesty within their Juris-
-diction.

You Exc.y is aware of the many
abuses which have been practised & still
continue to be practised in many of the
ports of this Island on the lawfull Com-
-merce of the United States, by the unlaw-
-full depredations of Privateers. These have
been suffered to Bring into the ports of
this Island Vessels belonging to Citizens of
the United States Engaged in legal Commerce
And without any Judiciare proceedings to

Mathew at the Citizens, peaceably and [illegible]
navigating on board them, to plunder the
Cargoes, and Wantonly and piratically
-troy their vessels, or Sell them without any
Condemnation - These Circumstances
are such as can be incontrovertibly proved
and are too Notorious that your Excellency
should be ignorant of them. - It is an Evil
which has been suffered to grow to an
=mous magnitude and requires the Strong
arm of this Government to restrain, a
Evil which has reduced many of our
Citizens from affluence to want, and
deprived them of their Land and Pro
=ty, to satiate the avidity, Suck the blood
fed the Gluttony, and gratify the de
=chery of a licentious Gang of Marauders,
an Itinerants in this Island, who acknow
=ledge no Sovereign, a Lawless Banditti
=gardless of the Sacred Bonds and Dut
of Society, a Set of Barbarians who prey upon
the Vitals of every organized Commun
opportunity offers, and who Exist by
Rapine and Plunder

Your Excellency must be hurtfull that this is a grievance to my Country, a proceeding contrary to the law of nations; of exciting treason; a violation of the duties owing by one friendly nation to another not to repress, and tending to destroy the good faith and friendship existing between the U.S. and his Catholic Majesty the evils of which he is responsible for. —

The late Seizure of the Papers of the Consulate of the United States within this city by the violent and arbitrary arrest & imprisonment of Mr. Gray a citizen of the U.S. and a public functionary of their Government, is a proceeding which has been attended with such circumstances of Barbarity, and as unprovoked Insult to my Country. and it becomes my duty to demand those papers which are the Property of the U.S. and owned to my charge by virtue of my Commission, and which I now request Your Excellency will order to be restored. —

67

4 Your Excellency must be very sensible that under the present Controul of Spain Events, this Island is entirely dependant on the Commerce of the U States for the supplies necessary for the Existence of this Colony, & without those supplies that it must inevitably fall a prey to the Enemies of this Catholic Majesty to the most baneful distresses of Scarcity & famine. — This Policy must sensibly fall, as the ports of this Island would not have been opened to the admission of Foreign Commerce, in contravention to the laws of Spain relating to the Indies

5. Your Excellency must be sensible that the Govt. of the United States can enter into such treaties of Commerce with this Country and altho' they may suffer many aggressions before they would resort to a measure that would produce the utmost distress to a large proportion of this Catholic Majesty's Subjects, and cause the destruction of

of the most Brilliant ~~ornaments~~ of
his Crown - Yet you Excellency must be fully
that having just cause they do not want
energy to adopt, nor power to exert such
measure -

Yr. Excellency must be fully
of the necessity on the part of the U. States
of having an agent in this Island to represent
their Citizens, to protect their property
and to facilitate and promote their Com-
merce so long as it exists, and that it is
no less for the advantage of the U. States
than beneficial for this Colony; for without
the existence of such an agent, to grant
proper certificates and protections, to make
proper representations to this Government,
their Commerce would be insecure and
subject to such injury that it could
not be carried on with safety -

The President of the United States
was not misinformed for, when he grants
any Commission, that the Laws of Spain

to be against the admission of foreign Agents in this Country; it was also known to him that it was contrary to those Laws to admit the Commerce of foreign Nations with this Island, But those Laws being suspended by the act which opened the ports of this Island to the Commerce of the United States it was reasonably expected that an Agent would be rec.d and placed on a proper footing, and Law the aid & protection afforded him so necessary to that Commerce, and the Interest of those engaged in it.

7. I Do not doubt Y.r Excellency's good will towards the U.S. and that it is your wish to exercise your powers in such a Manner as shall be agreeable to the dictates of Justice and that the 8.th Sec.t of Y.r Ex.cy is to punish the Governors the Citizens labouring under Y.r Authority and put an end to the Cause. But so long as it is in the power of Officers

THE LAST PAGES OF ~~DESPATCH~~ letter OF JUNE ~~24~~ 6,
1805 to the Secy of State ARE BOUND OUT OF PLACE, SEE A
FEW PAGES EARLIER.

Consulate of the United States of America. Island of Cuba
Havana 11th June 1805

Honble James Madison
Secy of State

Sir/

Since I had the honor of writing you the 12th Inst., I have rec'd a letter from his Excellcy the Marquis of Someruelos in reply to my address to him of the 6th of which I herein enclose you a Copy & Translation and I am happy to have it in my power to forward it by this opportunity that you may see at one view the Correspondence that has passed between his Excy and myself.

He has not replied to a single point in my letter, seemingly surprized that there should exist alarm as to the Injury of the Commerce and Citizens of the United States,

as if such things were novel and
unprecedented in this Island. An
Calls upon me for circumstan
proofs to my charges, and seems t
think I have interfered in busine
foreign to my Comm[n], and made
use of language ill suited to hi
dignity and that of the Officer
under him. As to his not replying
the more particular points in hi
letter and expressing ignorance of
any abuses to our detriment, I
am not at all surprized - It is th
Character of this Nation to undervalue
every artifice in the truth, when not ca
-pable to their Interest - Suspect
for we'd have called on me for pro
of my Charges, and I am glad this
he has done it. I pledge myself
to You sir to produce them substan

any point of my letter. Shall I take
lay before his Ex. & and forward you
duplicates properly authenticated,
as well of cases passed, as of those
now existing, and such as may here-
after occur, so that he shall be no longer
under a knowledge of their existence.

Before I sign'd my letter to his
Excellcy I reflected deliberately upon
the Contents and Stile; I was then of
opinion that the truth ought not
to be disguised, And that the language
in which it might be expressed should
correspond with its nature. I have no
reason yet to change my opinions, for I
am persuaded from what has passed
and the proofs I will produce to
you on my arrival, he will be
oblig'd to take notice of the abuses
which exist and take measures to
prevent them in future. It will be

no impediment to my being on friendly terms with him, which I shall endeavour to cultivate, & express myself towards differently on paper from what he does in private conversation. I do not doubt there are many cases of defalcation of which he is entirely ignorant and the reason why I stated in my Letter to him, that so long as it was in the power of Officers under his command to keep them from their duty and so totally out of the power of the aggrieved to pursue them it was impossible he could be acquainted with them, that is officially, for circumstances coming to his knowledge in any other way he disregarded and disavowed as Rumour &c &c.

If there is no way of having a Court & knowledge here, how

it notbes well to name a famine for official purposes? Do that cabot presume they could not refuse his official interference in cases of prizes.

I have the honor to be

Sirs. Your respectful

Obt. Servt

Henry Hill Jr.

H. Hill jr. 14 June 1804

A

En 7 del presente mes recibí el oficio de vmd.
de fha del 6 transcripto en virtud de cuya con
testacion, no puedo manifestarle lo repa
rable q.e me ha sido, que olvidandose de
no tener casa etc alguno mi poderdante
mientras q.e no lo consienta mi Soberano,
se dirigiera vd. á tratar en él materias
agenas de su comision aun quando
estuviera reconocida y admitido yo
Consul de su nacion, y sobre todo q.no
haya medido su estilo con la mesura alde=
coro de mi dignidad y de los magistrados
á q.es trasmundental dho oficio —

La mision de vmd. quedó evacua=
da con el oficio q.e le pasé en fha de 24
del Mayo, y solo resta la q.e á su regreso
para los estados Unidos le entregase yo
un pliego para el Sor. Secretario de
Estado conforme se lo advertí en su pri=
mera presentacion — Mas, en vista de lo md.

afirma, con mucha admiracion mia,
q en la Jurisdiccion de mi Mando,
han ocurrido y ocurren actualmente
varios abusos notorios acerca de los
Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, de
~~comercio~~ comercio y de las presas que los
= varios hacen sobre ellos, q dos la mas
importancia para el interes recipro
de ambas Naciones y para la conser
= vacion de la amistad con q estan
ligadas, que antes de verificar su
= tida mi pase vino una nota ór
= den circunstanciada de cada caso
con expresion de sus calidades, de las
personas perjudicadas, de la fha de
los acaecimientos y aun tambien de
los testigos que puedan dar razon
lo q no sera á vds. dificil quando
sea q puedan probarse indu
= bitablemente y que dondemanci

notoriety – Dios que á vmd mes de
Havana 12 de Junio de 1805.

– El Marques de Someruelos

Sr Henrique Hills.

B

Translation.

On the 7th Inst. I received your official letter of the 6th and notwithstanding rigorously speaking it requires no answer, I cannot avoid mentioning to you how much it has surprized me - for forgetting that your letters have not been received, I can receive no power until consented to by my Sovereign, You have began by treating of subjects entirely foreign to your Commission even had you been acknowledged and admitted as Consul for your Country, And above all you have not even formed your title to my dignity, and that of other Magistrates to which it has reference.

Your Commission remained vacated by the official letter I passed you under date of the 29th ult. And there only remained on your return to the United States for me to deliver to you a packet to Mr. Cevelly the Secretary of State agreeably with the what I mentioned to you at our

first Interview. But observing with
much Surprize that you affirm that
in the Jurisdiction of my Government
there Laws occurred and still occur
Various, notorious abuses with respect
to Citizens and their Commerce and to
Captures made by Privateers. It is of
the greatest importance for the recip-
=cal interest of both Nations and for the
preservation of the friendship that exists
between them, that previous to your departure
you should furnish me with a Note
or Memorandum fully expressing the
Circumstances of each Case - the Name
of the Transgressors - those of the persons
injured, the dates of their taking place
And likewise that of the Witnesses that
can prove the same, which you will
find difficult to effect as you add that
they can be indisputably proved and
too Notorious

Yours &c.

Stav.d 12th June 1805

(Signed) El Marques de Someruelos

Sr. Henry Hill

Consulate of the United States
of America – Island of Cuba
Havana 14 June 1805.

I Henry Hill Jr. Consul of the United States for said Island, resident at Havana, Do hereby certify. That the preceding papers marked A & B. contain an exact copy and translation of a letter received by me from His Excellcy the Marquis of Somerueles the 13th Curt.

Henry Hill Jr.

HS

Rec'd in H. Hill Jr's
14 June 1807

Havana 27th June 1805.

Hon.ble James Madison

Sec.y of State.

Sir.

By an opportunity direct
to Geo.e Town, I have the honor to inclose
you duplicates of my letters of the 12th & 19th Inst.
with their several accompanying documents. Except
No. 1 referred to in my letter of the 12th, another of
which I have not been able to obtain.

Since I had last the honor of addressing
you, I have waited upon His Exc.y the Captain
Gen.l and with Captain Evans, upon case stated
by you in mine of the 12th, presented a memorial
to His Excellency praying the delivery of his Ship &
Cargo, with documents at the same time proving
that since his Ship had lain at Batabano, one
half her Cargo had been plundered - all of which
I shall forward to you in due time properly au-
thenticated.

This case, establishing one of my
principal charges in my letter of the 6th Inst.to

his

his Excellency, happened very untimely for him, as he could do no other than grant the prayer of the petitioner. Accordingly he gave an Order immediately to place Capt Evans in possession of his Ship - for which purpose he has gone to Batavia; but as we have ascertained that many of her sails and other articles have been stolen from her, I am fearful that he will find his Ship in such a situation as will prevent him proceeding on his Voyage —

The rainy season having commenced, and consequently the yellow fever in some instances making its appearance, I am apprehensive many of our Seamen will fall victims to its malignity in the course of the season. From their manner of life they are more exposed to it, and from the mode of treating them they are less subject to cure than any other class of people — When attacked with it, they are either confined in boats to the unskillful and neglectful care of their fellow or mates, or hurried off to the hospital where they are sent to die — When they are placed in apartments very ill adapted to their state

are looked upon more as objects of profit, than of benevolence and commiseration. Their fees are greater for burying them, than for medicine and attendance while living. And as these hospitals are visited by an Order of People less humane and more unprincipled than perhaps any other class of human beings, (I speak of the Priesthood) I doubt not but they prefer their Patients should die, rather than live.—

I beg leave to suggest to you Sir, whether the importance of our trade to this Port, the number of seamen employed & their incidence to disease while here, would not warrant the Establishment of an hospital for the reception of American seamen here, at the expence of the United States. Which I conceive properly conducted would be very trifling, and be the means of preserving many of our most valuable citizens—

There are now about 60 sail of American Vessels in Port—

The mails not

having returned from Diego I am unable to
give any information from that quarter. —

I have the honor to be

Sir

With Respect

Your Mo. Ob. Servt

Johnny Hill Jr.

Lieut. about an hospital
Re Spaniard detain the
archives.

Consulate of the United States
Island of Cuba
Havana 22 July 1805.

Honble James Madison
Secretary of State.

Sir.

Some circumstances have occurred since I last had the honor of addressing you, which concern my official situation, and affect the interests of our citizens, which it will become my duty to communicate; but as they are not yet brought to maturity, I defer it to a future opportunity.—

Presuming that our Govt will be disposed to aid me in the legal execution of my duty, is the object of this letter; in which I shall detail the cause which in my opinion renders such aid necessary.—

My arrival here at a time when the public mind was still agitated by the recent arrest and imprisonment of Mr Gray, and the consequent seizure of the papers of this Consulate, has initiated much against me.

The

having returned from Sag. I am unable to
give any information from that quarter.

I have the honor to be

Sir, With respect

Your Mo. Ob. Servt

Johnny Hills Jr.

Lieut. aboard an hospital
Re forwards blank
archive.

Consulate of the United States
Island of Cuba
Havana 27th July 1805.

Honble James Madison
Secretary of State.

Sir.

Some circumstances have occurred since I last had the honor of addressing you, which concern my official situation, and affect the interests of our citizens, which it will become my duty to communicate; but as they are not yet brought to maturity, I defer it to a future opportunity.—

Presuming that our Govt will be disposed to aid me in the legal execution of my duty, is the object of this letter; in which I shall detail the cause which in my opinion renders such aid necessary.—

My arrival here at a time when the public mind was still agitated by the recent arrest and imprisonment of Mr Gray, and the consequent seizure of the papers of this Consulate, has militated much against me.

The

The evils that resulted therefrom to many of the merchants, had caused a considerable party among that class, in favor of the acknowledgement of a Consul from the United States, to reside here so long as the port should continue open to our commerce; which they are sensible the Island is entirely dependent on for the supplies so necessary to its existence, under the present control of public events— This but increased the fears and prejudices of the Govt against the acknowledgement of a consul, as the office of one of the principal departments were deeply implicated in the measures against the Spey, which originated with them; and were desirous of throwing some responsability upon the Capt. Genl— These circumstances awakened his fears, and caused him to publish officially that he had not, neither could he acknowledge any public agent from whatever nation, without specific orders from his King; it being contrary to the laws of this dominion

On my being presented to His Excellency I repeated the same to me— This was the situation of affairs on my arrival—

notwithstanding which, and although I considered
my reception, the conduct pursued towards Mr
Gray, and the existance of various flagrant
abuses on our Commerce and citizens in this
Island, insulting to my Country and humiliating
to myself, I took upon me the duties of my
office on the 10th of June; from a conviction
that Consular documents in many instances
were indispensably necessary to those of my
fellow citizens trading hither —

It being generally understood prior
that had been made public, that I should
receive no aid or protection from this Govt in
the execution of my duty, but be subject to
the same arbitrary will which had thrown
Mr Gray into prison, and at the mercy of
any malicious informer, many citizens of the
United States / masters of Vessels / were disposed
from their circumstances to dispute my
authority, and commit acts in violation and
contempt of the laws of their country —

Among the most atrocious of these, was
a Ralph Barker, master of the Schooner
Allghany of New York — proofs of whose
conduct

conduct are contained in the inclosed No 1 & 2
as I doubt not but the said Barber is by
ought, to take pains on his arrival in the U
States to represent this business very widely
from the truth, and give a coloring to it, which
may make very unfavorable impressions upon
the mind of those who are not intimately ac-
-quainted with me, I request in such case,
that such part of this letter as will elucidate
the transaction, with the document No 2 may
receive equal publicity with his assertions—
also, that a suit may be instituted against
the said Barber, for his just punishment,
recovery of the penalty the law affixes to his

Henry Hill jun.r 22 July 1820

However this government may find it
convenient to treat a commission from the President
of the United States, I presume it will not be
thought it should lessen the obligations of our
own citizens— It was not my wish to prosecute
said Barber in this Country for the personal
abuse I rec.d from him, as he is too contemptible
a character to excite my resentment, and it would
have materially injured his own interests—

I have the honor to remain sir, &c
respectfully, Your Mo. ob.t Serv.t Henry Hill

Enterado del contenido del pliego q^e me ha entregado
vmd. ayer, del Exmo. Sor Dn Jayme Madison, Secretario
de Estado de los Estados Unidos de America, en el q^e me
dice su Exa. haber nombrado á vmd el Presidente de
dhos. Estados p^a agente de esta Isla de Cuba de mi mando,
con motivo del reciente renacimiento de las conexiones
mercantils entre esta y aquellos: contesto á vmd. que
q^e muy sensible no tener facultades para admitir á
vmd. con tal caracter, por prohibirlo las Leyes de estos
dominios. Esto mismo dixe al ciudadano Mr Juan
Morton quando se me presentó en el año de 1799.
con el mismo caracter y Pliego del Exmo. Sr Don
Timothy Pickering, Secretario de Estado entonces; im-
poniendo á su Exa en mi contestacion quanto corres-
pondia en el particular.

Quando contesté al actual Sr Secretario
de Estado al pliego que vmd. me ha entregado, y
que pondré en su mano al tiempo de su salida,
manifestaré a su Exa la imposibilidad en q^e me
hallo de admitir á vmd. al encargo para que ha

sido nombrado por el Presidente: ademas de que aun quando las Leyes no me prohibieron esta admision, no podria vmd. exercer las funciones de agencia mientras no precediese la aprobacion de Rey mi amo; asi como precede en España.

Si en algo pudiere complacer á vmd. antes de su regreso á los Estados unidos, lo haré muy gustoso, pues es para mi de la mayor consideracion la confianza q.e de vmd. habia hecho el Presidente y recomendacion del Sor. Secretario de Estado.

Dios guarde á vmd. Ms. As.

Havana 29 de Mayo de 1805.

(Signd.) El Marques de Somerueloz

Mr. Henrique Hill.

Translation.

Having fully informed myself of the contents of the packet you handed me yesterday from the Ex.d James Madison Secretary of the United

of America, in which His Exc[y] mentions your having been named by the President of said states as agent for this Island under my command, in consequence of the revival of mercantile connexion with this Island: I assure you I am extremely sorry that I am not authorized to admit you under that character, it being prohibited by the laws of these colonies. This said citizen John Morton, when he presented himself in the year '99. in the same character, and with a similar letter from his Exc[y] Timothy Pickering then Sec[y] of state, informing his Exc[y] in my answer every thing concerning the same.

In my answer to the letter which you receive from the present Sec[y] of state, which I shall put into your hand when you return, I shall explain to His Exc[y] the impossibility of admitting you in the capacity for which you have been named by the President. For even did the laws not prohibit your reception here, you could not

exercise the functions of your agency, unless it was previously approved of by the King my master as is the case in Spain.

If I can render you any service prior to your return to the united states, I shall do it with the greatest pleasure; for the confidence which the president has placed in you, and the recommendation of the Sec^y of State, are with me material considerations.

Yours &c.

The Marquis de Someruelos.

Havana 29. may 1805.

Wm Henry Hill J.

Consulate of the united states of america - Island of Cuba

Havana 19 June 1805.

I Henry Hill jr Consul of the united states for the Island of Cuba residant at Havana, do hereby certify that the preceding is an exact copy and translation of a letter addressed to me by his Exc^d the Marquis of Someruelos, Capt Genl of the Island of Cuba. Henry Hill J.

Havana Aug. 13th. 1805.

Honbl James Madison
Secty of State.

Sir.

By the Ship Voltaire now on the eve of departure for Phila, I post it of a moment to inform you that I have this day closed the Consulate of the United States in this city, and suspended my official functions, in consequence of a note rec'd from His Excy the Govr, of which I inclose you a copy—

The cause proceeds from a letter I wrote to His Excellency the 7th inst, informing him of the Capture of an am. Vessel and atrocious bad treatment of the crew, by a Spanish Privateer; Proofs of which I inclose him, made before a Spanish notary—

I shall tomorrow, by the result of this business, and communicate without delay a detail acct of my official conduct to your Department—

I hope my conduct hitherto, nor on this occasion, will be such as to disgrace

or

injure my Country, give cause to the enemies
of patriotism and virtue to reflect on the
power that appointed me, or dishonor to myself.

I give you this early information, and have communicated a line to a friend, to prevent unfavorable impressions that upon going from here might cause, before the business is brought to a state of maturity sufficient to calculate on the consequences that may result —

I have the honor to
remain, Sirs.
Respectfully
your mo. ob. Serv.

CONSULATE OF THE

United States of America.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

By this Public Instrument, *Be it known to all whom the same doth or may concern, That* I, HENRY HILL, junr. *Consul of the United States of America for the Island of Cuba, resident at Havanna,* DO HEREBY CERTIFY, *That* The writing on the back hereof subscribed by myself, is a true and correct transcript from my Consular Diary page 17 & 18, of the conversations and transactions noted therein, at the time thereof, between myself & Ralph Barber master of the schooner Allegheny of New York — And that the facts as therein stated are verbatim as they occured without extenuation or being exaggerated —

And I further certify that John L. Ramage who has subscribe to the declaration subjoined, personally appeared before me, and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of almighty God, did solemnly depose to the truth of the facts therein stated —

In testimony whereof, *I have granted this under my hand and Consular Seal, at Havanna aforesaid, in the said Island of Cuba, this twenty fourth day of* July *in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and* five *and of the Independence of the United States, the* Thirtieth —

Johnny Hill Jr
Cons

No 2.

Savana July 8th 1805

This day presented himself Ralph Ba
Master of the Schooner Allegheny of New Y
arived here on the 7th Inst. who requested
to note his protest, I asked him for the
papers of his Vessel and told him it was
first necessary to deposit them in my Off
agreeably to law, before I could receive
protest. He refused in a rather an insolent
Manner and said that he had positive
orders from his Owners not to deposit
his papers in any Consular Office. On
which I informed him that I should
subject him to a penalty of five hundred
dollars and should not consider him
an American. —

9th This day the said Ralph Bard
again came to my office accompanied
with two Witnesses. He addressed me in
peremptory and insolent Manner, say
he did not Come to ask any favours, but
to shew me his papers and demanded
his right of noting a protest. I asked him
if he came with the intention of deposit
his papers agreeably to law, he replied
at first no; but afterwards that he would
on having a receipt for them, to which
the Consul did not require the giving a
receipt for papers and that it was
not Customary. He made some
impertinent and insulting reply and left

I ordered him out of my office
some further insolence he went
the door, where he called upon
-sures and demanding of the
time whether I would receive
papers, I replied, in no other
than the law requires - He asked
if I would give him a receipt
if he deposited them I told him
upon being urged by his witnesses to deposit them,
he said he had no confidence
respect for Counsels and was then
insolent and abusive, on which I
I have ordered you out of my office
and I now order you out of my
as he resisted and continued
a scuffle ensued, in which I
two blows on the left cheek from
and forcibly ordered him dragged
the house by my Servants, During
affair his Witnesses (whose
not) were active in preventing
putting him out of the house -

He appeared Jean Louis de la
in behalf of the said Ralph
with the papers of the said
ing me to receive them. I again
was not then prepared
Barber himself and with an
-qualified acknowledgment of the
and abuse he had given Me; for that
I was determined as long as I had the house

holding a Commission from the Pres-
dent of the United States, however in-
lent Citizens of the United States shou-
chose to treat me, they should re-
pect my Commission and Comply to
the laws of their Country so far as
my Commission had jurisdiction to
them —

Henry Hill Jr.

I John L. Ramage Secretary to
Henry Hill Jr. Do declare that I was present
when the circumstances above mentioned took
place between the Him and Ralph Barber
and that the facts stated in the preceden
Statement are Just and true. That the fir
time, the eight Inst., that the said Barber
came to his office he did not conduct him
self with that propriety & decorum which di
-tinguishes a gentleman, but on the contrar
spoke to the said Henry Hill Jr. in a very sh
and contemptuous Manner. And on the follo
-ing day his behaviour was very aggravating, provo
and insulting and highly merited the treatmen
he received; that of being turned out of the ho
by the Servants of Mr. Hill. That the said Barber
on entering made a disposition to treat him with indig
-nity & Insult, and that without any apparent cau
other than his refusing to receive his papers unti
deposited according to Law, and to have the respect
for a Corpus or the Laws of the United States so far
as they respect Corpus —

J. L. Ramage

(Duplicate) Havana aug 13. 1805.

Hon.ble James Madison

Secy of State

Sir.

By the Ship Voltaire now on the eve of depature for Phila. I profit of a moment to inform you that I have this day closed the Consulate of the United States in this City, and suspended my official functions in consequence of a note rec.d from His Ex.cy the Gov.r of which I inclose you a copy—

The cause proceeds from a letter I wrote His Ex.cy the 8.th inst, informing him of the capture of an American Vessel, and extreme bad treatment of the crew by a Spanish privateer, proofs of which I inclosed him made before a Spanish Notary— I shall tomorrow know the results of this business and communicate without delay a detail account of my official conduct to your Department—

I hope my conduct hitherto, nor on this occasion, will be such as to disgrace or injure

injure my Country, give cause to the enem
of patriotism and virtue to reflect on the
character that appointed me, or dishonor
myself—

I give you this early information
and have communicated a line to a friend,
prevent unfavorable impressions that report
going from hence might cause, before the
business is brought to a state of maturity
sufficient to calculate on the consequence
that may result—

I have the honor to remain

Sir, Your respectful &
Obed.t Serv.t
Jn.o Murray Hill

Havana 17th Aug. 1805

Sir.

The above is Duplicate of mine
respects of the 13th Inst. which I confirm—

Having replied to His Excellency's note
above referred to, and rec.d an answer whi
leaves the business open to a further con
pond

pondence, it is not yet brought to a conclusion. I therefore defer going into the detail of a business which must excite in you considerable surprize and astonishment, and perhaps regret, before I have it in my power to communicate the result; which must now be known in a day or two—

I have the honor to

Remain Sir

Your very respectful

Obd. Servt.

Henry Hill Jr.

Hon.ble James Madison

Sec.y of State

injure my Country, give cause to the enemy
of patriotism and virtue to reflect on the
character that appointed me, or dishonor
myself—

I give you this early information
and have communicated a line to a friend,
prevent unfavorable impressions that report
going from hence might cause, before the
business is brought to a state of maturity
sufficient to calculate on the consequences
that may result—

I have the honor to remain

Sir, Your respectful &
Obed.t Serv.t
Jn.o Murphy Hill

Havana 17.th Aug.t 180

Sir.

The above is duplicate of mine
respect of the 13.th inst. which I confirm—

Having replied to His Excellency's note
above referred to, and rec.d an answer which
leaves the business open to a further cor
pond

pondence, it is not yet brought to a conclusion. I therefore defer going into the detail of a business which must excite in you considerable surprize and astonishment, and perhaps regret, before I have it in my power to communicate the result; which must now be known in a day or two—

I have the honor to

remain Sir

Your very respectful

Obt Servt

Henry Hill Jr

Hon[ble] James Madison

Sec[y] of State

H. Hell pent. 13 Sund. vor
17
Rec. 12 Thlr.

En bolviendome vmd la escritura
sobre asuntos que no debe, y en los terminos
que lo executa en su oficio de 8 del corriente,
lo precisare á vmd á embarcarse inmediate-
mente para fuera de esta Isla de mi
mando. Dios gue vmd. Ms. As.

Habana El Marques de Someruelos

Copy

copy.

En bolviendome vmd á escribir sobre asuntos que no sobe, y en los terminos que lo executa, en su oficio de 8 del corriente, lo precisaré á vmd á embarcarse inmediatam.te para fuera de esta Isla de mi mando—

Dios gue vmd ms. as.s Havana 13 de agosto de 1805—

(Signd) El Marques de Someruelos.

Sor Almyrante.

Recd in A. Hill's 13 August 1862

Havana 28th aug. 1805.

Hon'ble James Madison

Secretary of State

Sir

An Xpress boat arrived at this Port at Batabano from Spain with Dispatches for this Govt. which were received yesterday. nothing has transpired of their contents, but orders were immediately given for equipping a frigate of 44 guns & a brig of 18, & to say 600 troops are ordered to be in readiness to embark. Conjecture destines this armament for Vera Cruz to take from thence the Marquis of Somerueles whom it is said is appointed to the Vice Royalty of Mexico, and that he is to be succeeded in the Govt. of this Island by a person daily expected. of this there is no doubt, and that he is appointed

to

to mexico is very probable, the merchan
of Veracruz having remonstrated aga
the present Vice Roy, soliciting his rem
val; as he had taken various measu
of precaution, and obnoxious to them —

But I must refer to considerab
a naval force should be required, nor
so many troops to accompany the
Marquis to Veracruz — I am
therefore induced to believe this for
is destined to Pensacola — An Embar
is immediately expected, I write thi
in haste, and shall probably not
have an opportunity of communica
farther upon the sailing of this
armament, which appearances ind
will be immediately; when I shall
have an opportunity of forming a
more correct & certain opinion, and
shall communicate the result of
my

enquiries and observations for your information —

I embrace this opportunity of informing you that I have attended to my official functions, but without having been able to obtain from this Govt the object desired — that is, a promise of protection in my official character.

I shall forward you without delay Sir, copies of the correspondence that passed on this occasion, with other documents relating to the subject.

I have the honor to remain Sir,

Your mo. ob. & very humble Servt.

Wm Wills Jr.

1

Consulate of the United States
Island of Cuba
Hav.a 30th Augt. 1805.

Honble
James Madison
Secry of State.

Sir.

You are probably informed ere
this by my letter of the 13th Inst. that I Was
suspended my official functions, in consequence
of an order rec.d from the Gov.r to embark from
this Island. I have now the honor to
address you, and inclose copies of the correspon-
dence which has passed between His Excellency
& myself since my letters of the 12th & 14th inst.
which were accompanied with what had
passed previous to that time. Also, to inclose
you Copies of sundry documents relating to the
Capture of several Vessels of the U.S. States,
which gave rise to my correspondence with
His Excellency, & will serve to illustrate
the abuses & depredations upon our com-
merce in and about this Island; to shew
what justice our Citizens may expect in such cases

from

from this Govt, and what in future we may
expect from the aggressor, whose pleasures we
increase in proportion to the impunity afforded
them—

From this correspondence you will
also be able fir, to form a just estimate of
my situation; how far it will be in my power
to aid my fellow citizens in their just claims
to defend their rights, support my own,
the interest and honor of my country—

I conceive the circumstances
which lead to this letter, of a serious and
important nature to my Government, and they
deeply affect my individual interests, character
and situation; I shall therefore enter into
a detail which will seem to explain the
principles by which I have been actuated
& govern.—

I was so unfortunate as to arrive
at a time when my predecessor was just
liberated from prison— when the office was
placed in the most degraded and contemptible
situation it had ever been, when he was
granting documents under his private seal
in a private manner, fearful to have the

last

appearance of exercising his functions openly,
when the insult he had rec'd was fresh in
the minds of every one, and the light in
which this Govt considered a public agent
was illustrated & exemplified in his disgraceful
humble situation.

although I held a commission of a higher rank, and direct from the President of the United States, yet as I succeed to the same office, I also succeed to the contempt & impotence attached to it. It was my wish to make my commission respected, and to make it sufficiently evident by my conduct, that however little respectability this Govt might find it convenient to attach to it, that I should consider it as my protection in the execution of my duty, but I find it is not the sentiments nor commission a man may hold which can make him respected in office, but the power & law of putting the duties of his commission into effect; impotence in a public officer ever attracts contempt and derision, &

when a commission is Red without the
power and privileges it ought to convey
it naturally follows, that the holder of
commission, and both treated with disregard
& indifference —

I experienced this partiality
on my arrival, and in many instances
since; and as every materials circumstance
relating to my public character is connected
with, and will serve to elucidate the subject
of this letter, permit me sir, to relate the
insulting means of an act of the Govt
on my first arrival, which was calculated
to acquaint those who should treat me
with any attention and respect, that they
would become the object of the jealousy and
hatred of the Government. —

A Mr Herrera, a son of the Marquis
of Villalta one of the most opulent and
respectable families in the Island, to whom
I came recommended from the Spanish
Consul in New York, treated me with

much distinction on my arrival, and without my knowledge invited a large party to dine with him in honor of myself, naming me in his card of invitation as being "appointed Consul of the United States to this Island".

The Govt came to the knowledge of this circumstance, called Witnesses before him, asked him by what authority he gave me the title of "Consul", and reprimanded him in terms of severity — This was three or four days after my arrival — A publication in the Aurora the Govt paper succeeded this insult, importing that I had arrived with a Commission as Consul from the United States, but that I could not be received and admitted as such by this Govt, it being contrary to the laws of these dominions &c. Great pains were taken to impress upon the public mind that the Govt could not receive me as a public Character, nor afford me any protection and aid as such — I take the origin of the conduct which has been pursued towards me,

when a commission is held without the
power and privileges it ought to convey
it naturally follows, that the holder of
commission, as both treated with disregard
& indifference —

I experienced this particular
on my arrival, and in many instances
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6

from the arrest and imprisonment of Mr Gray
and the seizure of his public papers, in
which one department of this Government
was peculiarly implicated, and wished to
draw in the Govt as having acknowledged
public agents; at least tacitly so, by
having permitted their residence
in the Island. About this time, an
order was sent to the Governor of
St Jago de Cuba to embark Mr Blake
from the Island. Hence Sam inclined
to think that the views of the Govern
subsequent to the transaction respecting
Mr Gray, and from the general tenor
of his conduct with me since, have
extended to the total exclusion of the
residence of a public agent from the
United States in the Island, to prevent
facts from being substantiated relating
to captures of American property brought
into the ports within his jurisdiction, the
improprieties and abuses of which he
find it convenient to take no effectual
measures to repress; or at least to com

the functions of such agents to the mere act of granting certificates, without supposing him any representation, intimidating him by the fate awaiting Gray, and by threats, or discouraging him by neglect and contempt, thereby rendering him insignificant and contemptible in the public opinion, and oblige him to abandon a situation disagreeable, perilous, and in fact dishonorable; as indeed it now is from the insecurity of the office, and disrespect that Govt attaches to it - which not only exposes the holder of it to insult and injury from those in power, but to abuse, from any one who may chuse to insult him -

Notwithstanding all the disadvantages and disgrace which was attached to the office when I assumed the manner I was received and subsequently treated, I thought it my duty to take upon me the exercise of my functions, from a persuation

that

8

that I might be of some service to
my fellow citizens, and that for the pr
to be abandoned at a time when the
duties of an agent were most urgen
would materially affect the interest
those engaged in commerce with this
Island, greatly to their prejudice. Conclu
-ding that from the extent and impo
-tance of our trade to this port, the abu
upon our commerce within this Govt
by privateers, the proceedings against
Gray, and the persecution that would
follow to myself, would either terminate
in the total exclusion of an agent in
this Island from the United States, or
that measures would be taken to have
his powers acknowledged & respected

The crisis has now arrived, when
I conceive the Govt of the United States
must either take such measures, or aba
the idea of having an officer in a
Country where his commission is
treated with derision and insult, when

he has no representation, no power, and consequently when he can be of no essential service to his fellow citizens or country.

There can be no place where the interests of the United States would be benifited more by the residence of a consul than at this place; but it is necessary he should have the powers of a consul in their full extent to make him respectable and of service to his country, and there never can be a more favorable moment to urge the acknowledgement of our flag than at this time. The Island entirely dependent on our commerce, the Government must accede to any demand persisted in by the United States.

On receiving His Excellency's order to embark from the Island, it was my wish to avoid it, until I could receive instructions from my government how to act, and to continue in office until I should receive such orders. At the same time, I had some expectation that by

10

by taking the measures I did, it might persuade to a partial acknowledgement, which would lead to a general one.— Finding that I could gain no advantage, nor draw any denial assurances of protection in my official capacity, I did not think proper to reply to H.E.'s Excellency's last letter, but consulted with those whom I knew were in his confidence, whether I could resume my functions without making any representations to the govt and continue in granting the necessary documents to american citizens for the protection of their property, without hazarding any personal liberty— Being advised by his secretary and another person on terms of intimacy with the Govr. whom I knew he consulted on the occasion, that I could grant such documents with safety, I again opened my office on the 27th Inst— I have done this until I can receive instructions how to act, in presence to vacating

the consulate, and demanding my commission, which would preclude any further measures which it might be thought proper for me to adopt.

In explanation of an inconsistency in my conduct, having promised in my first letter to Pod no communication with this Govt but by personal representations, It is my duty to inform you, that in some business with His Excellency on the part of Capt. Evans subsequent to the delivery of his memorial, I was peremptorily ordered not to appear to interpose in the behalf of any american citizen, and informed if they had any thing to desire of him it must be done through the Public interpreter—

It is impossible for you Sir to have a proper idea, or for me to explain the imposition and abuses that are put upon us in this Island— The

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American character is treated with ridicule &
contempt, they suppose us capable of
bearing any insult, of pocketing any
affront that may be offered, consider us
a people dependent on commerce, and
that we will submit to the most de-
-grading measures for the sake of gain.
They have formed this opinion of our
citizens and government, from the appe-
-ance and conduct of those who visit them
which I confess is not surprising, since
their conduct has entitled them to the
treatment they receive. each is governed
by his individual interest without
any regard to his national character, &
are guilty of the greatest impropriety. I
am ashamed of my countrymen, but
cannot bear to see them imposed upon
by Spaniards; people who in this Island
are fed and cloathed by our commerce
and whose only revenue at present is

derive from it— The officers of a government who are paid by this revenue, whose authority is sustained by the means our commerce afford them, disturb by laying heap enormous impositions upon it, and suffer the greatest abuses upon our citizens— Their Vessels are taken, brought into the ports of this Island and plundered of their cargoes, the crews maltreated, and no measures are taken to punish the aggressors, or to render justice to the aggrieved— Their complaints are disregarded— A public agent is denied any intercession in their behalf, and if they resort to courts of justice, their suits are purposely protracted to draw from them sums of money; justice is bought and sold as merchandize, and if they have lost money than their competitors they are sure to be defeated— An enormous duty is imposed upon our trade,

various impositions and abuses in the collection of that duty, american masters and sailors dragged to prison without any cause at the instance of any petty officer of the Govt. and enormous fees demanded in every department.

Being in a situation pointed out all complaints from these abuses are brought where I am looked upto by my fellow citizens to redress their grievances, and did and assist them in their distress, I find myself totally without power to execute my duty - exposed to censure, insult, injury, and the arbitrary and capricious wills of this Govt - to be placed in this situation with a commission from the President of the United States, I feel it extremely disagreeable and humiliating to myself, and insulting and degrading to my Country. I therefore wait with impatience & anxiety for

such instructions as it shall please the President to give, by which I shall be governed.—

I have not taken upon myself the appointment of agents in the different ports of the Island where they are necessary, because of the situation I found myself placed in, and of the consequences that might ensue from such measures— I have a correspondence with the principal ports in the Island, which gives me information of any materials circumstances relating to the interest of the United States, by every mail— The privateersmen make their head rendavous Barracoa— There are now ten or twelve american Vessels prizes there, principally Vessels from St. Domingo— There are no judicial proceedings had respecting them before

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their cargoes are taken out and sold, as
likewise the vessels if purchasers offer
This is done openly and with the appro-
bation of the officers of that Port, who
there is no doubt share in the plunder,
but which it is impossible to prove.
no account reaches this Govt. of the
transactions there, in an official manner
there are always purchasers principally
our own citizens for these plundered cargoes
no account is taken by the officers of
either vessels or cargoes that enter there
and no entrance or clearance is made
that appears on record - at St Yago there
has been but few prizes taken in of
late, but what are carried in there are
plundered in the same manner as at
Banaco - at Trinidad there are
no american prizes, but four large

Jamaica Ships with Valuable cargoes of sugars and coffee have been recently captured and sent in there — There is one American prize at Batavia, and three or four at the west End of the Island, where at present is the principle scene for plunder in this quarter of the Island. —

There are about 80 sail of American Ships now in this port, all making very loosing Voyages. — It is astonishing to me that our merchants would continue a trade where they are so much imposed upon, in which they must have sunk at least a million of Dollars since the opening of the port.

It may be calculated that the loss sustained by our merchants in this trade, is gained by the revenue

here,

here; about that sum arising from duties having been paid into the treasury.

I hope to be able shortly to forward you an official account of the last years export of this Island, with a particular acct of its trade and resources from which you will be able to form a correct opinion of the importance of the commerce of the United States to this colony —

Repeating my request that you will be pleased to forward me such instructions as shall be deemed necessary in my present perplexing & unpleasant situation, I have the honor to remain Sir

very respectfully
your mo. ob. ser.
Thos Hill

List of Papers inclosed, on next page —

List of papers inclosed herewith, referred to in the preceding letter. Dft.

No 1. Memorial of John Evans (copy) to the Marquis Comwallis
2. Copy of Letter Chas H Simmons to said Evans
3. affidavits thereto of Evans
4. Ry certificate
5. Intimation from the Govt not to interpose in any business relating to citizens of the United States
6. Note, requesting of His Excellency an interview.
7 His reply.
8 Letter to His Excellency notifying the capture of Schooner Mary & Brig Jason.
9. His reply thereto.
10 Letter to Do notifying the capture of Brig Success of New York —
11 His reply ordering me from the Island
12 My letter in consequence
13 His Reply
14 My letter in reply to his
15 Do requiring an answer
16 His Answer. —
17 My certificat to preceding copies —
18 Extracts from my instructions
19 } Sundry forms referred to in letter.
20
21
22 }
from 1 to 5 inclusive Sundry Protests & Declarations relating to the capture of Vessels of the United States

Jos Whiles Jr

Consulate of the United States
Islands of Cuba.

I Johny Still Jnr Consul of the United States for said Island residing at the City of Havana Do hereby certify: That the Documents hereunto annexed marked with the letters from A to G inclusive and stamped with my consular Seal, a true and faithful copies of the originals lodged and recorded in my office. — So having been by me therewith carefully collated and compared —

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name & affixed the seal of my office at Havana aforesaid the 30th day of Augt 1805. & in the year of the Independence of the United States the Thirtieth Johny Still Jr.

A

Consulate of the
United States of America
Island of Cuba

By this public Instrument be it known unto all whom the same doth shall or may concern That on the day of the date hereof Before me Henry Hill Jr Consul of the United States of America for the Island of Cuba Resident at Havana personally came and appeared William Cory of Charleston South Carolina master of the brig Ann and Caleb Cory mate of said brig who being by me severally duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did solemnly depose and declare That being at the port of Cabañas within this Island in the Month of May last whence they were loading said vessel with a cargo for the United States they saw lying

there an American Schooner Calle
the Betsey of New Bedford
taken by a French privateer Called th
Eugene Commanded by Capt. Joseph Perra
some time previous and sent int
that port, which said Schooner ha
a Cargo in consisting of about seven
six puncheons of Rum and seven
eight Barrels of Sugar —

That during their Stay there
they frequently saw the people
belonging to said privateer taking
out the Cargo of said captured Schoon
and carrying it on Shore and selling

That the said privateersmen, to the
knowledge took out the whole of the
said Vessels Cargo and carried it on
Shore where it was sold. That it was
taken out and carried on Shore in open
day without any appearance of oppo
tion from the officers of the said port
of Cavanas; that after the said privat

had plundered the whole of the Cargo aforesaid and taken it from the said Vessel all her Valuable rigging &c they took the said Vessel out of the Mouth of the said Harbour of Cabanas and there left her

And the deponent William Cory further saith that the aforesaid Patriotmen offered to sell him some from the said Cargo at thirty Dollars a puncheon, Which this deponent refused to buy even at that low price well knowing they had no title to it and that it was theirs to dispose of it was Robbery and piracy

That he was informed by the Guard which was on board the Vessel that said Privateersmen had robbed the principal officer of said Vessel by giving them four puncheons of Rum to connect the taking and sale of said Cargo and further

the Acknowledgment of my Deed.

Signed { William Gay
Cabb Gay

In Testimony whereof I have
hereunto set my hand and affix
my Seal this Eighth d
of August in the year of our Lord
One thousand Eight hundred
for the Independence of
the United States the thirtieth

Signed

Jonas Hill

B

Consulate of the
United States of America
Island of Cuba.

By this public Instrument
be it known unto all whom the
same shall come or may concern that
I Henry Hill Esq. Consul of the United
States of America for the Island of
Cuba residing at Havana do
hereby certify that on the day of the
date hereof Before me personally
came and appeared Jacob B Yates
late master and Owner of the Schooner
Mary of and belonging to the Port of
Boston but now of Charleston, who on
their solemn Oaths which they then
took before me upon the Holy Evan-
gelists of Almighty God duly & severally
& solemnly depose and Declare that
they the deponents on the first

day of June sailed and departed from
with the said schooner laden with
a cargo of flour and German linen
from Charleston aforesaid bound on
voyage to Spanish America; That the
said schooner at the commencement
thereof was tight, staunch & tho
and in every respect well fitted
furnished found, manned & equipp
for the due performance of the
said voyage with variable winds
weather and without any particul
occurrence until the thirteenth
day of July when they made the
Isle of Blanca, on the southern
the Galapagos and on the west co
America off Laguna. That they sa
and on Laguna aforesaid until
the 20th following in the Com
which time he the deponent and
H. Falk made application for a

a to Sea and being informed that,
that Port as well as all others on that
Coast were shut against Neutrals
he proceeded agreeable to his order
and Instructions for this Port of
Havana

And the said Journal Depo-
nents did further depose that in proceed-
ing for the said Port nothing materi-
al happened until the twenty fourth
following of said Month of July when
being off the Island of Jamaica they
were brought to by his Britannic
Majestys armed Schooner Supreme
and upon being examined and found
to be Neutral were politely dismiss'd
that they pursued the said Voyage
making the best of their way for
the said Port and experienced nothing
remarkable until the fourth
day of August Instant, when doubling
Cape San Antonio on this Island
of Cuba they were brought to by a

schooner under fair colours and
boarded by an officer and four men
who took possession of said schooner
for a time and sent the aforesaid
Jacob R. Valk and two of his men
on board the said privateer with
the said schooners papers. That the
officer on board said schooner for
hore. Laid the commander of the
privateer aforesaid, that as he had
her to be a good prize, he would ad
hing her to anchor, immediately
upon which both vessels bore away
for Punta Sura. about four leagues
from Cape San Antonio —

That the commander of said
privateer aided by divers of Spaniards
who came on board her from
from their habitations on that Coast
began pummaging the schooner
opening the hatches & breaking

from the packages & Boxes of dry Goods principally consisting of German linens whilst the Crew of the said privateer were continually passing and repassing from one of the said Vessels to the other and most of them in a State of Intoxication

And the said deponent Jacob W. Falk did further depose that being detained on board said privateer from the fourth to the sixth he had ample opportunities of observing and examining her and found her to be an American built Vessel having painted on her Stern "Maryline of Charleston" which was very visible Notwithstanding some black paint had been put on it to efface it But which was not done effectually That she was manned with one Company of Sea Soldiers

and supplied with small arms
and manned with ten men &
Boys exclusive of the Captain
Said his name was Paul Hl.
water the Volante. And the
deponent did further depose
the said Paul told him that
should be sent in an open boa
to Havana and upon his arrival
that he was determined to proceed
with his vessel wherever he
want, the said Paul replied th
if he gave open his proceed
he would let him alone
the woods and leave him
perish. And the said several
deponents did further Depose
that on the same morning the
were all embarked in an open
Boat under the command of a Frenc
fisherman to go to a place abo

Fourteen Leagues distance Called Martinico where they received their cloaths which had been previously taken from them —

And the said Jacob R. Valk did further depose that the said Captain of said Privateer after having Robbed and plundered him of all his Cloaths, his Papers and his own private papers and also his perspective glass or telescope and Twenty Dollars Money which he Returned him free of Charges to defray his expences to this said Port. And the said Deponent did further depose that Simon Nicholas Jacob Shoemaker both Citizens of the United States Shamen belonging to said Schooner Charlotte was detained Thursday upon the Capture aforesaid

this a very Mutinous Man
and remained with their own
entary Will with the said priva

And I the said Consul
further Certify that the said
R. Falk did upon his arrival a
Havana aforesaid in due
and form, note Protest with
his protestando the premis
aforesaid as now requisite
to extend the same and make
public act thereof Reserving
himself the privilege of Mak
any other protest in the prem
as occasion may require —

Whereof the said Jacob
R. Falk Doth and Will
said Journal at his request
by these presents most publicly
& humanly protest as well again

Governor at La Guaira aforesaid and all other public officers whom it may concern for their refusal of admittance or hostility as aforesaid at that port, or against the Commander, officers and Crew of the said Privateer for the Capture and detention and Robbery & plunder of the said Schooner Sea Horse and her Cargo And against all and every person & persons whom it shall or may concern for all damages, costs, charges & expences already suffered or which shall or may be hereafter suffered & sustained in the premises on account thereof, that the same be Borne by those to whom of right it shall appertain

to be adjusted & recovered in the
Office of Government —

One & protested a
Bill as aforesaid —

Signed Jacob R. Valk

Geo. Allcock

In Testimony whereof the
said Deponents have hereunto
subscribed their Names and the
said Consul Government set
my hand & affixed my Corporate
Seal this twenty first day of Aug.
In the year of our Lord One Thou-
=sand Eight hundred & five and
the Independence of the United
States the thirtieth —

Sworn & Subd.

Ala Commander

C

Consulate of the
United States of America
(L.S.) Island of Cuba

By this public Instrument
be it known to all whom the same
doth or may concern That I Henry
Hill Jr Consul of the United States
of America for the Island of Cuba
Resident at Havana Do hereby
certify That on the day of the date
hereof Before Me personally came
and appeared John L Brandon
late master of the Schoone Caro-
line of Charleston who being by me
duly sworn upon the Holy Evan-
gelists of Almighty God, did solemnly
depose and declare that on the 12th
day of April last he sailed Departed
in South the said Schooner from Charles-
ton aforesaid with passengers bound

for St. Thomas where he arrived
on the first day of May following
that he sailed from thence on the
fourth with ballast bound to
Aquia and arrived off the said port
on the tenth and continued laying
off and on until the fourteenth
that his sails being very much torn
and the vessel otherwise in bad
state and not being able to obtain
permission to enter said port he
determined to bear away for the
first port he could make and on
the day following was captured
by His Britannic Majesty's ship
War Fortune Henry Vansittart
Commander, who took out their
Bedsforms and their Crew and took
possession of the said Schooner who
he armed and ordered to Curacoa
That on the twenty fifth
the said Schooner was delivered up

to him, having plundered of the boat
oars, Anchor Stores &c. That having
found it impracticable to repair her Rigging
it most prudent as well for the
preservation of the said Vessel Stores
and Cargo as to procure Supplies
which they likewise stood very
much in need of to bear away
for Jamaica and on the 29th of
May arrived at Kingston in the
said Island where he in Due form
made his protest &c

That he sailed from thence
(after having received the necessary
repairs and supplies and having
on board twenty puncheons of rum
the property as he verily believes of
Andrew Rose of Charleston aforesaid
a Citizen of the United States on
the Ninth day of July following
Bound for Charleston aforesaid And
On the fifteenth Was Boarded by

a felucca pirate commanded by
one Paul Cara Francesca, who took
from him all the papers belonging
and all his letters & also his passport
said Schooner as a prize, with
which he proceeded to Punta
Sura about four Leagues from
Cape Antonio, where he came to
Anchor, that he there unloaded the
Vessel and supplied the fishermen
who were there, with some of the goods
belonging to the said Cargo, that
they continued there until the
twenty third following, when he
sent the said Schooner with the
said deponent and Crew to Manchac
Pavola where she arrived on the
same day: And he the deponent
with said Crew remained there
to the ninth day of August last
without Cloaths or money, all of which

and every thing else, except two or three shirts they were robbed of by the said Captors, that he then procured a boat and upon the promise of paying one hundred Dollars was brought to this port of Havana, where they arrived on the fourteenth instant.

That he the deponent immediately dispatched a Memorial to his Excellency the Governor, stating the circumstances and praying for a Restoration of said Vessel & Cargo to which said Memorial he has received no reply but is of opinion that the same will be taken into notice of.

And on this same day also personally appeared before me Andrew Dubuc Master William Wood and John Judson Seamen late of and belonging to said Schooner who being by me duly sworn

sworn upon the Holy Evangelists
Almighty God, did solemnly depose
that all and every the Matters
facts relating to the voyage aforesaid
and the Captures aforesaid are in
every respect true.

And the said deponent
John L. Cranston did upon his oath
in due time form unto Master
with me the said Consul his
protest in the premises Where-
upon requires of me to make this public
Act Whereof I Willing to humour
the privileges of Southern nations do
the same as to me doth appertain
in the premises at the request aforesaid
require — Wherefore, the said
John L. Cranston both and all his
said Crew at his request DO by
these presents, duly publickly &
solemnly protest &c. both against

the dear, Gales of Wind & bad Weather
the said Schooner experienced on the
said Voyage against the Commander
Officers and Crew of the said Ship
Wan Tortuga & subjected to
for the Captures, plunder and detention
aforesaid and for all Cost, Damages
Losses Expences already incurred
shall or may be hereafter sustained
or occasioned thereby to the
Ship that the same be Borne by
those to whom of right it shall
belong to be adjusted & Recovered in
due form of Law as Convenient—

Done & Protested at
Havana aforesaid—

Signed, John L. Brandon
Andrew [illegible] Arbuckle
mark
Wm [illegible] Wood
mark
John [illegible] Jackson

In Testimony whereof I the

said Deponents have hereunto
subscribed their names, and the
said Consul Laws hereunto set
My hand & affixed, my Consular
Seal at this Nineteenth Day of Au
In the year of our Lord One thous
Eight Hundred and four and
the Independence of the United
States the Thirtieth ——

Wm Hamblin

D

Island of Cuba.

Havana.

By this public Instrument of Protest be it made known and manifest unto all whom the same doth shall or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof before me Henry Hill U.S. Consul of the United States of America for the Island of Cuba, Resident at Havana, personally Came and appeared John Dale late Mate of the brig Success of New York whereof Nicholas Brown was master, John Fuller and Josiah Pike Seamen Ferguson and John Smith late passengers on board said Brig late Seamen belonging to said brig who being severally duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did solemnly depose and say that they sailed from Kingston (Jamaica) on the sixth day of the present Month of July in the said brig Success bound to New York (where the said brig is owned

with a Cargo on board consisting of [illegible]
puncheons of Rum; That Nothing Mat
happened them until the [illegible] of the Ca
the same month when being in Sight
Cape Antonio the West End of this Isl
of Cuba about four Miles distant, th
were met with and the said brig
was Boarded by a small Spanish Privat
Privateer under Spanish Colours
which these Deponents understood
to be the Buena Union Capt Ulla
from this Port of Havana and then
the Command of the Mate, the sa
Capt Ulla[illegible]ga as these Deponents
understood being in this city, who
without any examination into the
said Vessels papers, Captured the
put a Prize Master and few m
board, and forcibly deprived the Sa
Master and these Deponents of the
Possession of the said Brig and her Ca
and took the whole Crew, consisting of
said Master and the Passengers fr

six Frenchmen who were passengers on
said brig on board the said privateer
That the said Master of said brig
was cruelly flogged beaten & otherwise
abused on board said privateer & in
way then sent on board of his said
brig. That these deponents were also
cruelly flogged and beaten on board of
the said privateer that night thrown
into the hold and placed in irons
where they lay without having any
sustenance until the day following
when they were liberated from the
irons and suffered to come upon deck
That the said brig was not then
to be seen And these deponents were
told by the privateersmen that they had
sent her to Campeachy. That the said
privateer three days afterwards came
to anchor in a female bay near said
Cape, where these deponents were
turned ashore (after being Robbed of
many articles of their personal apparel

And the State of the said Brig of
books, charts and guadrant, without
any sustenance or the means of ob
might, and were left to wander
an Hospitable part of this Isla
far removed from any town or in
bitants and to support their lives
in the best manner they could
That being desirous of finding
some town or habitants among
whom they might procure the ne
saries of life, they wandered about
day or two and at length came to
small Village; where they were
taken up before the Commandant, b
conceived them to be Englishmen
and forwarded them to this place
Havana, as soon, whither they arri
on the 31st Instant, and were convey
first to the Guard house and afterwa
to the Common prison of the City an
they remained until this Day whe
they were liberated by order of the

Covenant and paid to the said Captain Thirteen
Dollars and one half Dollar for fees

And thereupon the said
several deponents did in behalf of the
said Master, the owners freighters &
all others concerned in the said ship
and Cargo request of me to make
them protest and this public act
thereof — Wherefore the said depo-
nents Do and I the said Consulat
their request also Do by these presents
most publicly and solemnly protest
as well against the Commander, officers
and Crew of the said privateer & the
Owners thereof, as against all and
every other person and persons whom
it shall or may Concern, for the
Capture and detention of the said
Ship and Cargo and the subsequent
Circumstances and for all costs, damages
charges and expences attending the same

To the end that the same be suffer
and borne by those to whom of right
it shall appertain to be adjusted &
Recovered in time & place Convenient

Noted & Protested at Hava
aforesaid &

James Ferguson (Signed) John Oak
John Smyth John Fuller
Joseph Pike

In Testimony whereof the said
Deponents Have hereunto Subscribed
their Names and the said Consul
Have hereunto Set my Hand & affix
my Consular Seal this thirty first Day
of July In the year of our Lord one thou
sand eight hundred and five and of the
Independence of the United States the
thirtieth.

(Signed) Henry Hill Jr.

E

Island of Cuba

Havana.

By this public Instrument of protest be it made known & manifest unto all to whom the same shall doth or may concern That on the day of the date hereof Before me Henry Hale Inn. Consul of the United States of America for the Island of Cuba Resident at Havana personally came and appeared Henry Palmer master of the brig Jason of Philadelphia, who being by me duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did solemnly depose and declare that on the seventh day of April last he sailed and departed in the said brig Laden with a Cargo of Salt, Earthenware, porter, Dry Goods &c from Liverpool in England bound to New Orleans, consigned to different persons

A

Consulate of the
United States of America
Island of Cuba

By this public Instrument be it
known unto all whom the same doth
shall or may concern That on the day
of the date hereof Before me Henry
Hill Esq. Consul of the United States of
America for the Island of Cuba
Resident at Havana personally
came and appeared William Cory
of Charleston South Carolina master
of the brig Anna and Caleb Coy master
of said brig who being by me severally
duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists
of Almighty God did solemnly depose
and declare That being at the Port of
Cabañas within this Island in the
Month of May last whereon they
were loading said Vessel with cargo
for the United States they were lying

A

Consulate of the
United States of America
in the Island of Cuba

By this public Instrument be it known unto all whom the same doth shall or may concern That on the day of the date hereof Before me Henry Hill Esq. Consul of the United States of America for the Island of Cuba Resident at Havana personally came and appeared William Cory of Charleston South Carolina Master of the brig Anne and Caleb Cary mate of said brig who being by me severally duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, and solemnly deposeth and declareth That being at the Port of Cabanas within this Island in the Month of May last whereat they were loading said Vessel with a cargo for the United States they saw lying

there an American Schooner called
the Betsey of New Bedford —
taken by a French privateer called the
Eugene Commanded by Capt. Joseph Dumas
some time previous and sent into
that port, which said Schooner had
a Cargo on consisting of about seven
six puncheons of Rum and seven
eight Barrels of Sugar —

That during their Stay there
they frequently saw the people
belonging to said privateer taking
out the Cargo of said captured Schooner
and carrying it on Shore and selling

That the said privateersmen, to the
knowledge took out the whole of the
said Vessels Cargo and carried it on
Shore where it was sold. That it was
taken out and carried on Shore in open
day without any appearance of opposi-
tion from the officers of the said port
of Cavanas, that after the said privat

had plundered the whole of the Cargo aforesaid and taken it from the said Vessel all her Sails & rigging Saith they took the said Vessel off the Mouth of the said harbour of Cabanas and drank her

And the deponent William Cory further saith that the said privateersmen offered to sell him rum from the said Cargo at thirty Dollars a puncheon, which this deponent refused to buy even at that low price well knowing they had no title to it and that in them to dispose of it was Robbery and piracy.

That he was informed by the Guard which was on board himself that said privateersmen had bribed the principal officer of said Port by giving him four puncheons of Rum to connect in the Landing and sale of said Cargo and further

the deponents say not.

Signed { William Cox
Cabb Cox

In Testimony Whereof I have
hereunto set my hand and affixed
my Consular Seal this Eighth day
of August in the year of our Lord
One thousand eight hundred and
five and of the Independence of
the United States the thirtieth.

(Signed)

Jonny Gill Jr.

B

Consulate of the
United States of America
Islands of Cuba.

By this public Instrument
be it known unto all whom the
same shall come or may concern that
I Henry Hill Esq. Consul of the United
States of America for the Island of
Cuba Resident at Havana Do
hereby certify that on the day of the
date hereof Before me personally
came and appeared Jacob B. Vaill
late Master and Owner Allowed Lab
Master of and belonging to the Schoon
Barque of Charleston, who on
their solemn Oaths which they then
took before me upon the Holy Evan
gelists of Almighty God did severally
solemnly depose and Declare that
they the deponents on the first b

day of June sailed and departed from
with the said schooner laden with
a cargo of flour and German linen
from Charleston aforesaid bound on
voyage to Spanish America; That the
said schooner at the commencement
thereof was tight, staunch & strong
and in every respect well fitted &
furnished & found, Manned Equipped
for the due performance of the
said voyage with variable winds
weather and without any particular
occurrence until the thirteenth
day of July when they made the
Isle of Blanca, on the southern
the Portugese and on the west coast
arrived off Laguna. That they lay
and on Laguna aforesaid until
the 20th following. In the course
which time he the deponent had
H. Falk made application for abroad

to Sixty And being informed that
that Port or vicinity as all others on that
Coast were Shut against Neutrals
he proceeded agreeable to his orders
and Instructions for this Port of
Havana And the said Journal Depo-
nents did further depose that in proceed-
ing for the said Port that nothing materi-
al happened until the Twenty fourth
following of said Month of July whereby
being off the Island of Jamaica they
were brought to by his Britannic
Majestys armed Schooner Superbe
And upon being examined and found
to be Neutral were politely dismiss'd
That they prosecuted the said voyage
making the best of their way for
this said Port and experienced nothing
remarkable until the fourth
day of August Instant, when during
Cape San Antonio on the Island
of Cuba they were brought to by a

schooner under fair colours
boarded by an officer and four men
who took possession of said schooner
sea horse and sent the aforesaid
Jacob R. Valk and two of his crew
on board the said privateer with
the said schooners papers. That the
officer on board said schooner Sea
horse told the commander of
privateer aforesaid, that as he took
her to be a good prize, he would
bring her to anchor, immediately
upon which both vessels bore away
for Punta Sura, about four leagues
from Cape San Antonio.

That the commander of said
privateer aided by several Spaniards
who came on board her from
from their habitations on that Coast
began pillaging the sea chests
opening the hatches & breaking

open the packages & boxes of dry goods principally consisting of Germans linens whilst the Crew of the said privateer were continually passing and repassing from one of the said Vessels to the other and most of them in a State of Intoxication

And the said deponent Jacob H. Valk did further depose that having detained on board said privateer from the fourth to the sixth he had ample opportunities of observing and examining her and found her to be an American built Vessel having painted on her Stern "Caroline of Charleston" which was very visible Notwithstanding some black paint had been put on it to efface it But which was not done effectually. That she was mounted with one Carriage Gun & one Swivel

and supplied with small arms
and manned with ten men & two
Boys exclusive of the Captain who
said his name was Paul Hall
water the Volante. And the said
deponent did further depose
the said Paul told him that he
should be put in an open boat
to Havana and upon his demur
that he was determined to proceed
with his vessel wherever he
went, the said Paul replied that
if he again opened his mouth
he would cut him asunder with
the swords and leave him
paris. And the said several
deponents did further depose
that on the same morning they
were all conveyed in an open
Boat under the conduct of a French
fisherman to go to a place where

Seventeen Leagues distance Called Mantua where they received their cloaths which had been previously taken from them —

And the said Jacob R. Valk did further Depose that the said Captain of said Privateer after having Robbed and plundered him of all his Goods, his Vessels and his own private Papers and also his perspective glass or Telescope and twenty Dollars in Money, ordered Returned him five of said Dollars to defray his expences to this said Port.

And the said Deponent Deponents as aforesaid further Deposeth that James Pickman Jacob Shoemaker both Citizens of the United States of America belonging to the Schooner Scarborough and detained Thereon upon the Captures aforesaid

to a very Mutinous Manner
and remained with their own
=mentary Will with the said priva

And I the said Consul
further Certify that the said
B. Walk did upon his arrival at
Havana aforesaid in due th
and form Note Protest with th
his protestando the premises
aforesaid and now requires of me
to extend the same and make th
Public act thereof Reserving to
himself the privilege of Makin
any other protest in the premis
as occasion may require —

Whereon I the said Consul
R. Walk Do Hereby and by the
said Consul at his request
by these presents Most publicly
& Solemnly protest as well against

Governor at La guira aforesaid and
all other publick officers to whom
it may concern for the refusal
of admittance or entry as aforesaid
at that port, or against the Command-
er, officers and Crew of the said
Privateer for the Capture and
detention and Robbery aforesaid
of the said Schooner Sea Flower
and her Cargo And against all
and every person & persons whom
it shall & may concern for
all damages, costs, charges &
expences already suffered or
which shall & may be hereafter
suffered sustained or incurred
in the premises or occasioned thereby, that
the same be borne by those to
whom of right it shall appertain

to be adjusted & Recorded in the
aforesaid convenient —

One & Protested at
Savannah aforesaid —

Signed Jacob R. Walk

Geo. Allcock

In Testimony whereof the
said Deponents have hereunto
subscribed their Names and Affixed
said Corporal Seals hereunto set
my hand & affixed my Corporal
Seal this twenty first day of Aug
in the year of our Lord One Thou
sand Eight hundred & five and
the Independence of the United
States the thirtieth —

Before Me Henry Hill Jr.
Notary Public

C

Consulate of the
United States of America
Island of Cuba

By this public Instrument
be it known to all whom the same
doth or may concern That I Henry
Hill Jr Consul of the United States
of America for the Island of Cuba
Resident at Havana Do hereby
Certify That on the day of the Date
hereof Before Me personally Came
and Appeared John L Lyndston
late Master of the Schoone Caro-
line of Charleston who being by me
duly Sworne upon the Holy Evan-
gelists of Almighty God, did solemnly
Depose and declare that on the 10th
day of April last he sailed Departed
as North the said Schooner from Charles-
ton aforesaid with passengers bound

for St. Thomas where he arrived
on the first day of May following
that he sailed from thence on the
fourth with ballast bound back
to Guiria where arrived off the said port
on the tenth and continued laying
off and on until the fourteenth
that his sails being very much chafed
and the vessel otherwise in a bad
state and not being able to obtain
permission to enter said port he
determined to bear away for the
first port he could make and on
the day following was captured
by His Britannic Majesty's ship
the Fortune Henry Vansittart
Commander, who took out their
stud sail booms and his crew took
possession of the said Schooner who
he armed and sent her to Curaçoa
Curaçoa That on the twenty fifth
the said Schooner was delivered up

to him, being plundered of the boat oars, anchors stores &c. That having procured a sufficient supply of repairs he thought it most prudent as well for the preservation of the said Vessel & their own lives, as to procure Supplies which they likewise stood very much in need of to bear away for Jamaica and on the 29th of May arrived at Kingston in the said Island where he in due form made his protest &c

That he sailed from thence (after having received the necessary repairs and supplies and having on board twenty passengers of whom the property as he verily believes and now does of Charleston aforesaid a Citizen of the United States on the ninth day of July following bound for Charleston aforesaid and on the distant Seas was Boarded by

a felucca pirate commanded by
one Paul Barafranca, who took
from him all the vessels papers
and all his letters & also possessed
of said schooner as a prize, with
which he proceeded to Punta
Sura about four Leagues from
Cape Antonio, where he came to
Anchor, that he there unloaded the
Vessel and dispatched the fisherman
who were there, with some of their
belonging to the said Barafranca, that
they continued there until the
twenty third following, when he
sent the said schooner with the
said deponent and crew to Manatee
Pavola where she arrived on the
same day. And he the deponent
with said Crew remained there
till the ninth day of August last
without cloaths or money, all of

and everything else, except two or three shirts they were robbed of by the said Captors, that he then procured a boat and upon the promise of paying One hundred Dollars was brought to this port of Havana where they arrived on the fourteenth instant

That he the deponent immediately dispatched a Memorial to his Excellency the Governor, stating the circumstances and praying for a Restoration of said Vessel Harpy To which said Memorial he has received no reply but is of opinion that the same will be taken no notice of.

And on this same day also personally appeared before me the Subscriber Nathaniel Hazelwood and John Judson Seamen late of and belonging to said Schooner who being by me duly sworn

sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of
Almighty God, did solemnly depose
that all and every the Matters &
facts relating to the voyage aforesaid
and the Captures aforesaid are in
every respect true.

And the said deponent
John L. Cranston did upon his oath
in due time form unto Notary
aforesaid the said Consul his
protest in the premises & there
requires of him to make this public
Act & Thereof & therewith to furnish
the principals & further to certify
the same & to annex any other
& the premises as occasion may
require — Wherefore the said
John L. Cranston doth & the
said Consul at his request Do by
these presents most publicly &
solemnly protest & declare against

the seas, Gales of Wind & bad Weather
the said Schooner experienced on the
said Voyage against the Commander
Officers and Crews of the said Ship or
Vessel Fortune of Salem or Pirates
for the Captures, Plunder and detention
aforesaid and for all Costs, Damages
Loss & Expences already incurred
shall or may be sustained or Incurred
in consequence thereof & that
the same be Borne by
those to whom of right it shall
belong to be adjusted & Recovered in
due time & place convenient—

Done & Protested at
Havana aforesaid—

Signed, John L. Brandon
Andrew X his Arbell
mark
Wm his Wood
mark
John Jackson

In Testimony whereof I the

said Deponents have hereunto
subscribed their names, and the
said Corporate Seal hereunto set
My Hand & Office, my Corporate
Seal at this Nineteenth Day of Au
in the year of our Lord One thousa
Eight Hundred and five and
the Independence of the United
States the Thirtieth ——

J. P. Henry Hill R.

D

Island of Cuba.

Havana.

By this public Instrument of Protest be it made known and manifest unto all whom the same doth shall or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof before me Henry Hill Consul of the United States of America for the Island of Cuba, Resident at Havana, personally Came and appeared John Date late Mate of the brig Success of New York whereof Nicholas Brum was master, John Fuller and Josiah Pelle late seamen belonging to said brig (the last two being Foreigners and John Smith late passenger on said brig) being severally duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did solemnly depose and say that they sailed from Kingston (Jamaica) on the sixth day of the present Month of July in the said brig Success bound to New York (where the said brig is owned

with a Cargo on board consisting of [illegible]
puncheons of Rum; That Nothing Material
happened them until the two[illegible] of the Cay
the same month when being in Sight
Cape Antonio (the West End of this Island
of Cuba) about four Miles distant, they
were met with and the said brig
was Boarded by a Small Felucca
privateer under Spanish Colours
which these deponents understood
to be the Buena Union Capt Ulacia
from this port of Havana (the name
this Command of the Master) the said
Capt Ulacia as these Deponents
understood being in this city) who
without any examination into the
said Vessels papers, Captured her
put a prize Master and few men
board, and forcibly deprived the said
Master and these deponents of the
[illegible] of the said Brig and her Cargo
and took the whole crew, including the
said Master and the passengers away

six French men who were passengers on
said brig on board the said privateer
That the said Master of said brig
was cruelly flogged beaten & otherwise
abused on board said privateer & then
was then sent on board of his said
brig. That these deponents were also
cruelly flogged and beaten on board of
the said privateer and at night thrown
into the hold and placed in Irons
where they lay without having any
sustenance until the day following
when they were liberated from the
Irons and suffered to come upon deck
That the said brig was not then
to be seen. And these Deponents were
told by the privateersmen that they had
sent her to Campeachy. That the said
privateer three days afterwards came
to anchor in a small bay near said
Cape, when these deponents were
turned ashore (after being Robbed of
many articles of their personal apparel

And the Master of the said Brig of the
Country, charts and quadrant, & without
any sustenance or the means of ob-
-taining it, and some left to wander o
an Inhospitable part of this Island
far removed from any town or Inha-
bitants and to support their lives
in the best manner they could.

That being desirous of finding
some Town or Inhabitants amongst
whom they might procure the ne-
-cessaries of life, they wandered about
day or two and at length came to a
small Village; where they were
taken up before the Commandant, by
conceived them to be Englishmen
and forwarded them to this place
Havana) as soon, whither they arrive
on the 21st Instant, and were conveyed
first to the Guard house and afterwards
to the common prison of the City and
they remained until this Day when
they were liberated by order of the

Crowns and paid to the Jailor thereof
Dollars and one half Jail fee
And thereupon the said
Several deponents did in behalf of the
said Master, the owners freighters &
all others concerned in the said brig
and Cargo request of me to make
their protest and this public act
thereof — Wherefore the said depo-
nents Do and I the said Consul at
their request also Do by these presents
most publicly and solemnly protest
as well against the Commander officers
and Crew of the said privateer & the
Owners thereof, as against all & every
other person and persons whom
it shall or may concern for the
Capture and detention of the said
Brig and Cargo and the subsequent
Circumstances and for all costs, damages
charges and expences attending the same

To the end that the same be suffer
and borne by those to whom of right
it shall appertain to be adjusted &
Recovered in time & place convenie

One & Protested at Hava
aforesaid &
(Signed) John Oak
James Ferguson John Fuller
John Smyth Josiah Pell

In Testimony whereof the sa
Deponents Law hereunto Subscribe
their Names and the said Consul
Law hereunto Set my hand & affix
my Consular Seal this thirty first
of July In the year of our Lord One tho
said eight hundred and five and of th
Independence of the United States
thirtieth.

(Signed) Henry Hill Jr.
Cons

E

Island of Cuba

Havana

By this public Instrument of protest be it made known & manifest unto all to whom the same shall or may concern That on the day of the date hereof Before me Henry White Junr. Consul of the United States of America for the Island of Cuba Residant at Havana personally came and appeared Henry Palmer Master of the brig Jason of Philadelphia, who being by me duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did solemnly depose and declare that on the seventh day of April last he sailed and departed in the said brig Laden with a cargo of Salt, Earthenware, porter, Dry Goods &c. from Liverpool in England bound to New Orleans, consigned to different persons

persons there and to the best of his
knowledge and belief the property of
Citizens of the United States –

That in the prosecution of the said
Voyage nothing material happened
until the twentieth day of June last
being in sight of Cape Antonio some
five leagues distant, he discovered two
sail at about two Oclock in the after
which appeared in chase of his said
Vessel. That one of them came up with
his said vessel about half past 4 Oclock
when she hoisted English Colours and
fired two Guns, on which he hove to
waited her coming up with him. That
after coming within hail he was ord
by a person on board said privateer
to come on board with his papers which
he did. after this Deponent was on board
the said privateer the English Colours

were taken down the Spanish boat and this deponent understood the said privateer to be called the Bolina Union Commanded by Jose antonio Ulloa, the Captain of which immediately after sent the people of this deponent out of the Boat, and two four men in the said Boat on board the said brig and detained this deponent with two men who had come with him, on board said privateer

That after the people had got on board said vessel, some conversation passed between the Captain of the privateer and the people he had sent on board the brig and immediately after they altered the course of the said Brig and stood in towards the Island of Cuba, soon after the other vessel which was in sight came up, which he the deponent

understood was the French privateer
Napoleon Commanded by one Pierre
Piquet, which also hoisted her Colours
and stood in towards said Island a
company with said Spanish privateer
and the deponents brig - That on the
same Day at about 10 o'Clock at night the
Capts of said brig came to anchor in
Cape Antonio, where the best bower
anchor was lost and a part of the
Cable, belonging to said brig and which
was also lying at Anchor a small
felucca rigged French privateer, the morning
following the 21st. ult.o the privateers
men proceeded with their said Prize
to a Shoale Bay where there are a
Number of Shoale Islands about
Leagues from where the said Brig
had been anchored and the said privateer
accompanied her. In which bay the fo

brig was brought to an chor to where all
the said privateers came to anchor

That amongst those Islands there was
laying an American Schooner called
the "Mary of Camden" which had been
taken some time previous by the French
Republic a squadron which accompanied
the other privateers from Capes Antonio

That the deponent was suffered in
the morning after coming to anchor to
go on board his said vessel when
he discovered that all his papers of every
description, as well those relating to the
vessel as to the cargo and his own
private papers were taken And that
the privateersmen had broken into
the hold of his vessel and taken out
of a cask which they had broken
open, a number of Bottles of porter
which belonged to the cargo of said
Vessel. That two days after their arrival

at said Bay, to wit on the twenty th
the privateersmen opened the Latch
of his said Vessel and took seven
packages of dry Goods upon deck
when they discovered sail in the
offing, on which the Goods were pu
below and the Latches shut, and the
said three privateers went out in
pursuit of said sail But soon af
returned. That on the day follow
the twenty fourth, the privateersm
again opened the Latches of his said
Vessel and took out all the Dry Good
being about thirty two packages, al
one Cask containing twenty bag
Shot and also a number of Cutlas
pistols which they sent on board
the different privateers and also
put on board the french privateer
Napoleon all the Dry Goods and M

said Cask of Shot and Nineteen half Barrels of Salt and likewise robbed and plundered the said Vessel of a Considerable quantity of other rigging, furniture & apparel

And the said Deponent doth further depose and say that they put on board the said Schooner Mary Twenty Casks of porter, some Coats of Sail Cloth and other articles

That on the twenty eighth the said Brig was got under way having on board from the said Spanish privateers and eight men to her also belonging together with their deponent and three of his men, the Master having been put on board of the privateers with three others of the crew of the said Brig. That he the Deponent was

informed they were coming with [illegible]
Brig to Havana; But after [illegible]
to anchor at various places on the
Coast, at several of which a quan-
-ty of Porter and Salt was taken
of said Brig and given to different
people on the Coast And on their
arrival at Matanzas they came to an
with said Brig in the harbour
Cavanas —

That the Boy following
this deponent dumb and could not
go on shore in order to make his
situation known to the Commander
But was ordered and kept prisoner
on board said vessel until Sunday
the fifteenth when he was taken
out with one of his men and put
on board a Spanish open boat at
which also was embarked the prize
Master and four men belonging to

said privateer they were informed by
the prize Master they were coming
to their port. That on the 21 day follow-
ing they arrived at this Island port and
this deponent was forcibly taken to
the said house & not permitted
to have any communication with
any person and was kept in
prison there that day till
about Five o'Clock in the Evening he was
taken to the Marine office and
questioned relative to his capture
and was then set at liberty—

That he the deponent frequently
demanded his Papers of the said
privateersmen which consisted
of the Papers of the said Brig, Invoi-
ces and Bills of Lading of Cargo about
two hundred and twenty Letters &

informed they were coming with [illegible]
Brig to Havana; But after [illegible]
to anchor at various places on the
Coast, at several of which a quan-
-ty of Porter and Salt was taken
of said Brig and given to different
people on the Coast And on their
Mate Instant they came to an
with said Brig in the harbour
Cavarias —

That the Boy following
this deponent dismissed to go
go on shore in order to make his
Situation known to the Commander
But was refused and kept prisoner
on board said vessel until Sunday
the fifteenth when he was taken
out with one of his men and put
on board a small open boat
which also embarked the prize
Master and four men belonging to

said privateer that was informed by
the prize Master they were coming
to their port. That on the day follow-
ing they arrived at this Island port and
this deponent was forcibly taken to
the Guard house & not permitted
to have any communication with
any person and was kept in
prison until the next day till
about 10 o'Clock when he was
taken to the Marine office and
questioned relative to his capture
and was then set at liberty—

That by this deponent frequently
demanded his papers of the said
privateersmen which consisted
of the papers of the said Brig, Invoi-
ces and Bills of Lading of Cargo about
two hundred and twenty Letters &

Narrows other papers, but in my usu
-formly refused them -

And on this same day Cap
me also personally appeared Matthew
Houston Chief Mate late of t
Belonging to the said Brig Antelope lyi
being by me duly Sworn upon t
Holy Evangelists of Almighty God do
solemnly deposes and declare that
ate and singular the Matters & fact
before Stated & set forth are in every
respect true.

Whereupon the said
Henry Palmer doth and Protest
-quite Do most publicly and
solemnly as well against the Comman
officers, Crew and owners of the said
Spanish and french privateers a
against all and every other person
persons whom the same shall or

concern for the unlawful capture & detention of the said Ship with the prosecution of a lawful Voyage and the depredations, Robbery & plunder committed upon the said Vessel, her Rigging, furnitures & Cargo and for all damages, Losses, costs and Expences which shall or may be sustained in the premises on account thereof. And the said Henry Palmer doth hereby reserve to himself the privilege of making any other or additional protest as he occasion may require —

Thus done & protested at Havana aforesaid

Signed Henry Palmer

Henry Palmer
By
Nathaniel Haughton Jr

In Testimony whereof I have
Pursuant to Act my hand and affixed my
Consular Seal this twentieth day of Au
In the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and five and of the
Independence of the United Sta
the Thirtieth

Signed Henry Hill Jr.

F

Consulate of the United States
of America.

Island of Cuba.

By this public Instrument of protest be it Known unto all whom the same shall doth or may concern That on the day of the date hereof personally appeared Before me Jacob Vandenick a Citizen of the United States born in the County of Camden State of North Carolina, late Mate of the Schooner Mary of Camden aforesaid Stephen Charles Master, also John Davis and Jeremiah Graves both citizens of the United States and late Mariners on board of said Schooner, who being severally duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God did depose and say that they Sailed from Jamaica on board of said Schr. bound for Charleston South Carolina and that while lawfully and peaceably pursuing their said voyage on board said vessel with a Cargo consisting of thirty

puncheons of Rum and five hogsheads
Molasses, the property of Citizens of the
United States, they together with said
Vessel and Cargo on the twenty second
of May aforesaid were captured by a
Tobacco privateer under French Colours
one Paul Commander, who took pos
of said Vessel and Cargo and brought
to an anchor the same day before St
Antonio. That the aforesaid Stephen
Charles master of said Schooner Pra
was forcibly taken out of his said ve
and put on board of an American
Vessel bound to Charleston; That the
Deponents after remaining there a
Space of seven days on board said Schooner
during which time she continued at
Anchor were forcibly taken out of said Ves
and put on shore at Cape Antonio without
any Sustenance or means of obtaining it
and told them to stay there and die

or go where they pleased that they found
several fishermen near the place aforesaid
who pitying their distressed situation, hos-
pitally supplied them with provisions
during 6 or 7 days, at the expiration of
which time Anselmo Henriques (who
had a canoe and was fishing on the coast
was prevailed upon at the instance of
three deponents to bring them to this
city of Havana on Condition of their giving
him their cloathing (which they three
deponents were obliged to do. That the
said Anselmo Henriques having received
their cloathing took them on board his
Canoe and proceeded with them on their
way hither as far as the port of Cabanas
the Commandant of which port would
not suffer them to proceed further
in said Canoe declaring them to be
Englishmen and ordered and placed them
in the stocks as prisoners and kept
them there about fourteen hours when

they

they were liberated and suffered to proceed
to this place by land with the day
aforesaid Henriques where they are
this day.

And thereupon the said
Deponents on behalf of themselves, the
said Stephen Charles and all others con-
-cerned in said Schooner and Cargo
by these presents most publickly and
solemnly protest and require of the
to protest. Wherefore at the request
aforesaid & the said Council Deponents
as well against the Commander, offic
and Crew of the said Schooner privateer
the name of which is at present
unknown, Paul Commander and
all others whom it may concern
the Illegal Capture of the said Schoo
Diana and Cargo and the treatmen
the said Master Stephen Charles
and they the said Original deponents
aforesaid and the

dangers and hardships they encounte
red in consequence thereof, and for
all damages, losses, costs & charges
attending the same.

Thus done & Protested at the
said City of Havana.

Signed { Jacob Fairchild
John Davis
Jeremiah Graves.

In Testimony whereof the
said Deponents have hereunto
subscribed their names and I the
said Consul have hereunto set my
hand and affixed my Consular Seal
the fourteenth day of June in the
year of our Lord One thousand
eight hundred and five and of the
Independence of the United States
the twenty ninth.

Signed Henry Hill Jr
Cons

G.

Declaration of John Evans Master
of the Ship Ellen of Norfolk, and of Charles
Simmons &c and Edward Lawrie Seamen
belonging to said Ship.

Before me Henry Hill Esqr.
Consul of the United States of America
for the Island of Cuba Resident at
Havana, on the day of the date hereof
personally came and appeared John
Evans Master of the Ship Ellen of
Norfolk and Charles Simmons Chas.
and Edward Lawrie Seamen belonging
to said Ship who being by me duly
sworn upon the Holy Evangelists
of Almighty God, did depose and say
each for himself the said John Evans

That he sailed from Norfolk
with the said Ship on or about the 12th
day of October last, with a Cargo on
board consisting of Staves Provisions
Bound for Kingston (Jamaica) the

said Cargo belonging the sole property
Conway & Fortescue Whitlle Mer
of Liverpool and Citizens of the United
States - That he arrived with said
Ships on or about the fifth day of Nov
following when the said Cargoes
sold for account of the said Ships
Conway & Fortescue Whitlle

That from Kingston he proc
ceeded with said Ships to Ano
bay on the North side said island
Jamaica for the purpose of load
his said Ships with a Cargo, whereof
actually purchased and loaded
on board said Ships a Cargo consisting
of one hundred and seventy puncheons
puncheons of Rum for the sole acc
and risque of the aforesaid Owners
Conway & Fortescue Whitlle

That he sailed from thence with
with said Ships with said Cargo on
about the 21st day of March following

bound to Norfolk aforesaid, with all the necessary and usual documents on board to prove the said Ship Cargo bona fide American property belonging to Citizens of the United States.

That on the 27th day of January Month, while peaceably & lawfully Navigating his said Ship for the Port of Norfolk aforesaid then being in sight of the Isle of Pines on the South side of that Island of Cuba he was met with, boarded and unlawfully captured by a privateer armed & Cleared called the Vigilant Commanded by one Antonio Dejaro as he understood, who forcibly & unlawfully deprived the Deponent of the possession of his said Ship Cargo and placed a prize Master & Men on board thereof from the said privateer and with force and violence took

this disponent out of his said ship
together with Mess Damon first
Mate and Richard Thomas second
Mate themselves and six of the seamen
of his said Ships and landed them
on the West end of said Isle of Pines
with only one days provisions and
without the means of procuring
further sustenance That this dis-
ponent with his said Mates then
remained at said part of said Isle
which is entirely uninhabitable
three weeks and supported themselves
on fish which they caught, there
being no other food at that season
to be procured, at the expiration
of which time that he with his
Mates and Crew took passage on a
Spanish Vessel which casually
touched there and from thence proceeded
to the East end of said Island of

where there are some inhabitants from whence this deponent with his said mates and crew after remaining four or five days took passage in a Spanish boat and proceeded to Batabano in this Island of Cuba from whence they proceeded by land to this City of Havana -

That after being four days in this City this deponent heard that said ship had been taken into Batabano and soon after saw the prize master here who was put on board his said ship, who gave to this deponent the following papers of said ship declaring at same time that he considered the said ship & cargo American property, that the Captain of said privateer had absconded and left them without support, and that he had no idea of pursuing her as lawful prize and had

abandoned her That the papers
were delivered to this deponent were
following
1 The Mediterranean pass of said Ship
2 Sea Letter
3 Clearance from Gravesend
4 Articles of Agreement between Master
& Mariners of said Ship
5 Certified list of Crew
6 Bill of health &
7 Ships log book

That the said Ship
a Register Certificate of Property
of Cargo, bills of lading Invoices
at the time of Capture which were
taken from him and which were
not delivered up but the other pap
and which this deponent understands
and has reason to believe were wantonly
fully & wantonly destroyed - That the
deponent after ascertaining that the
said Ship was in Batabano for

and after deliberation the said papers did on the seventh day of May last present to his Excellcy the Marquis of Somerelos Capt.Gen.l of said Island of Cuba a Memorial wherein he stated the Capture of the said Ship and prayed that she might be restored to the rightful owners from whom she had been unlawfully captured -

That not having any reply to his Memorial he shortly after again memorialed his Excellency praying that he would order his Ship to be restored - That not having any reply to this his second Memorial, and understanding that a part of his Crew who were suffered to remain on board at the time of Capture, were detained as prisoners on board in the said Port of Batavano and were suffering for

stowed part of the necessaries of life
And that the French men who were
on board and the Spaniards
from whom were daily plundered
from his said ship and cargo and
wishing to know the States then
are to grant some relief to his
Crew, he proceeded to Batavia
without a passport of the Capt.
Gen.l having received him one stipu-
lation to go on board his said ship
That on his arrival at Batavia
he was prevented by the Commander
and there from going on board his
said ship and was ordered by him
immediately to Return to the
City, & that he was Escorted back
back prisoner under a guard of
Soldiers whereupon this Deponent
was obliged to Return - That on the

Twentieth day of June he again Pre-
sented his Petition, presenting
therewith all the papers of the aforesaid
Ship Delivered up to him by the Prize
Master aforesaid except the Sea
Letter which was presented with
his first Memorial / In consequence
of which on the Day following an
Decree was given ordering this said
Ship and Cargo to be restored and de-
livered him, and a Passport
granted for him to proceed to Batavia
and take possession thereof -

That for this purpose he proceeded
to Batavia and on his arrival
there the 24th of June he presented
his Passport Order to the Command-
ant there who sent with him an
Officer and two Soldiers to Execute
the said Order and give him possession
of his said Ship - That accordingly

on the 25th day of June he received pos-
-sion of his said Ships and on examina-
-tion of her and of her Cargo there was a
deficiency of the following Articles
which had been plundered from her
since the Capture aforesaid. To wit
Two Boats, a String Cable, three
anchors, two Main top sails, a New
fore sail, four Standing Sails, two
Royals, Several Spars, all her Spare
rigging, all her Cabin furniture and
Water Casks, Binder Blocks and ma-
-ny other small Articles, and from her
Cargo Ninety Six Whale pun-
-cheon Rooms, there being only eighty three
remaining on board and many
of these wanting from ten to fifty
gallons, so that this deponent con-
-ceiving that the Contents of the said
Eighty three puncheons would not

more than five sixty

That an account
was presented to him at Batabano
against said ship of expenses of
Nine hundred Dollars, for various
articles which had been taken up
upon the credit of the said ship by the
Frenchmen who captured her, which
this deponent was obliged to satisfy
before he was suffered to depart with
his said ships.

That on the twelfth
day of July instant he departed in
and with the said ship from the
Bay of Batabano and arrived at
this port of Havana on the 26th day
of July instant without any mate-
rial accident happening and came
to anchor at the mouth of the harbour

not being permitted to come on
board with said ships / for the Purpose of
supplying them with the Necessa-
ries, Cables &c to proceed on their
Voyage to Norfolk as aforesaid to which
he is bound

And the aforesaid
Charles Simmons and Edward Da-
vis do depose and declare that all a-
bove the Matters and things set forth
and declared by the said John Lowe
in the preceding declaration relative
to the Capture of the said ships and to
the deficiency therein stated of the
Cargo, apparel, furniture &c are
their Knowledge Just & true

That they were detained on board
said ships after the Capture and held as
prisoners on board, frequently want-
ing the necessaries of life until the

was given up to the said Captn Lowry
as stated in his declaration —

That before the said ship was taken
into Batavia, she was brought
to an anchor by the said privateersmen
upon the Coast of Cuba, about Ten
leagues to the Eastward of said
port of Batavia, where they took
from her cargo a number of spunds
ions of Rum and put them on
board of a Schooner —

That the said ship was again
brought to anchor before she arri
ved at Batavia, about one league
from the port, where the said pri
vateersmen also took from her cargo
a number of puncheons of Rum
and put them on board a Spanish
sloop to which these Deponents under
stood belonged to the Kings fleet at

Batavaus, [illegible] assisted the said
privateersmen in the robbery —

That at the said Ships Arrival at
Batavaus a Number of Spaniards
of Rank were there taken out of
said Ship and carried on Shore by
the said privateersmen, & prohibited
some Spaniards from Shore, but
during the said Ships remaining
there, Night after Night smuggled
on Shore from the said Ship Quan-
tities of Rum, which they drew from
the Punchions on board into small
Kegs — That the said Spaniards and
Spaniards daily plundered the
rigging and furniture of said Ship
and were very abusive and gave
much ill treatment to those depos-

(Signed) { John Evans
Chs Timmins Jr.
Edward Lowry

And the said John Lowry having applied to me the said Consul to make this his protest in the premises, I have granted this public certificate thereof to serve and avail him and all others in the premises aforesaid as occasion may require—

Whereupon I the said John Lowry on behalf of himself & his freighters, owners & all others concerned in the said Ship Betsey & Cargo do hereby & by these presents protest & call against the Commander, officers and crew of the aforementioned Ship or Vessel as aforesaid and all others concerned therein for the capture of the said Vessel and the robbery and plunder committed upon

the said Vessel & Cargo, for all
damages, losses, costs & expences
already sustained or which
shall or may hereafter be sustain
-ed, suffered and incurred with
premises on account thereof.

Done & Executed

in the City of Havana aforesa
& Mercantile Laws in such Case
used and approved of.

In Testimony Whe
of the said Deponents have
hereunto subscribed their Name
& the said Consul have
hereunto set his Hand & caus
affixed my Consular Seal

second day of August In the
year of our Lord One Thousand Eight
Hundred & seven and of the Independence
of the United States the thirty first.

Signed Henry Hill Jr.

L. S.

CONSULATE OF THE

United States of America.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

HENRY HILL, JUNR.

CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these Presents may come, GREETING: *It appearing from the Documents hereunto annexed, that*

citizen of the United States, the sole proprietor of the

now lying in the port of *whereof also a citizen of the said States, is Master, being bound to the Port of* *within the said States:*

I have granted permission that the said may depart and proceed on her voyage to the Port aforsaid. This permission to continue in force only during the said voyage.

Given *under my Hand and Consular Seal, at Havanna, this day of in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and and of the Independance of the United States, the*

CONSULATE OF THE

United States of America.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

By this Public Instrument, *Be it known to all whom the same doth or may concern, That* I, HENRY HILL, junr. *Consul of the United States of America for the Island of Cuba, resident at Havanna,* DO HEREBY CERTIFY, *That* on this day of

the Subscriber personally appeared before me

who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of

Almighty God did depose & say, that all & sin-

gular the goods and merchandizes specified in

the annexed bill of lading / Stamped with

my consular seal / are actually & bonafide

the property of the

citizen of the United States of America &

that the same are shipped for

sole account and risque and to the best of

his knowledge and belief no citizen nor

subject of the present Belligerent powers

hath any interest or share therein directly

or indirectly

/ signed by deponent /

In testimony whereof, *I have granted this under my hand and Consular Seal, at Havanna aforesaid, in the said Island of Cuba, this* _____ *day of* _____ *in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and* _____ *and of the Independence of the United States, the* _____

CONSULATE OF THE

United States of America.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

By this Public Instrument, *Be it known to all whom the same doth or may concern, That* I, HENRY HILL, junr. *Consul of the United States of America for the Island of Cuba, resident at Havanna,* DO HEREBY CERTIFY, *That* on the day of the date hereof personally appeared before me ——— master of the —— of —— who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of almighty God did depose & say: That ——— named in the annexed List of S^d Ships company & late a seaman belonging to said Ship died on board said Vessel (or absconded from her, if so,) on or about the —— day of —— while lying in this port. And that he hath shipped in lieu thereof to complete the complement of men necessary for the navigation of S^d Ship, to proceed from hence to the port of —— in the United States, —— an american seaman, (if the case be such). And I the Consul do further certify (if so) that the said (name) hath produced to me due proof of his being a citizen of the United States ——

In testimony whereof, *I have granted this under my hand and Consular Seal, at Havanna aforesaid, in the said Island of Cuba, this* ——— *day of* ——— *in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and* ——— *and of the Independence of the United States, the* ———

No 1

To His Excellency the Marquis
of Somerset Capt Gen of the
Island of Cuba &c &c &c

The Memorial of John Evans a Citizen of the
United States of America and master of the Amer-
ican Ship Eliza of Norfolk, sheweth to your
Excellency.

1. That your memorialist sailed
from Norfolk aforesaid in the said Ship on or
about the 12th day of October last, with a cargo
on board consisting of Staves & provisions, bound
for Kingston Jamaica the said cargo being the
sole property of Conway & Fortune white
merchants of Norfolk and Citizens of the United

2. That your memorialist arrived
at Kingston aforesaid, on or about the 5th day of
November last, with his said Ship & Cargo, when
the said cargo was sold for acct of Messrs Conway
& Fortune white, from whence your memorial-
ist proceeded with said Ship to Anatto Bay on the
north side this Island, for the purpose of purchasing
and loading his said Ship with a cargo. where
he actually purchased and loaded on board
said Ship a cargo consisting of Rum and

A

soon after saw the Brig master here who was put
on board said Ship from said Privateer at the time
of her capture, who gave up to your memorialist
the following papers of the said Ship & Cargo
declaring at the same time that he considered
the said Ship & Cargo as bonafide American
property and that they (the captors) had taken
her, and had no idea of prosecuting her in law
as lawful prize. The papers given up were
as follows.

1 Mediterranean pass
2° Sea Letter
3° Clearance from Norfolk
4th Articles of agreement between master & mariners
of said Ship.
5th Certificate List & Crew
6th Bill of health.
7. Ships log book.

The Register of said Ship, and certificate of
property of Cargo and other papers relating thereto,
were not delivered up, as your memorialist
understands they have been wantonly, and unlaw-
fully destroyed—

5th That after receiving his said
Ship's papers your memorialist did on or about
the — Day of — make a memorial to your Excy
claiming said Ship and Cargo as the property afore-
said, delivering to your Excy at same time

the

to habitt of s.d Ship, and asking of your Exc.y a passport
to proceed to Batavia, and an order to take pos-
session of his said Ship & Cargo. That receiving
no reply from your Excellency to his memorial,
your memorialist did on the day of — again apply
by memorial to your Excellency for a passport
and order as aforesaid.

4th. That your memorialist at
the time of Captain aforesaid, had on board his
said Ship three seamen, a boy, and two negroes,
being a part of the crew of said Ship, or were
detained on board said Ship, and when accepting
the negroes, your memorialist understand
are now on board said Ship, and are supposing
for the necessaries of life; and y.r memorialist
understands the negroes, who were the property
and slaves of the said Conway Whitby, have
been unlawfully sold by the captors aforesaid

That your memorialist wishing to know
the situation & state of said Ship, and to provide
for the supposing crew now on board, not being
able to obtain a passport from y.r Exc.y did on
the — day of June instant, depart from this
city for Batavia and for the purpose aforesaid.

which

which he had lawfully a right to do, for no legal
power can deprive a master of the possession of his
ship & property in case of capture, without a
lawful condemnation first having taken place
That your memorialist on arrival at Batavia
was forcibly prevented by the commandant of that
place from going on board his ship, and was order
immediately to return to this city, or in default
that he would send him back under guard. where
your memorialist was obliged to return —
7th Now therefore, in order that justice
may take place, and that the said ship and
cargo may be restored to the lawful owners
your memorialist again supplicates your Excy
to grant him a passport to proceed to Batavia
that he may take possession and remain on
board his said ship, and that your Excellency
soon as may be, will take cognizance of the
case which comes within your Excellencys
cognizance & jurisdiction, and order the said ship &
cargo to be delivered to your memorialist, that
he may proceed on his lawfully destined
Voyage as aforesaid — And your memorialist
now delivers to your Excy the aforesaid
papers

papers of the said Ships from No. 1. to 6 inclusive,
and presents this his memorial by supplicating,
declaring at the same time that in case of the
refusal of your Excellency to grant him a passport &
order as aforesaid, that he will abandon to the
Court of his Catholic majesty the aforesaid
Vessels and cargo, and proceed to his country
and claim redress for his grievances, and remu-
neration for the losses and damages sustained
by himself and all others concerned, through
the Court of the United States of which he is a
citizen and who are in amity with his
Catholic majesty.

Your memorialist will ever
pray &c.

Batavia 19th June 1805. (signed) Jno. Evans

Note. The preceding memorial with the following
letter, affidavit & certificate, were put in the Spanish
language & presented to His Excellency the Capt. Gen.
of Batavia, by myself with said John Evans—

2. (Copy.) Bay of Batavia 14th June 1805

My Dear Sir,

I rec'd your kind favor this afternoon,
and am very sorry to think that we are kept
here

him as prisoners - we have not had one or two letters, but one purpose - they have put on shore every Man of us in the Ship - the boats are both taken away Joe went away in the yawl with the merchant & prize master, & have never heard of them since our arrival here - Grant & Wells as you mention are well & hearty, Ned & Sam. are the same - I thank God am in pretty good health, also my assistants are about getting home, & about the welfare of my Wives - If you write, give my affectionate Love to all - God bless with you my dear Sir, & may you live to see something in the way of our getting clear, really half the War is taken away.

I remain with great Esteem your
Hum. Ob. Servt.
(Signed) Charles Simmons

Capt. Wm. Evans
Norfolk

No 3

Before me personally appeared this nineteenth day of June 1805 John Evans master of the American Ship Eliza of Norfolk, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did depose & say that a letter of which the preceding is a correct copy, was received by him this day from

Charles H. Swinney J. a seaman on board his
Pat Ship, now lying at Batavia.
Sworn before me (Signed) Jno. Evans
(Signed) Mumphill J.

No 4

I Mumphill J. P. do hereby
certify: that the original letter of which the
preceding purports to be a copy, has been pro-
duced unto me by the D. Jno Evans, and
that the aforesaid Copy is correct, it having
been by me carefully compared with the
said original. In testimony whereof I have
hereunto set my hand the day
and date aforesaid, and in the
year of the Independence of
the United States the twenty
ninth.
(Signed) Mumphill J.

Batavia. The 26th June 1805 Don Miguel Mendez
a public notary came to my House with Joseph
Mapias a Public interpreter of the Govt, and re-
quested me to inform him respecting the
legality

legality of a Will made in New York which he produced me, and which I certified at his request. He then presented me a note of which the following is a copy, which was annexed to the letter, & his certificate aforesaid delivered to his Excellency the Capt. Genl., and which he informed me was an official act of this Govt.—

(copy.)

No 5

El Escribano Don Miguel Mendez, acompañado del interprete Don José Marias, intimará á Mr Henry Hyde ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de America, q. si bolviese á intervenir directe ni indirectamente en otro asunto como el presente, ni q. de algun modo manifieste tener alguna dependencia de él los demas individuos de los Estados Unidos que por razon de permitirles en el dia entrada en este puerto lo verifiquen; se le obligará por el Gobierno á que salga inmediatamente de la Isla, respecto á que ya se le ha dicho dos veces por escrito que no puede exercer acto ninguno con los individuos de dhos Estados Unidos.

Havana 25 Junio de 1805.

ote.

On the 5th July I paid a Visit to His Excellency the Capt Genl of which the following is a copy & an Invitation on the 6th a reply & a copy of which is subjoined

copy/ Excmo Señor. Havana 5 de Julio de 1805.

No 6 Deseando tener una conferencia con V.E. relativamente a asuntos concernientes a los intereses de los Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, suplico se sirva señalar la hora que le sea conveniente para que mañana tenga yo el honor de trasportarme a V.E. con esta mira.

Dios/ Q. Mayorville Jr.

Al Excelmo Señor Marques de Someruelos Capn Genl y Gover de la Isla de Cuba.

Reply.

copy/ Aunque tarde recibi la carta de Vmd. de aquella fecha en q. solicita tener con migo una conferencia sobre asuntos concernientes á los intereses de los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos; y en su inteligencia refiero a Vmd. lo q. le tengo dicho repetidas veces de palabra y por escrito, de que no reconozco Vmd. con

caracter alguno para entender en ningun
particular relativo a dhos Estados —

Dios gue a Vmd. Ms. a. Hav.
6 de Julio de 1805.

(Signed) El Marques de
Somruelos

Note. On the 17th July past the following to
his Excy the Capt. Genl. that he might take
measures to dispose the Schooner therein mentioned
for which there was no person here to claim in
due form at law, and to acquaint him with
the existence of abuses upon the commerce of
the United States within his jurisdiction.

No 8 (copy.) Havana 17th July 1805.

To His Excy the Marquis of Somruelos
Capt. Genl of the Island of Cuba &c. &c. &c.

Sir.

Being instructed by my Govt to
notify to yr Excy every abuse which occurs
in this Island that comes to my knowledge,
which affects the commerce & citizens of the
United States, it now becomes my duty to
acquaint your Excellency with the capture
of the Brig Jason of Phila. Henry Palmer
master, by a Spanish Privateer which

understand was commissioned in this Port and is commanded by Don José antonio Olariaga.

also of the Captain of the Schooner Mary of Charleston North Carolina Stephen Chaplin master by a French Privateer commanded by one Paulo.

The first of these Ships the Brig Jason was taken on or about the 28th March near Cape antonio the west end of this Island by the Privateer above mentioned, as she was pursuing her lawful occupation to New Orleans from the Port of Liverpool in England, with a Cargo the property of citizens of the United States, consisting of Dry goods, salt & crockery ware &c. She was carried into a small Bay near said Cape and plundered of the most valuable part of her cargo, she from thence was transported to the Port of Havanas where she now is, in possession of the Privateersmen.

The latter Ships the Schooner Mary, was taken by the said Paulo about the 22 of May last near the Cape aforesaid, as she was pursuing her lawful Voyage from the Port of Kingston in the Island of Jamaica, to Charleston State of South Carolina,

with a cargo consisting of thirty puncheons Rum
pipe 16 Hds molasses, Ten ore bags of Sugar, the
Property of John W. Horne a citizen of the
United States, and merchant of Camden aforesd

The Captain of s.d Vessels was put on
board an american Vessel bound to the
United States; the Vessel was taken into the
aforesaid bay, the crew were wantonly turned
on shore, without any sustenance or the means
of obtaining it, and at length after great
suffering and misery, arrive at this city
in a most wretched condition.

The aforesaid Privateer commanded
by Paulo, with the said Schooner Mary
were still in the bay aforesaid about 20
days since, together with the Spanish
Privateer aforesaid, and a french Privateer
called the Napoleon, Commanded by Pierre
Lieut. and I am informed they make it
boys a convenient rendezvous for carrying on
their piratical and predatory war fare upon
the unprotected Vessels of the United States who
pass. I am also informed by that the
Privateer commanded by Paulo, is an
illegally commissioned Vessel — I

I conceive nothing more necessary than simply stating these facts to your Excellency, presuming that proper measures will be taken for the recovery & restoration of the aforesaid property of Citizens of the United States, and that exemplary and just punishment will be inflicted on the perpetrators of such unlawful acts, so disgraceful to humanity & injurious to my fellow citizens.

I have the honor to remain
Sir Yr. Excy. mo. ob. &
very humble Servt.
(Signed) Henry Wells Jr.

Reply.

No 9
(Copy)

Sin embargo de que nada tengo que contestar á Vmd. en el asunto p. que trata su carta del 17 recibida el 20. por los motivos que Ve. palabra y por escrito le tengo manifestado varias veces y repito; digo á Vmd. que si los individuos que le han impuesto de los sucesos que expresa en su carta, hubie-
-eran

hubieran occurido á mi en derechura, como
deben, y he dicho tambien á Vmd. repetidas
veces, se les habria oido y administrado pron
justicia segun se practica en este Gobierno
y mientras asi no lo hagan los que se
sienten agraviadas, ninguna providencia
puede tomarse.

Dios gue á Vmd. Mts. As.

Havana 22 de Julio de 1805.

Yours &c. El Marques de Somerue

Mr. Henrique Thiel.

Note. As my duty requires, I again notify
this Excellency, of another capture of a Vessel of the
United States, in a letter of which the following is
a copy. The proofs therein inclosed and refer
to, was the protest of John Peter Vethus, which
accompanies this Document, the facts of which
were proved in Spanish form in a protest made
before a public notary, duly authenticated by
him and registered in his office.

Copy. Havana 8th Augt. 1805

To His Excellency the Marqu

of Somenelos Capte Genl of the Island of Cuba &c. &c. &c.

No 10 Sir.

I had the honor to receive in due time your Excellencys reply of the 22d Inst. to my letter of the 17th of same month, and cannot but feel extreme regret, and express my surprize, that the intents of Citizens of the United States should be sacrificed upon a point of etiquette.

I lament the cause that again makes it my duty to notify to your Excellency the Capture of another Vessel of the United States and ill treatment of the crew, by the Spanish Privateer La Buena Union which is now in this Port; proof of which capture & abuse I herein inclose presuming your Excellency will Order such measures taken for the punishment of

of the perpetrators of this outrage, as justice dictates —

I have the honor to remain Sir

Your Excy's mo. ob. Servt

(Signed) H. M. Hillyar

No II. Reply.

(Copy.)

En boloviendome Vmd. á escribir sobre asuntos que no Pido, y en los terminos que lo executa en su oficio de 8 del corriente, lo precisaré á Vmd á embarcarse inmediatamente para fuera de esta Bahia de mi mando. —

Dios gue á Vmd Ms. As.

Havana 13 de Agosto de 1805.

(Signed) El Marques de Someruelos

Sr H. M. Hillyar

note.

On receipt of the preceding on the 19th of August 1805. I immediately closed my office and secured the records & Ships Papers, concluding thereupon it would be no longer prudent to officiate, not knowing how soon I might be sent from the Island, or what might be the consequences resulting from the threat it contains. And in reply thereto, the day following I wrote to His Excy a letter of which the following is a copy, in the Spanish language — I solicited an immediate answer —

No 12 copy/ S.or Resta Govr y Capt. Gral

Los terminos duros y rigorosos con que se ha servido V.Sa escrivirme su oficio de 13 del corriente, me obligan, a que mientras mis Gefes me comunican sus ordenes, en vista de todo lo que ha occurrido, procure evitar á V.Sa nuevas incomodidades, y no padecerlas yo tampoco, por consiguiente

se

del negocio que las ocasiona.

Con este motivo suplico á V.S.ª se sirva decirme, para mi gobierno, si debo abstenerme de dar a los Capitanes de los Buques de los Estados Unidos los certificados y documentos que los arguse en su vocacion, y q.e legitimen el comercio que hacen en este puerto: teniendo V.S.ª presente, que estos documentos se dan en virtud del caracter publico me ha concedido el Sor. Presidente—

Entretanto, recivo la determinacion de V.S.ª he suspendido todo despacho de los papeles. por lo qual suplico tambien a V.S.ª se sirva comunicarmela lo mas pronto posible.

Dios Guarde á V.S.ª M.s A.s

Habana y agosto 14 de 1805.

[signed] Manuel de Arredondo

No 13 Reply.

Siendo la primera noticia que tengo de que Vmd. da a los Capitanes de los Buques de los Estados Unidos certificados y documentos para asegurarlos en su navegacion, y que legitimen en el comercio que hacen en este Puerto, lo que Vmd. me participa en carta de hoy; necesito para contestarla si debo continuar ó nó en dicho despacho, me remita Vmd. un tanto del formulario de los referidos ~~documentos~~ certificados

Dios Guarde a Vmd. Ms. As.
Habana 14 de agosto de 1805.

Firmado El Marques de Someruelos

Mr Shiles

Note. On the 15th pasted the following letter to Mr Eastburn, inclosing extracts from the laws of the United States as they relate to commerce with extracts from the instructions / a copy of which accompanies these documents / and a blank Power of attorney with the form of an

acknowledgement before me, a form of certificate to bills of lading, Note to Vessels certificates of crew, and form of a passport as granted to Vessels purchased by citizens of the United States, of all which copies are herewith — My object in this, was to show him the nature of my functions, and that documents from me legitimate the property of citizens of the United States; am perfectly known to the respect this Govt, and tend to facilitate, to promote, and protect the commerce of the United States with this Port —

No 14. 1 copy. Sobre. Govo y Capo Gral

Satisfaciendo a la solicitud de Vs contenida en su oficio del 14 del corriente, acompaño un exemplar de los documentos, que en tales casos se acostumbra dar a los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos: y son los siguientes; a saber: El marcado no 1° es sobre la propiedad de buques, que pueda ser adquirida en el distrito del consulado: El del numero 2° es el que atesta la propiedad americana del cargamento: y sin cuyos papeles se expiden

ser apresado este y aquel por los corsarios y
navios de guerra de las potencias beligerantes;
el señalado con numº 3º es relativo al rollo
de equipage; documento necesario en la navega-
cion: y el del numº 4º es la formula de los
poderes que se dexigen a los habitantes de los
dhos Estados, los quales deben otorgarse ante
el mismo consul—

Ademas de esto, incluyo a Vsa
un extracto con numero 5º de las Leyes de los
Estados Unidos concernientes a los consulados
de comercio; y otro con nº 6. de las instrucciones
posteriores dadas para los mismos: y entre
estas piezas pongo particularmte en la consid-
eracion de Vsa el articulo de la Prima, donde
se ordena que los consules han de dar los
certificados de la introduccion de los efectos
que causaron derechos en la entrada, de
aquellos puertos, para que con este documento
puedan ser embolsados los interesados.—

En consequencia de todo esto, espero
que se sirva Vsa comunicarme su resolucion
para mi gobierno. Dios gue a Vsa Mes. as.
Habana 16 de agosto de 1805. (firmado) Anthony Bacle

Note. Not receiving any answer to the preceding letters of the 14 & 15 inst. I mustered this day to visit his Excellency & a letter a copy of which follows.

No 15. 1 Copy. To His Excy. Gov. y Capt. Genl.

Aunque yo creo que las varias atenciones de los diversos empleos de V.Sa no le hayan permitido contestar oficialmente á mi oficio de 14 del corriente supuesto por los documentos que para instruccion del caso remití con el del 15 del mismo, como quiera que tenga suspenso todo despacho de papeles á los Buques de los Estados Unidos, y que saliendo sin ellos pueden aventurarse a ser detenidos por los corsarios Ingleses con muy grave perjuicio de los interesados, suplico a V.Sa tenga a bien responderme lo que se sirva determinar para mi gobierno.

Dios Guarde á V.Sa Ms. As.

Habana 21. de agosto de 1805.

Exmo. Sor. [illegible]

No 16 Reply

(Copy)

En contestacion al oficio que me ha pasado Vmd. con fecha de ayer y que he recibido en la de hoy, debo manifestarle que no pudiendo ni debiendo reconocer a Vmd. por consul de los Estados Unidos en esta Isla, ni con ninguno otro caracter publico, menos podré consentir que se tome este titulo y que ejerza sus funciones, como si estuviera reconocido y admitido —

Lo que comunico a Vmd. p.a su inteligencia y gobierno. —

Dios guarde Vmd. M.s A.s

Habana 22 de Agosto de 1805.

(Signed) El Marques de Someruelos

Consulate of the United States

17 Island of Cuba?

I Stanwood K. Consul of the United States for said Island residing in the City of Havana, do hereby certify that the preceding paper writings marked from № 1 to № 16 inclusive, are faithful and correct copies of the originals whereof they purport to be transcripts, lodged and recorded in my office; having been by me carefully collated and compared therewith.—

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my consular seal at Havana aforesaid the 30th. Aug. 1805 in the year of the Independence of the United States of America. Stanwood K.

copy of extracts from my instructions, as inclosed to
His Excellency the marquis of Somerueles in mine
letter of the 18th Augt — "Department of State,
August 18th 1790"

"It is a considerable time since our Consuls
received the practice of providing with certificates
foreign Vessels purchased abroad by Citizens of the United
States; and it is even understood that some such
Vessels have been supplied with Consular Registers
and sea Letters. To secure the bonafide property of
our Citizens is an important duty of the Govt,
but to respect or regulate a course of proceedings, the
tendency of which is to blind it in appearance
with foreign property, by rendering the evidence
of its legitimacy suspicious or uncertain, ought
equally to demand its attention.

Accordingly, you will, in no case whatever,
grant to any such Vessels, either a register or sea letter,
or any document of a similar nature, except the
one herein after prescribed.

If, as is mostly the case, the Vessels
with which you are requested to grant papers, be a
foreign vessel, you will require the certification of
the condemnation and bills of sale, as well
as proof that the purchaser is a citizen of the
United States - If the ship, whether a prize Vessel
or not, is alleged to be purchased on account of an absent

citizen, you will require the authenticated of the agent making the purchase to be produced. In addition to this document the purchaser should in every case make an affidavit "that he is the bonafide proprietor of the Vessel; that no other person has any part or interest in her, and that he does not hold her or any part of her, in trust for any other person" &c. And if purchased for an absent citizen, the agent should make the same affidavit mutatis mutandis adding to it the qualification, "to the best of his knowledge & belief". These requisites being complied, it may be concluded that the Vessel is really american, unless their authenticity is diminished by other peculiar circumstances which may come to your knowledge. They are conditions which in a genuine transaction are easily performed and they are absolutely necessary to form the basis of your official act in granting the certificate mentioned — It is moreover unsafe for a Vessel to put to sea without them in time of war — /form, as inclosed —/

We have to lament, that our Seabrites have been forged and assumed by foreign Vessels, in various instances. Enclosed you will receive a copy of the 9th letter as now issued. The type

ill in future remain the same; the paper will be
mutilated. Besides the means of comparison
afforded by the signature, seal &c. typography,
we have caused a stamp to be impressed upon
them."

"Dep. of State April 9. 1803.

"I now transmit you a copy of the laws
of the session of Congress preceding the last. of
them of the last session, a copy of the act
supplementary to the act concerning consuls &
vice consuls and for the further protection of
American seamen, & annexed; the remainder
will be forwarded as soon as they can be
printed. The act above recited containing such
complete means of remedying the abuses, formerly
practiced by masters of vessels, in discharging their
seamen, but few remarks are necessary upon
that subject. The first section rendering the
consent of Consuls and commercial agents requisite
for this purpose might seem to require general
rules to be laid down for regulating their discre-
tion in granting it; but as the Statute makes
their discharge no less customary to the vessels,
and the means of their return so certain &
liberal, no case is foreseen in which it would be

be necessary for you to withhold your sanction
unless it be in a port very remote from the
United States. Perhaps others may exist, and
a reliance is placed on your discretion, that
they happen, to act as the benefit of the service
and the public require —

When discharges take place you will
be careful to return the seamen to the United
as soon as possible, that their health & morals
may be preserved by employment, and
that they may be ready for the service of
their country in the line of their profession.

To enforce a compliance with, the terms of
the former act, and to enable you to inspect
the genuineness of seamen Papers, and as those
of the United States, are the object and effect of
the second section. It is conceived you will have
a right to retain any such papers, bearing
clear marks of fraud and forgery —

In relation to the provision you are
to make for destitute seamen as enjoined in the
fourth section, I refer you to my circular of
the 1 of August 1801, the directions of which you
will observe as far as they apply." —

Noticia de lo Acuñado en la Real Casa de Moneda de Mexico desde el año de 1733. hasta el de 1793.

Año	Plata	Oro	Total anual
1733	10 009 795 4	151 565 2	10 161 356 7
34	8 506 553 4	385 275 6	8 891 829 2
35	7 887 772 "	422 203 4	8 309 975 4
36	11 016 000 "	748 619 2	11 764 619 2
37	8 122 132 4	313 947 4	8 436 080 "
38	9 330 250 "	468 273 4	9 858 523 4
39	8 680 548 4	310 615 4	8 991 164 "
1740	9 556 040 "	309 200 4½	9 865 240 4½
41	8 636 000 "	605 661 1	9 241 661 1
42	8 177 000 "	624 386 5	8 801 386 5
43	8 619 000 "	704 208 3	9 323 208 3
44	10 285 000 "	818 907 "	11 103 907 "
45	10 327 500 "	505 760 5	10 833 260 5
46	11 509 000 "	428 149 2	11 937 149 2
47	12 002 000 "	369 745 6	12 371 745 6
48	11 628 800 "	327 411 4	11 956 211 4
49	11 823 500 "	313 888 "	12 137 388 "
1750	13 209 000 "	476 233 6½	13 685 233 6½
51	12 631 000 "	340 234 6	12 971 234 6
52	13 625 500 "	266 560 "	13 892 060 "
53	11 594 000 "	452 064 "	12 046 064 "
54	11 694 000 "	309 751 "	11 903 751 "
55	11 959 150 "	216 746 4	12 175 896 4
56	12 299 500 "	731 000 "	13 030 500 "
57	12 529 000 "	554 880 "	13 083 880 "
58	12 758 500 "	173 317 1	12 931 817 1
59	13 022 000 "	450 168 4	13 472 168 4
1760	11 968 000 "	465 464 2	12 433 464 2
61	11 879 711 3½	679 505 6½	12 559 217 2
62	10 114 492 4	594 838 4	10 709 331 "
63	11 774 964 3½	859 982 4½	12 634 947 "
64	9 792 541 7	553 160 7	10 345 702 6
65	11 609 496 4	778 428 "	12 387 924 4
66	11 223 986 7½	524 312 "	11 648 298 7½
67	10 456 284 4	599 214 "	11 054 498 4
68	12 326 499 2	933 352 "	13 259 851 2
69	11 986 427 2	497 770 "	12 483 197 2
1770	13 980 816 6	606 494 "	14 587 310 6
71	12 862 166 3	501 266 "	13 363 432 3
72	17 036 945 3	1 853 440 "	18 889 785 3

	Plata	Oro	Totales
1773	19 006 007 2	1 232 318 "	20 237 925
74	12 938 060 1	728 894 "	13 666 954
75	14 298 094 4	734 100 "	15 032 194
76	16 518 935 5	796 602 "	17 315 537
77	20 705 591 7½	819 214 "	21 524 805
78	19 911 460 "	818 298 "	20 729 758
79	18 759 841 2	675 616 "	19 435 457
1780	17 006 909 "½	507 354 "	17 514 263
81	19 710 334 6½	625 508 "	20 335 842
82	17 180 388 7½	400 102 "	17 580 490
83	23 105 799 1	610 858 "	23 716 657
84	20 492 432 1	544 942 "	21 037 374
85	18 002 956 7	572 252 "	18 575 208
86	16 868 614 5½	388 490 "	17 257 104
87	15 505 324 7½	605 016 "	16 110 340
88	19 540 901 7	605 464 "	20 146 365
89	20 594 875 6	535 036 "	21 129 911
1790	17 435 644 5	628 044 "	18 063 688
91	20 140 937 "	980 776 "	21 121 713
92	23 225 611 6	969 436 "	24 195 141
Totales generales			854,361,070
1793			
1794			
1795	23 948 925 6½	644.552 "	24 593 481
1796			
1797			
1798			
1799			
1800			
1801			
1802			
1803			

desde 1793

Los otros 22. años subsequentes hasta el gres^to de 1805 regulados a 23. millones de pesos anuales, de cuya suma no han bajado en ningun año las amonedaciones, forman la de 616. millones que unidos à la de los anteriores 60, a saber —— 854.

Dan en 82. años la enorme cantidad de 1,470,000,000. p.s

Moneda acuñada en Mexico
exclusiv
desde 1733 — 1793 = 60 años

Total 854.361.070. pesos... !!!

Mobile 29th Feb 1812

James Madison Esq
Secretary of State.

Sir

In consequence of there being an embargo in this harbor for the purpose of dispatching the gun boats to Pensacola with Troops. I have not ascertained the exact number of Troops or Corps. but I know that they have taken all the Spare Troops, Regulars, one of the City Guards they say. that the militia is not now to do duty. Gov is supposed to be the reason: and it is said that Col. Edward O. Reilly goes to command them. This information at this season of year may be acceptable to the President of the United States. I am respectfully your most obedt

FREE

SHIP

BALTIMORE
OCT
5

James Madison Esqr
Secretary of State
Washington

Anonymous, full of prodd to
from D. Gray 17 Sept 1809

Havana 18th Sept. 1805.

Sir

I have the honor to address you on the
919 296 1129 253 396 1687 1234-679 1346 1475 1129
20th Augt. expedition — the armament — of a
179-335 1206 222-487-698-1576 1129 586-919-364-157 830 1700
frigate — and a brig which were to convey troops
878-1575-203 287 1700 1504-1576 1289 784 793 396 898 214-1164-364
on a secret expedition
1475 1700 762 1583-699 1286
the brig sailed — a few
1129 1604-1576 680-1532-948 1700 931
days after with some gunboats — to convey some troops
1493 1680 7040 1196 412-1024 1617-214 396 13.868.1335 1196 1232-1567
from the coast, laden with sugars. — Therefore I conclude
281 1129 1009 864.26 4040 1485.1573 1286 1122 919 10
it is not doubtful — over the expedition alluded to.
1548 412 738.698.948 1475 1129 1583.699 706.194.268 396 1286
But the frigate — which is called the Pomona
627 1129 878.1575.203 784.1548 622.948 1129 128.539.1025
of forty four guns — with four hundred troops — on board
830 1652.1054 412.1024 1289 1040 1551.243 214.1164.364 1475 1617.1491
— and cannon, shot, shells — and other warlike stores
1289 287 616.441 1289 128.456.739 287 654 454.180 1418.1440 287
ammunition — — sailed yesterday
296.1010.423.699 680.1532.948 1339 1286
I am informed in my opinion by the circ-
919 296 5.948 1537 1023 58 1289 881 1129
umstance of her having soldiers and — military — stores
302 830 1637 1646 1197.865.734.584 287 556.919.213.678 1418.1440
— that she is — bound to Pensacola —
1289 1130 780 1548 1611.91 396 484.680.1007.864 1286
for at vera Cruz — — — they are in no want of
1058 1214 873.1700.624.672.1348 35 270 1537 436 455 1155 830
military force — and it is from thence this is
556.919.213.678 1418.1440 1289 287 1148 1548 881 1125 41 1548
land — is supplied with powder — from the manufacture of
863.1500 1548 1403.125 1040 128.456.739 881 1129 758 830 168.
Mexico. — — — The most profound — secrecy
333.919.1007 1286 1129 1626 379.1663.484.1500 648.319.332
has been observed respecting — here destination
561 986 61.1500 222.487.698.1576 1147 738.694.1025.699 1289
therefore it is mere matter of conjecture — with me; but
1122 1148 1548 155.108 170 830 13.908.462.108 1040 168 1288 627
her force is not so great as to excite — much alarm
1637 1657 1548 446 1197 406 1223 396 1590.805.203 1017 706.1229
1286

As in the present situation - - - of our affairs with Spain
1223 1537 1129 147 1435·1358·1700·699 830 353 1683_ 1040 1182
it may be useful to our government to be informed - - -
1148 169 993 460·887 396 353 401 157 396 993 1537·1855·948
the force of this place, I have taken pains - to acquaint
1129 1657 830 41 1517 1289 919 1647 210·1024 367_ 396 1694·1500
myself with it.
214 1623·765 1040 1148 1286
The military - - consists of four regiments
1129 556·919 213·678 13·1422_ 830 1651 1440·1562·15
of veterans - which - are very - incomplete - and
830 218·203·1451_ 1289 734 270 811 1537·1012·1512·203 1289 287
could not muster - more than two thousand five hundred effective men
446 1016·1177·1455 1628 1136 827·46 1112·243 943·932·1145·108 158 12
including the four hundred embarked - in the pomone
1537·624·195·1540 1129 1651·243 344·996·1140·1500 1537 1129 128·539·
- which were drawn from these regiments - four - companies
1289 734 793 1235·1043 881 1121 1440·1562·157_ 1289 1654 1012·865
of artillerists - and about four thousand militia
·423·577 830 274·695·584·1548·214_ 287 1696 1651·46 150·841·694·
There are well - 679 disciplined and a part of
1286 1121 270 795 734·305·123·84 1289 287 1700 497 830
them are now ordered to do duty in garrison -
1127 270 1152 51·948 396 712 110 1537 1573·919·1195 1286
This place would require at least fifteen thousand men to defend
41 1517 1049 1640·1461 1214 853 923·46 158 396 265·597
all its fortifications and the city in the event - of an
705 1148_ 1658·694·929_ 287 1129 1601 1289 1537 129 1596 830 29
attack - - - - that its present situation - - - is very
1214·1694·1141 1286 197 1130 1142_ 147 1435·1358·1700·699 1548 8
weak and defenceless - particularly - as the marine force is re
799·705 287 265·599·845_ 1288 496·199 1223 1129 179 1657 1548 8
inconsiderable consisting only - of one ship 830 ~~four~~ seventy fou
1537·890·1698 1289 13·1428·1540 1470 830 1473 1438 776·1651 412·102
guns - one - corvette and - six - - - gunboats.
1289 1473 900·825·572 1289 287 1425 412·1024 1617·214_ 1286
Don Juan Villabicencio arrived - - - - - - - - have the la
1242 1145·290 805·1208·914·1024·305·1164 274·1145·948 1636 1129 88
of elegant in quality - - of commander in chief - of
830 1286 1289 1537 1508·841·826 830 1012·290·739 1537 601·909·1400 8
the marine forces in America
1129 179 1657_ 1537 294 1286
A new governor is daily expected
1700 67 1102 1548 1498·199 1590·48
- - - an embargo - took - place the 17th - and con
1286 290 344·996·1553 400·1141 1517 1129 39·1139 287 13

ntinued till — this day A British frigate — having
3.698.825.948 695 41 1493 1289 1700 640 878.1575.203 1641 986
a off
930 1286

I have the honor to remain
Sir, very respectfully
Your mos. ob. Servt
Stanley Hill Jr.

Honble James Madison

Secy of State

The — frigate — has one hundred and twenty convicts
1129 878.1575.203 561 1473.243 287 829 13.825.915.214
on board criminals who have been
1475 1617. 1441 1286. 624.516.1537.706 781 1647 986
sentenced to the Penny works. The has has fifty
13.29.84 396 1129 868 — 1047 — 1286 780 561 299 921
thousand dollars in specie and was accompanied
46 1244 — 1145 1187.108 1289 287 452 1394.1477.369.907
by a small armed Brig and schooner
625 1700 1199 1229.948 1604.1576 237 686.260.76 1286

Recd 19th Oct.

Secret expedition from Havana

State of United States Havana Nov. 10th 1805

Hobble James Madison

Secretary of State.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the recpt. of your circulars of 5th & 12th of July, and am happy that the instructions contained in that of the 12th, are such as in future will prevent an abuse which has been largely acted upon in this Island, to the prejudice of our legitimate commerce.

I have also the honor, to enclose you a statement of the abuses upon our commerce in this Island, with some observations thereon, which I wrote with the intention of publishing in the United States for the information of our merchants; but on reflecting that it might militate against the views of the Govt, which it is my duty and wish to promote, an

conceiving them, the best judges of the
propriety of publishing, & of the expedie
of correcting the abuses enumerated, t
transmit it to your Department to be
made use of as may be deemed conven
-ient - My returns in January will
furnish matter & proofs to authenticat
facts, which I hope to have the hon
of delivering myself, as I propose visi
the United States at that time, and
leaving here a substitute till my
return, unless instructions from you
should direct me otherwise -

I hope that this exposition of
abuses with other proofs you are alrea
in possession of, will call the attentio
of our government to the adoption of
measures which may speedily allevi
from oppressive impositions a consider
branch of our commerce -

I am aware of the delicacy of placing any

strictions upon the enterprize of our mer-
chants, but conceive that in this instance
it might be made a popular measure,
& would be ultimately quality to their
advantage & the country generally - It
could not but have the desired effect -
I know the sentiments of the people
of this Island are such, of the planters
particularly who are the prevailing
interest, that they would oblige this
Govt to admit our trade on any
terms we should please to dictate -

I view the abuses upon us of
an enormous & flagrant nature, and
the object of restraining them by legis-
-lative aid, not alone as a matter of
interest to our merchants, but in a
national light, and conceive the honor,
character, & interest of the nation concerned,
to prevent them - This statement of
abuses is accompanied with the
orders of the 28th of may & June thereon

refered to -

I also inclose you copy of a sentence passed against Josiah Blakely Esqr. which will serve to shew you the punishment annexed to the act of officiating as Consul of the United Sta in this Island - I appeale for Mr Blakely from this sentence to the Council of the Indies in Madrid, to whom it is being carried into effect; but this sentence so much alarmed him that he left St Jago immediately on receiving intimation of it, and has gone to New Orleans - He is a persecuted and unfortunate man, I know him well, and has not deserved the malice of his enemies, nor the persecution that has suffered - He left a Clerk named Hadley in charge of his office, with I have confirmed in it, conceiving an agent necessary in that place

Captures by french privateers have not been so frequent of late as hitherto. This Government have taken more effectual measures to suppress their piracies, many of them have assumed the Spanish flag. But at Banacoa a scene of iniquitous plunder is still continued by them, which is the only port in the Island where they now carry any prizes. At the west End of the Island there is a number of privateers cruizing, which plunder almost every Vessel they meet with, and send their prizes to campeachy.

In this quarter there has been three recent captures by Spanish privateers. The schooner Letitia of Phila. Capt Franklin bound from Phila to New Orleans, sailing under a coasting license with a valuable Cargo of dry goods. Brig Augusta of Boston Capt Lilly bound from

Jamaica to new York with a cargo Rum
& Brig Mary of Newbern N. Carolina, Capt
Barnet, bound from Jamaica to Newbern
with a cargo of Rum and $12.000 in spe

The former of these Vessels was give
up without being libelled with $250 dam
The second was claimed in the marine Cou
of admiralty and damages awarded, th
latter is now under adjudication - the
present Govt of Marcus seems favo
-ably disposed towards our commerce
and if he persecutes the privateersmen
as he promises to do, I hope our
commerce may be subjected to less
interruption than hitherto - It is o
captures by Spanish privateers or
ships of war he has cognizance of,
those made by french privateers co
under the jurisdiction of the Govr and
auditor of War; from neither of wh
justice can be expected - The forme

is timid, and fearful of exposing himself to some responsability, therefore will do nothing without the consent of the latter which exonerates him from any responsability, and the auditor is a venal character who will do nothing without money, and sells his authority and decrees, to the party that will pay the most for them.—

Sea letters and certificates of property are esteemed indispensable documents here, and every Vessel navigating these seas ought to be furnished with them.—

I have the honor to remain

Sir,

Your mos. ob. &

very hble Servt

Henry Hill Jr.

Nov. 11th.

An Embargo is this day laid on, in

consequence of a Schooner sailing with the
troops & 30.000 Dollars said to be received to
St Augustine, which is probable as the troops
at that place have not been paid for some
time —

S Bayard Jr.

10 Nov. 1805.

Jefferson Nov.10 1805.

Henry Hill Esq.

Junta Superior de Real Haz.da 3 de Septiembre de 1815

Vistos: resultando de Autos perfectamte comprendida, y demostrada la clandestina introducion que hizo el Anglo-Americano Josiah Blakeley S.r si, ó por medio de otras personas, de los efectos que figuró haver trasbordado de las Goletas Francesas nombradas las Josefina, su Capn. Santiago Baricot, y la armonia de capitan Jose Martin q.e en trese de Agosto de 1799 fueron avaluados, y aforados por los Ministros de Real Haz.da en ocho mil ciento cinq.ta y nueve P.s con la agravante circunstancia de haver solicitado su trasbordo a nombre de Allen Colton Capn. de la Goleta Baltimore en ausencia de Benjamin Sutton Dueño de su Cargamento por ocultar la compra q.e havia hecho á este bajo del pacto de pagar el diezmo Blakeley todos los dros. y gastos relativos a su introduccion segun aparece del Documto. otorgado en 24 de Julio del citado año q.e obra desde la foxa nueva en adelante, y cometiendo ademas el grave, y criminal estelionato de haver sorprendido al Subdel.do y ministros RR de Cuba haciendo el cargo de formalizar esperas p.a obtener permiso de dho trasbordo: Revocase la sentencia pronunciada por el Juez Agrio con consulta de asesor en ocho de Enero de 1803 y se declaran caidas en comiso los referidos efectos; y en su lugar por hayan de venderse, los ocho mil ciento cinqta y nueve p.s a cuyo pago, y el de las costas de una y otra instancia se condena al

al enunciado Blakeley, nemos en las causadas por
el Guarda mayor D. Gonzalo Blanco de q.e la
reprovada conducta y fraudes cometidos por Blakeley
y el crimen de haber exersido las funciones de Comn.
de los Estados unidos sin ser admitido, ni reconocido
por el Gobierno Superior, y contra ntas Leyes, y
ordenes Soberanas, lo han hecho digno de ser
condenado á Presidio, usando de equidad se omite
imponerle esta pena, y sele condena á que sea
expelido de esta Isla conforme sele condeno por
sentencia pronunciada por el Juzgado de esta
Intend.a en 15 de Septiembre de 1803 con calidad
de que no pueda regresar á ella, ni entrar
en los Dominios de España apercivido de que
por el propio hecho sera destinado aun Presidio
por el termino de cinco años, y de que dicha
expulcion se ha executar. Despues q.e se embargo
de bienes y aprecio de su persona, ó tambien
por embargo de los de su fiador se haya realiz.
el pago de las mencionados ocho mil ciento cinq.ta y
nueve ps. q.e se distribuiran conforme a pactos
aplicando al Delator Benjamin Dutton su
respectiva parte, y despues asi mismo de haver
satisfecho integramte las costas, y las cantidades
en q.e hubiere sido, ó fuere condenado a favor
del propio Dutton en la Demanda civil q.e le
ha seguido sobre el cumplimt.o del enunciado
contrato constante a f.os; a cuyo efecto se alzan

qualesq.ª embargo disensios con motivo de esta causa
sobre los maravedis consignados abu pago: é igualm.te
será apremiado a pagar qualesq.ª otras litigiosas,
ó teniendo algun pleyto, ó negocio pendiente sele
estrechará sin embargo à salir dela Ysla dejando
poder con las canciones q.e fueren de dar con
beneplacito de q.l el subdelegado de Cuba, cel, y vigila
sobre la conducta del mencionado Guarda mayor,
haciendole entender q.e si volviese a dar margen
à igual procedim.to con su sospechosa conducta,
y notoria falta de celo en el cumplim.to de sus
deberes se haria con el las mas severa demos
-tracion: I p.ª los efectos q.e embenga al servicio
del Rey, y al bien del Estado comuniquese al
Sor Presd.te Govor. y Capn Gral testim.o de este Auto,
y de la sentencia pronunciada por esta Intendencia
en 15 de Septiembre de 1803. con oficio q.e la
pasará el Sor Presidente de esta Junta Sup.or, y
tambien al Sor Intendente interino = asi lo
acordaron, y firmaron los S.res Presidente, y
demas vocales, con asistencia del Sor Fiscal
Seg.do — Sirgado = Hincheta = Dor Campos =
Ponce de Leon ——

(Duplicate.)

Notes on the Commerce of the United States in the Island of Cuba and observations thereon by Henry Hill Jr Consul of the United States at Havana

1. A duty of 32 ½ p.C^t. on all articles imported in american Vessels is exacted on a Valuation which reduces it to about 26 p.C^t on the Invoice cost and charges in the United States; except flour which pays 1^25/100 Dollars besides the 32 ½ p.C^t and is a favor given to the Count de Monpox, in consideration of the suspension of a permission granted him by Royale authority previous to the present war, for the exclusive introduction of that article; which entrances the duty on flour to 4^00/100 per Bbl. an article of the first necessity of which at least 700000 Bbls are annually required for the consumption of the Population of Havana and its vicinity alone.

2. A duty of 32 ½ p.C^t is exacted on the sale of every american Vessel, unless to a Spanish Subject incorporated in the Spanish marine, whether such sale is voluntary or caused from necessity of which there are three examples now in this port, of Vessels condemned as unfit for sea.

3. Captains of Vessels before they are allowed to land or have any communication from shore, are required to produce their manifest to the boarding officer of the Custom House another is required to be

presented by the consignee, and each consignee of Ha
is obliged to produce his seperate Invoice- This
is well enough in order to prevent fraud being
committed on the revenue- But, they must all
undergo a translation by a person placed there fo
that purpose, whose charge is exhorbitant & is p
by the American Merchant, and is an impos
which robs our commerce of at least 15.000 Dollar
annually- It is totally unnecessary, for each
consignee might translate his own Invoice
without expence or Delay, which would leave
no room for a fraud on the Revenue, and is
imposition imposed for the express purpose of
favoring the person who holds this lucrative plac
4th Some alteration having taken place on the 28th
May last in the regulation of Duty, which w
published officially, it was expressly allowe
by the fifth article of that regulation, that
Neutral Vessels importing goods of the growth
and manufacture of Spain, with certificats f
the Custom Houses whence they should be cle
in Spain of their being such, should pay no
more duty on such goods than is exacted when
imported in Spanish Vessels- Goods of this
Description have been since imported in ame
Vessels, with all the proofs of their origin

quired by said regulation, and have been denied
the privilege conceded by it, under the pretext that
such goods must be the property of Spanish subjects.
By an order of the Intendant of 25th of June last,
Vessels from neutral ports are required to have
certificats from the Spanish Consuls there, if any,
if not, from persons authorized to grant them by
the Spanish ambassador, to each particular invoice
certifying the port to which the Vessel is destined,
to the weight, measure, quality, & quantity & value
of the goods they contain; which certificats are
not asked for here at the Custom House, but
may be demanded, and in default of them
the Vessel be subjected to detention, and the
goods to confiscation — This absurd & unnecessary
imposition, I have good reason to believe was
imposed at the particular instance and request of
the Spanish consuls in the United States —
If by mistake or ignorance more goods are entered
than are on board any Vessel, the duty notwithstand-
=ding is exacted upon the whole quantity entered —
If from the same cause less are entered
than are found on board, the remainder are
confiscated without indulgence — and although
an article of weight or measure may have
lost before delivery near the whole of its original
quantity, the duty is exacted on the quantity
expres

expressed in the invoice —

7th All goods are obliged to be passed through the Custom House, and if any articles are taken out of their several packages for examination, are frequently plundered, and sometimes detained several months, unless gratifications are given to obtain their release —

8th masters of Vessels on their arrival are obliged to present themselves to the Capt of the Port and subscribe to his regulations, and if they deviate the least from them, or from any cause are so unfortunate as to offend this petulent petty despot of the Harbour, are frequently thrown into a prison the most loathsome in the world, among criminals of every class of crime, and description of colour, or placed in the public stocks exposed to public view & ridicule, untill he is pleased to liberate them —

9th Vessels clearing from the United States for the Island of Cuba generally, meet with imposition and detention from that cause — The port to which they are bound is required to be designated in their papers —

10th There is no remission of duty on reexportation of any article, and an exportation duty of 9 p is exacted — Thus the person importing goo

use, after they are once landed, is obliged to sell
them at any price he can obtain; for to be subject
to such heavy impositions, there is no market to
which he could send them with a prospect of
bettering himself

9th. Vessels putting into any of the ports of Cuba
in distress, are subjected to the suspicions of the
Govt, particularly if from enemies ports, and
although their distress be manifest, unnecessary
and perplexing embarrassments are thrown in
their way, and injurious delays occasioned

If the Vessel thus situated has a cargo,
and is inspasable, or so much damaged that
it becomes necessary to unload and sell the
cargo, nearly the whole is sacrificed to satisfy
the duty, and pay the expence attending
tedious and multifarious formalities -

10th. In every department of the Govt from the
multiplicity of their injuries, and abuses upon
them, frequent applications are required to
be made by our citizens - The most abusive
impositions are put upon them, their rights
are regarded & business facilitated, only as they
apply fees to clerks and officers, and they
are treated with contempt, indifference and
ridicule -

13th. No American is allowed to transact his own
business

business, in his own name, but must employ a Spanish subject to do it for him.

Innumerable minor impositions are imposed by minor officers of the govt, which I take no notice of, considering them as not strictly authorized, tho' openly tolerated by the Govt. It is only those which originate with, or are publicly sanctioned by the chiefs of Departments which I regard as within my province to make any mention of the notoriously frequent & flagitious depredations upon our commerce within the Jurisdiction of the Island, which are attended with sanguinary & barbarous treatment toward our citizens in almost every instance of Capture as it is my intention to make this the subject of some future remarks—

In this notice of the abuses on our commerce, although it is headed "abuses in the Island of Cuba," I confine myself to Havana in my remarks thereon, because I cannot rely upon my information as it respects the other Ports in the Island, and consider it a matter of small importance, their exports & our trade with them being inconsiderable—

It becomes necessary however for the information I wish to convey, to state that

the duty on flour given to the count de mopox
of 1st Two Dollars is not exacted in those ports, his
permission being granted for Havana alone—

Having now finished an enumeration of
abuses in our commerce in Cuba, which it is
impossible for any person justly to conceive, or
talk with sufficient indignation & abhorrence against
being upon the spot itself to observe their
application and effect, I take upon me to
make some observations which the nature
of this subject seems to require—

It is well known what has been
the uniform policy of Spain with respect
to her colonies— That she has ever pursued
such measures as appear through the jaun-
diced eye of jealousy, best calculated to ensure
a monopoly of their trade & wealth to the
mother country— It has only been in cases
of the most urgent necessity that she has
relaxed from this system, and permitted foreigners
to have any intercourse with her colonies,
which as it respect this Island, was never
publicly sanctioned by the court, but open
under the pressure of necessity by the
authorities of the Island, and only tolerated by
the king, the standing institutions of the court,
and the laws of Spain prohibiting such

commerce, remaining in existence to be appl
as policy might dictate — This was the ca
during the late war, and is the same now

In consequence of the present war
with Great Britain, all commercial intercou
being thereby cut off between this colony
the mother country, the approaching reap
of the Island demanded the opening of its
ports to neutrals commerce —

accordingly on the 31st of January last, a
determination of the Govt and Intendent
general was taken to this effect, and an
act published declaring those ports open
to neutrals commerce for the introduction
of flour & provisions, which are allow
an admittance of Spanish Vessels — Viz. t
ports of Havana, St Yago de Cuba, Trinidad,
Matanzas, St Juan de los Remedios, Nuevitas o
Principe, Barracoa, Batavano, Gelato an
manzanillo —

By an act of this date of all such, all other goods allowed to be
introduced in Spanish Bottoms are permitt
in neutrals Vessels — And by a subsequen
determination cotton and other goods not
the manufacture of Spain, & even pro
hibited articles are now admitted; but
there has been no official publication

his effect, and it rests with the Intendant to
permit them or not, to oppose, in each sepa-
rate case it is necessary to present a memo-
rial —

I believe it an established maxim of
the laws and customs of nations, founded upon
the immutable principles of justice and reason,
and dictated by an honorable & just policy,
that the Country which admits the trade of
another, should likewise grant it every
privilege and protection consequent to such
admission, for its encouragement and reciprocal
advantage —

This is particularly due to us from
the Island of Cuba, for the obligations of its Govt.
and people to our commerce, is much greater
than ours to them for admitting it — which
will be made evident in the course of these
observations — But, the Govt of Cuba have
no sense of obligations, neither will they place
our trade upon a just and reciprocal footing
unless compelled to do it — They pretend that
they have not the power; that they have not
authority to reduce the duty, being bound by
the laws affixing the duty, and instructions
from the court respecting Neutral trade — But
this is not true — The Governor & Intendant

of

of the Island have discretionary power by the instructions to act as necessity shall dictate for its benefit and preservation, and there is no law respecting it's trade, which under pressing circumstances they have not power to relax revoke, or enforce as they may deem convenient — It was an act of this which opened the ports of the Island to Neutral commerce, dictated by the necessities which threatened it's population, which was against the standing instructions of the court, and the Laws of Spain, but which they had authority to suspend — If they could do this, if they could sap the root of colonial policy which has ever been so tenaciously adhered to, is it to be supposed they have not authority to reduce the duty, to admit an agent from the United States, or any thing else consequent to the admission of their commerce, that might benefit the Island What commerce

That they have this power, and authority to mutilate the laws by which they say they are governed, another act of this will illustrate — In the latter part of may last, when for ten or fifteen days there was a suspension of arrivals,

&c

and it was held out to them that the enormous duty was the cause of it, which had determined the Americans not to trade with them, subject to such heavy impositions, the duty was lessened by a reduction of the tariff about 7 p^r C^t. It would have been much more, but vessels soon arriving from 10 to 15 a day for several days successively, they found they had mistaken the cause - that nothing would impede the enterprize of our merchant but adverse winds, and that no imposition would be too great for them to bear, so long as their enthusiasm and zeal to participate in this trade, should so far outmeasure their prudence. -

If they had power to reduce the duty 7 p^r C^t. they have 20. or the whole, and it only requires the same cause to oblige them to do it; - That is, a suspension of our trade. -

That the resources of the Island and its dependence on our commerce may be estimated, it is necessary to state that its population is about 400.000 souls - The annual value of its produce exported equals to $12.000.000 - That 8/10ths of this value is exported from Havana and its dependencies, and about the same proportion of the population dependent on this

city for their supplies — And that since the
port was opened, upwards of 600 American
Vessels have entered it, whose average tonage
is 130 Tons, and not thirty Vessels of every
other nation —

Hence, it is evident the wants
of the Island must be great, that it is almost
wholly supplied through the commerce of the
United States, and by means of which its
produce finds a market —

Deprived of this
commerce, from whence are the inhabitants
of this Island to be supplied? What would
become of their produce? It would rot
upon their hands — Their plantations would
be abandoned to weeds, their negroes would
sicken and die, the planters would be
ruined, the merchants become bankrupts, the
Soldiers would mutiny for want of pay, provisions
and cloathing, the government become an
anarchy, and Spain would inevitably be
deprived of one of her richest, and most
valuable Possessions —

To prove that this trade, so beneficial
to the Island of Cuba, is a loosing one to the
United States, let the merchants exhibit
the ballance of their Voyages hither —
But, as they are not so fond of publishing
their losses, as making known their profits,

I am enabled to state for their information, that they have sustained a loss on the aggregate of their trade to this Port, of at least 15 p^{ct} exclusive of the profit of their Voyages — And that total ruin must result to many of them, by a continuance of this trade under its present disadvantages and enormous impositions — This is not a calculation founded in conjecture, but made from official Documents, and by comparing proceeds of several cargoes, with the cost in the United States —

In this view of the loss, sustained by our merchants in this trade, I do not take into consideration the negro traffic, in which many of them are largely engaged, and derive a considerable profit, but at the expence of conscience, and in violation of the just and humane laws of this Country —

The average amount of Cargoes entered this Port since it was open (exclusive of negroes) may be estimated at $11.000; which, imported in 600 Vessels, is 6.000,000 Dollars, cost Voyages in the United States — The average duty p 26 p^{ct} on these Cargoes is $1.560.000 — The average loss, exclusive of freight p 15 p^{ct} is $900.000 — Hence,

Hence it results - that including the duty on
export, and about 240.000 Dollars, the revenue
of Havana has gained by the American
commerce in about Eight months $1.800.000
And that the merchants of the United States
have lost $900.000 exclusive of the
freight of their Vessels employed in this
trade - I will suppose their profits
on the Produce from hence, have been
sufficient to pay the expences incident
to the year's trade, and navigation of their
Vessels / which I presume has not been the
case / and that they are losers but
$900.000 - which if this trade is con-
tinued in the same proportion under
its present circumstances, will augment
this loss at the End of a year to $1.350.000
And the revenue of this place to $2.700.000
This loss of $1.350.000, must inevitably
cause the ruin of many of our merchants,
consequently it stops many Famous Vessels
I extend it's evil effects to every class of
the community -

The Revenue of the United
States, cannot be greatly benefited by this

commerce, very little of the produce can
from hence being consumed in the country -
It is true, in the exportation of this produce
from the United States, many of our Ships
are employed to advantage, and the merchants
receive a considerable profit; But, I believe
by no means equal to the loss sustained by
their trade from the United States to this port -

Thus, laboring under the most enor-
mous and unjust imposition, from the situation
of a country dependent upon us for most
of the necessaries and conveniences of life, which
is supported and enriched by our Ships, our
merchants continue a trade ruinous to them-
selves, and of no benefit to their country,
without endeavoring at any measures to
place it upon a reciprocal footing, as if
blind to their own interest, and emulous
to ruin themselves to benefit their oppressors -

If this trade was to be a permanent
one to the United States, it might be good
policy for them to bear with present inconve-
niencies, with the expectation of profiting
by better times - But the moment peace
takes place, when the Island of Cuba
can

can exist without their commerce, its ports
will be closed against it. Since then, the
Govt of this Island make use of us in their
necessities, and exist, & admit our commerce
for their own convenience & on their own
terms, ought not ours to take advantage
of present circumstances, and oblige them
to place it on a just & reciprocal footing?

The only mode that suggests itself to
accomplish this effectually, is an interdiction
of trade for a time, that the people of
this Island may feel their dependence.
This would inevitably have the desired
effect - for the temper of these people is
such, they would oblige their Govt to
admit our trade, free of any imposition
whatever; and it would be showing the
world our merchants have some national
character & resentment of injuries -
If this is not done, I cannot but
suppose it must be imputed to their
supineness, and disregard of their own
interests and just rights, since in no
instance our Govt have disregarded the
rights of our citizens, or shown a want

angry to protect them — Would this be considered a hostile measure? Is there not just cause given to make use of law in defence of right? — If Spain has a right to admit / reject our commerce, as may suit / with the views of her policy, have not we a right to withhold our commerce from any portion of her dominions as may suit our interests? —

Let them the merchants consider the impositions upon their commerce in this Island — Let them make reflect on the extent and importance of this branch of their trade, which is equal to one tenth of their whole export trade, and that the nature of our Govt is such as requires the aid and acquiescence of its faithful citizens for the adoption and support of such measures as are adequate to the suppression of great evils, and surely, if a latent spark of patriotism remains among them, if they have any resentment of injuries, or the least regard for their national honor and own interest, they will devise means to inform the Govt,

and

and support them in such measures as their wisdom, prudence, and regard to the general good may dictate —

When it is considered how important it is, that this branch of our trade should be alleviated, that if the present war continues ten years, and our trade to this port in the same proportion and under present circumstances, that we shall be losers upwards of $13.000.000 Dollars, whereas we might be gainers upwards of $26.000.000 was there no duty as ought to be the case, I cannot but persuade myself it will be thought worthy of the attention of your Govt —

Does History afford an example of a Country from necessity opening its ports to another, and imposing an enormous duty? I believe not — But on the contrary it affords many instances of bounty offered and various privileges conceded for the encouragement of the commerce of foreign under similar circumstances —

I am far from wishing to involve my Country in any consequences that might commit her peace, or endanger

& general welfare —

No american who regards the happiness of his country, who will take a retrospective view of the increase of prosperity accumulated & heaped upon it by the just policy & pacific measures which have been pursued by our Govt, but would cheerfully submit to a partial evil, rather than endanger its peace & happiness — If the measures suggested would have this effect, I should be no advocate for them, but prefer submitting to the evil I complain of, although my feelings might be outraged every day, by some injustice or violence upon my fellow citizens or their property —

It has been hinted to this Govt that the flagrant and enormous abuses upon our commerce and citizens in this Island, might provoke our Govt to such measures as would deprive it of the benefit of our commerce — But, relying on the character of our merchants, and the pacific temper of our Govt, they feel themselves secure from any resentment, and that they can impose upon our commerce with impunity — Indeed, they will not believe that our Merchants are gainers by this trade —

why say they, do you object in such cases
Duty into our ports, if your merchant a
not gainers by this trade? They are awar
of the imposition upon them, they must b
sensible from experience of all the Advant
and Disadvantages attending it, and
they find their property best to lose it
We have a right to impose our own
Duty, regulate our own commerce, and
there is no obligation on their part to tra
with us —
But I deny from reasons before
stated they have a right to impose such
an exorbitant Duty, and shackle us
with so many impositions — That duty
falls entirely on the importer, because
the market is kept supplied beyond
immediate wants, is required to be paid
before the Vessels can leave the Port,
and is frequently the occasion of forced sal
Thus, the Duty depresses, rather than
raises the price of an article, and the
consumer obtains it at a less price th
he really would was there no Duty up
it — There is at this moment at le
20,000 bbls flour stored in this city belong
to American merchants, which must

be a total loss, for there is no prospect of it's bringing more than sufficient to pay the duty and commissions— That, they must lose 4 "/100 Dollars per Bbl, which amounts to $8.000 which they would save were there no duty.

$25.000 of this sum goes to the Count de Mosquera, which perhaps causes distress to many worthy and industrious citizens, who are impoverished to gratify the luxury and debauchery of a single man!—

This subject naturally leads me to a view of our commerce in other of the W. India Islands, which are situated from the circumstances of the war, and to sale causes, similar to this—

In Porto Rico where the same laws extend as to this Island, and where it is reasonable to suppose his pecuniary points is lodged, as its exigencies are less, and value by no means so considerable, our commerce is admitted by paying a duty of 6 p.c. on provisions, 10 p.c. on Dry goods, & 5 p.c. on exports— What is the duty imposed on our trade in Jamaica and others of the British W. India Islands? None, if I am rightly informed, except a tonnage duty, and other trifling taxes on

on Vessels, unless in those held by recent
conquest, where the laws of the conquere
are applied, and among them this enac
In the French Islands it is inconsiderable
and even in Hispaniola, under the Gov
of a rude and profligate people, who
have no sense of the reciprocal obligatio
of society, nor of the benefits to arise from
communicate intercourse between nations
further than they experience the effects
from the gratification of their sensual
passions, yet the impositions on our
commerce in that Island, are not
to be named with views of the sam
page with those enacted from us in th

This subject has led me into
remarks which have encroached to a
unnecessary length for the purpose
write, which has for it object the obtain
of information useful to our merchants
not generally known, I do hope therefore
some enquiry may result to our advan
which by the wisdom of our good and
patriotism of our merchants will relieve
from onerous and unjust impositions a
extensive & important branch of our

commerce

Havana Nov. 1st 1805.

Johnny Hill Esq.

Note. The following is the principle on which the existing duty is exacted on goods imported in foreign Vessels or Spanish — duty of 15 p.c.t. or the valuation is exacted on entrance upon foreign goods, and 7 p.c.t on exportation to the colonies; which makes 22 p.c.t — On importation to the colonies 10 p.c.t is exacted, which with half p.c.t Consulado duty makes 32½ p.c.t. It is necessary here to observe that most goods have a Valuation fixed by law, but those that have not, are estimated at the Custom House according to the then prices of the market upon which valuation 8 p.c.t is added before the calculation of duty is made — But that besides the 32½ p.c.t there is a tax called Nuevados for militia cloathing, payable on all kind of wine and Spirits, at the rate of 3/8ths of a Dollar for 16 Canoles of the liquor — The Canilo or carga of 6 to a pipe is reckoned at 16 Canoles — The canary Pipe 120 Canoles,

the pipe of Catalonia at 32 anchors - pipes of the other part of Spain @ 28 anchors, and all other casks proportionably - Flour also pays a custom's duty of 3 rials or 37½ cts per Barrel -

Upon all the duties affixed by the laws of Spain on goods of foreign growth or manufacture imported to Spain and exported from thence to the colonies - upon these laws nor any other, ever contemplated the admission of foreign good in the colonies direct from a foreign Country, no provision was ever made for such case.

For this reason, I do not conceive this Court have a right by law, to exact more than 10 p/c6t on goods imported here in American Vessels -

The operation of the duty is very different in its effects, whether goods are imported here by the circuitous route of Spain, or direct from a foreign Country. For instance - Suppose goods to be shipped from the United States for Spain this shipper on entrance there pays 15 p/c6t. The person who forwards them exports them to Havana on paying

fewer P.C.; unless on entrance they pay
10 P.C. more; which being moderate, if
the market is not glutted, falls upon the
consumer — Thus, the duty is proportion
ately shared — But on goods imported
direct from the United States, the whole
falls upon the importer, as has been
shewn in the preceding observations —

Nov. 10th.

Since writing the above, I am
informed it has been resolved in the
Intendency, to prohibit all British
manufactured goods — Henry Hill Jr.

Note 2?

As there is an inposition in
calculating the duty, and it is purposely
involved in mystery and obscurity, I will
unravel it — The following is the method
of calculating the duty —

Desired to know the duty payable
at Havana on 12¼ cwt of Soap, which is
rated in the aranel or Spanish book of
rates

rate, at 80 rials of Vellon p.c wt / being lower
rated according to its value than any other artic
multiply the wt viz 12¼ wt by 80 rls Vn is 980
rials, amot of the Valuation — 980 rls Vn mak
521 rials of plate; being in the proportion t
each other of 64 to 34 — because the rials
of plate is equal to 64 Maravedis Vellon,
and the rial of Vellon equal to 34 of the
same maravedis —
521 rls of plate being amot of the rated valu
of the soap, 41 dr for colonial augmentatio
on said sum of 521 rls make 562 rls of plate
10 p.c on said sum of 562 rls of plate for colonial
duty makes 56 rls of plate — which of 10 to
the hard dollar — These rials of plate,
are converted into an equal number of
colonial rials of 8 to the dollar for paymen
of the duty — This operation furnishes only
the colonial part of the duty on said quantity
of soap: the remaining part being four
as follows — 980 rls Vellon, being amount
of the rated value of said soap, makes
392 colonial rials of 8 to the hard dollar
because said hard dollar is equal to
20 rls Vellon —
Now 22 p.c / being the European d

the said sum of 392^{cts} of Havana, makes 86
Habana rials. This sum of 86^{r} together with
the before mentioned sum of 56^{r} make the amount
of duty payable at Havana on a quantity
of 112½ cwt of soap, exclusive of the consulado;
which is charged on the foregoing sum of
562^{cts} (Spanish) and equal to 225^{cts} of Havana
money; which added to the foregoing sum
of 86 & 56 make the whole duty 141^{cts} or
$18 6/100 on said soap.

This tedious, complicated
operation may be abridged, by changing the
cost of the article as valued in the account
with 37 p^{r} ct. The result without will
be exactly the same as in the other
method. for instance, $ 80^{cts} Callao being
amount of the valued value of the soap, @
37 p^{r} ct produces 362 Chilian dollars; which
sum brought into Havana rials of 8 to
the dollar, at the rate of 80 to the hard
Dollar, makes exactly 144^{cts} or $18.6/100

Therefore the duty thought nominally
32½ p^{r} ct on the valuation, is actually
37 p^{r} ct occasioned by the difference of

exchange between the rials of plate in which the colonials duty is calculated, and the Havana rials — The former being converted into an equal number of the latter —

By the regulation of the 28th of may there is a diminution of the duty of the aranc. good of 7 1/4 p.C^t from what they were subject to before that time, which is occasioned by the reduction of the rials of plate into colonial rials, in the due proportion of that part of the duty which is charged 22 p.C^t whereas heretofore the rials of plate were payable in an equal number of colonial rials, as it still continues to be on the other part of the duty of 10 1/2 p.C^t as exemplified in the above calculation of the duty on 12 1/4 cwt of soap — so that the duty exacted previous to this regulation, was actually 14 1/4 p.C^t

In the preceding note of about 101. I have said the duty is about 26 p.C^t on the cost and charges in the United States — It may be something more or less — I made this calculation

from the duty paid or owned cay on, and
annage the amount with the aggregate
amount of Invoices of same Cargoes -

It was a long time before I
could ascertain the Principle of calculating
the duties - It did not seem to be known
even in the Custom House; and there
are not three merchants in the city
that understand it - A veil of mystery
was thrown over it, as on every thing else
relating to the System and policy of
this Govt, which it requires time and
perseverance to penetrate -

Jos Smyth Jr

abuses on the Commerce of the United States in Cuba. and observations thereon by Mr Hill Consul at the Havanna. inclosed in his letter 10th Novr 1805.

En Superior de Real Hazda 3. de Septiembre de 1801

Visto: Mostrando de Autos, perfectamte convencida, y demostrada la Clandestina introduccion que hizo el Ingles Americano Josiah Blakeley p.r xi, o p.r media de otro Personal, delos efectos que fingiendo haver transbordado alos Polacos Franceses nombrados las Josefinas, los Cap.n Santiago Baricua, y la armonia los Capitan Jose Martin, g.e en fuego de Agosto de 1799. fueron avaluados, y apozados por los ministros de Real Hazda en ocho mil ciento Cinquenta nueve p.s con la agravante circunstancia de haver solicitado se transbordo anombre de Allen Cotton Cap.n dela Goleta Baltimore en ausencia de Benjamin Dutton dueño de su Cargam.to a p.r ocultar la compra q.e havia hecho à este, baxo del pacto de pagar el mismo Blakeley todos los dros, y gastos relativos asu introduccion segun aparece del Documto otorgado en 26. de Julio del citado año q.e obra desde la foxa nueve en adelante, y cometiendo a demas el grave, y Criminal Contrabando de haver comprehendido al Subdeleg.do, y ministros R.s de Cuba hasta el caso de formalizar espedte a p.r obtener permiso de dho. transbordo: Revocando

la Sent.ª pronunciada por el Juez letrado con Consulta de Asesor en ocho de Ener.º de 1803. y se declaran caidos en Comiso los Efectos, y en su lugar por hallarse vendidos, los ocho mil Ciento Cinq.ta nueve $., a cuyo pago, y el de las Costas de una, y otra instancia se condena al expresado Blakey, menos en las cantidades por el Guarda Mayor Gonzalo Bla. en aq.e se condena a su pago, y sin embargo de q.e la Reprovada conducta y fraudes cometidos por Blakey, y el Crimen de haber ocultado las funciones de Consul de los Estados Unidos sin ser admitido, ni Reconocido por el Govierno Superior, y contra sus Leyes, y Ordenes Soberanas, lo han hecho digno de ser condenado à pena sidio, usando de equidad se omite imponerle esta pena, y solo condena a que sea expelido de esta Ysla conforme se le condenó por Sent.ª pronunciada por el Juzgado de esta Yntend.ª en 15. de Septiembre de 1803 con calidad de q.e no pueda Volver a esta, ni entrar en los Dominios de España apercibido de que por el propio hecho sera

destinado aun Reccidio por el termino de
cinco años, y de que dicha expulcion fecha
se executara despues q.e p.r embargo de bienes
y apremio de su Persona, ō tambien por
embargo delos de su fiador se haya Rehusa
do el pago delos mencionados ocho mil Cien
to cinq.ta y nueve p.s q.e se distribuissen con
forme apatua aplicando al delator
Benjamin Dutor su Respectiva parte,
y despues asi mismo de haver satisfe
cho integram.te las Costas, y las Cantida
des en q.e huviese sido ō fuese condenado
a favor del propio Dutor en la Demanda
Civil q.e le ha seguido sobre el cumplim.to
del enunciado Contrato constante a fs.;
acuyo efecto se alsen qualesq.a embargos
diesentidos con motivo de esta Causa sobre
los maravedis consignados a su pago: e
igualm.te sera apremiado apagar qualesq.a
otras deudas q.e subiese contra si, y estan
do Litigiosas, ō teniendo algun Pleyto, ō negos
cio pendiente sele estrechara sin embargo
a salir dela Villa dejando Poder con las
Cauciones q.e fuesen de dar con otrosi q.e
de q.e el Subdelegado de Cuba, cele, y vigile
sobre la conducta del mencionado Guarda
Mayor, haciendole entender q.e si no diese
dar Margen a igual, procedim.to con su
Sospechosa conducta, y notoria falta de

celo con el cumplim.to de cuio deveres
se hará con el la mas exacta de
mostracion: y p.a los efectos q.e combengan
al Servicio del Rey, y al bien del Estado
do comuniquese al S.or Presid.te Gov.or y
Cap.n Grāl. Interin.o de este Reyno, y de
la Sentencia pronunciada por esta Yn.
tendencia en 15. de Septiembre de
1803. con oficio q.e le pasará el S.or
Presidente de esta Junta Sup.or, y tam
bien al S.or Yntendente interino= asi
lo acordaron, y firmaron los Señores
Presidente, y demas Vocales con
asistencia del S.or Fiscal Ley.do
Fisigado= Ylinchetta D.or Campos Pon
ce de Leon

Abuses on the commerce of the
United States in the Island of Cuba
Nov. 1. 1805.

Abuses on the commerce of the United States in the Island of Cuba, and observations thereon by Henry Bill Jr. consul of the United States at Havana.

1st. A duty of 32½ p.Ct. on all articles imported in american vessels is exacted on a Valuation which reduces it to an average of about 26 p.Ct on the Invoice cost and charges in the United States - except on flour, which pays 1.25/100 Dollars besides the 32½ p.Ct, and is given as a favor to the Count de Mopox, in consideration of the suspension of a permission granted himself by Royal authority previous to the present war for the exclusive introduction of that article; which increases the duty on flour to 4.40/100 p.Bbl - an article of the first necessity, of which at least 70,000 bbls are annually required for the consumption of the Population of Havana and its vicinity alone -

2d. A duty of 32½ p.Ct is exacted on the sale of every american Vessel, sold to a Spanish subject and incorporated in the spanish marine; whether such sale is voluntary or caused from necessity - of which there are three examples now in this port of Vessels condemned as unfit for sea -

3d. Captains of Vessels before they are allowed to land or have any communication from shore, are required to produce their manifest to the boarding officer of the Custom House - Another is required to be presented by the consignee, and each consignee of cargo is obliged to produce his separate Invoice. This is well enough, in order to prevent frauds being committed on the revenue. But,

they

they must all undergo a translation by a person placed
there for that purpose, whose charge is exhorbitant
and is paid by the american merchant, and is a
imposition which robs our commerce of at least 150
Dollars annually — It is totally unnecessary, for a
consignee might translate his own Invoice without
expence or delay, which would have no opening
for a fraud on the revenue, and is an imposition imp
for the express purpose of favoring the person wh
holds this lucrative place —

4th Some alteration having taken place on the 28th of
may last in the regulation of duty, which was
published officially, it was expressly allowed
by the 5th article of that regulation, that neutral
vessels importing goods of the growth or manufactu
of Spain, with certificates from the custom House
whence they should be cleared in Spain, of their
being such, should pay no more duty on such
goods than is exacted when imported in Spanish
Vessels — Goods of this description have been
since imported in American Vessels, with all
the proofs of their origin required by Regulation
and have been denied the privilege conceded by
it, under the pretext that such goods must be
the property of Spanish subjects —

5. By an Order of the Intendant of the 28th of June
last, Vessels from neutrals ports are required to
have certificates from the Spanish consuls there,
if any; if not, from persons authorize to grant
them by the Spanish Ambassador, to each par-

ticular

particular Invoice, certifying that fact to which the Clerk is to attend to the exact measure, quality, quantity, and value of the goods they contain — which certificate are not asked for when at the Custom House, but may be demanded, and in default of them, the Ships to be subjected to detention, and the goods to confiscation — This abused and unnecessary imposition, I have good reason to believe was imposed at the particular instance & request of the Spanish Consuls in the United States —

6th — If by mistake or ignorance more goods are entered than are on board, the Duty notwithstanding is exacted upon the quantity entered — If from the same cause less are entered than are found on board, the remainder are confiscated without indulgence — and although an article of weight or measure may have lost before delivery near the whole of its original quantity, the duty is exacted on the quantity expressed in the Invoices —

7th all goods are obliged to be passed through the Custom House, and if any articles are taken out of their sealed packages for examination, are frequently plundered, and sometimes detained several months, unless gratifications are given to obtain their release —

8th Masters of Ships on their arrivals are obliged to present themselves to the Captain of the Port, and subscribe to his regulations, and if they

visits the least from them, or from any other cause
ever so unfortunate as to offend this petulant, pas
despot of the Harbour, are frequently thrown into
a prison the most loathsome in the world, among
criminals of every clasp of crime, and description
colour, or placed in the public stocks exposed to
public view and ridicule, until he is pleased
to liberate them —

9th Vessels clearing from the United States for the
Island of Cuba generally, meet with impos
=ition and detention from that cause — the
Port to which they are bound is rarely
designated in their Papers —

10th There is no remission of Duty or exportation
of any article, and an exportation Duty of
9 p.c is exacted — Thus, the person im
=porting goods here, after they are once
landed, is obliged to sell them at any
price he can obtain; for loaded with such
heavy impositions, there is no market to
which he can send them, with a prospect
of bettering himself —

11th Vessels putting into any of the Ports in
Cuba in distress, are subject to the sus
=picions of the government, particularly
if from Brazilian Ports, and although their
distress be manifest, unnecessary and peculi
=ing embarassment are thrown in their way
and injurious delays occasioned — If the

Vessel

despatch thus dictated has a large, and is frequently so much damaged that it becomes necessary to unload, and sell the cargo, nearly the whole is sacrificed to satisfy the duty, and pay the expences attending these and multifarious formalities —

5th In every department of the Govt from the multiplicity of their injuries, and abuses upon them, frequent applications are required to be made by our citizens — this most abusive imposition are put upon them; their rights are regarded and business facilitated, only as they apply fees to clerks and officers, and they are treated with contempt, and ridicule —

6th No American is allowed to transact his own business, in his own name, but must employ a Spanish subject to do it for him —

Immumerable minor impositions are imposed by minor officers of the Govt which I take no notice of, considering them as not directly authorized, though openly tolerated by the Govt. It is only those which originate with, or are publicly sanctioned by the chiefs of Departments which I regard as within the I make any mention of the vexatious & frequent and flagitious depredations upon our commerce within the jurisdiction of this Island, which are

an attack with sanguinary and barbarous
treatment towards our citizens in almost every
instance of capture, as it is my intention to
make this the subject of some future remark

In this notice of the abuses on our commerce
although it is headed "abuses &c in the Island
of Cuba" I confine myself to Havana
in my remarks thereon, because I cannot
rely upon my information as it respects
the other Ports in the Island, and consider it
a matter of small importance, their exports
and our trade with them being inconsiderable

It becomes necessary however, for the
information I wish to convey, to state, that
the duty on flour given to the Count de
Mompox of 1 25/100 Dollars is not exacted in those
Ports, his permission being granted for
Havana alone

and L

Having now finished an enumeration of abuses upon our commerce in Cuba, which it is impossible for any person justly to condemn, or feel with sufficient indignation and abhorrence, without being upon the spot itself to observe their application and effect, I take upon me to make some observations which the nature of this subject seems to require

It is well known what has been the uniform policy of Spain with

spect to her colonies - That she has ever pursued such measures as appeared through the jaundiced eye of jealousy, best calculated to ensure a monopoly of their trade and wealth to the mother Country - It has only been in cases of the most urgent necessity that she has relaxed from this System, and permitted foreigners to have any intercourse with her colonies - Which, as it respects this Island, was never publicly sanctioned by the Court, but opened under the pressure of necessity by the authorities of the Island; and only tolerated by the King; the standing instructions of the court, and the laws of Spain prohibiting such commerce remaining in existence to be applied as policy might dictate.

This was the case during the late war, and is the same now.

In consequence of the present war with Great Britain, all commercial intercourse being thereby cut off between this Colony and the mother Country, the approaching necessities of the Island pointed the opening of its ports to neutral commerce -

Accordingly, on the 31st of January last, a determination of the Govr and Intendant genl was taken to this effect, and an act published declaring those ports open to neutral commerce for the introduction of flour and provisions,

which are allowed an admittance of Spanish
Vessels — Viz. the ports of Havana, St Yago de Cuba
Trinidad, Matanzas, St Juan de los Remedios,
puertitas, or principe, Barracoa, Batavano, Gotta
and Manzanillo — By an act of this of the
of March, all other goods allowed to be
introduced in Spanish bottoms, are permitted
in Neutral Vessels — And by a subsequent
determination, cotton and other goods not the
manufacture of Spain, termed prohibited
articles are now admitted; but there has been
no official publication to this effect, and it
rests with the Intendent to permit them or
not; to whom in each seperate case it is
necessary to present a memorial. —

I believe it an established maxim of the
laws and custom of Nations, founded upon
the immutable principles of justice reason,
and dictated by an honorable and just policy
that the Country which admits the trade of
another, should likewise grant it every
privilege and protection consequent to such
admission for its encouragement and reciprocal
advantage — This is particularly due to us
from the Island of Cuba, for the obligations
of its govt and people to our commerce, and
much greater than ours to them for admitting it
which will be made evident in the course
of these observations — But the Govt of
Cuba

Mayo

Cuba have no sense of obligation, neither will they place our trade upon a just and reciprocal footing unless compelled to do it.—

They pretend they have not the power; that they have not authority to reduce the duty; being bound by the laws, and instructions of their Court which forbid it— But this is not true— although there may be laws opposing the duty, and instructions from the Court respecting our trade, the Governor and Intendant of the Island have discretionary power by other instructions to act as necessity shall dictate for its benefit and preservation— and there is no law respecting its trade, which under present circumstances they have not power to relax, revoke, or disprove, as they may deem convenient— It was an act of this which opened the ports of the Island to neutral commerce, dictated by the necessities which threatened its depopulation; which was against the standing instructions of the Court, and the laws of Spain, but which they had authority to suspend— If they could do this, if they could sap the root of colonial policy which has ever been so tenaciously adhered to, it is to be supposed they have not authority to reduced the duty, to admit an agent from the United States, or any thing else consigned to the administration of their commerce, that might benefit

benefit the Island and that commerce? —
That they have this power, and author-
ity to mutilate the laws by which they say
they are governed, another act of this will
illustrate — In the latter part of May last,
when for ten or fifteen days there was a
suspension of arrivals, and it was find out
to them that the enormous duty was the
cause of it, which had determined the
Americans not to trade with them subject
to such heavy imposition, the duty was
lessened by a reduction of the tariff about
7 p.C.t It would have been much more
than 10 to 15 p.C. on
for several days successively, they found
they had mistaken the cause — That
nothing would impede the enterprize of
our Merchants but adverse winds, and
that no imposition would be too great for
them to bear, so long as their enthusiasm
and zeal to participate in this trade, should
so far outmeasure their prudence —
If they had power to reduce the
duty 7 p.C. they have 20, or the whole,
and it only requires the same cause to
oblige them to do it — That is, a suspension
of our trade —
That the necessities of the

Island, and its dependencies on our commerce
may be estimated, it is necessary to state that
its population is about 400.000 souls — the annual
value of its produce exported equals to $ 18.000.000 — that
that of this value is exported from Havana and
its dependencies, and about the same proportion
of the population dependent on this city for
their supplies — And that since this port was
opened, upwards of 600 American Ships have
entered it, whose average tonnage is 130 tons, &
not 30 Ships of every other nation —

Hence, it is evident the wants of the
Island must be great; that it is almost wholly
supplied through the commerce of the United States,
and by means of which its produce finds a
market — Deprived of this commerce, from whence
are the inhabitants of this Island to be supplied?
What would become of their produce? It would
rot upon their hands — Their plantations would be
abandoned to weeds, their negroes would sicken
and die, the planters would be ruined, the merchants
become bankrupts, the Soldiers would mutiny
for want of pay, provisions, and clothing, the
Govt become an anarchy, and Spain would
inevitably be deprived of one of her most
valuable possessions —

To prove that this trade is beneficial
to the Island of Cuba, is a task as to the United
States, but the merchants entitled the Cabinet of

their Voyages hither - But as they are not so
fond of publishing their losses, as making known
their profits, I am enabled to state for their
information, that they have sustained a loss
on the aggregate of their trade to this port, of
at least 15 p%. exclusive of the freight of
their Vessels. And that total ruin must
result to many of them by a continuance
of this trade, under it present disadvantages
and ironmany impositions - This is not a
calculation founded in conjecture, but made
from official documents, and by comparing
proceeds of several cargoes with cost in
the united states -

In this view of the loss sustained
by our merchants in this trade, I pass
take into consideration the negro traffic, in
which many of them are largely engaged
and derive a considerable profit, but at the
expence of conscience, and in violation of the
just and humane laws of this Country -

The average amount of Cargoes
entered this port since it was opened for the importation
of negroes, may be estimated at $10.000 -
which, imported in 600 Vessels is $6.000.000
cost and charges in the United States -
The average duty, @ 26 p%. on these Cargoes
is $1.560.000 - The average loss exclusive
of freight, @ 15 p%. is $900.000 - Hence
it

it results; that including the duty on exports, amount
about $240.000. The revenue of Havana has
gained by the American commerce in about
Eight months $1.800.000 and that the merchants
of the United States have lost $900.000 exclusive
of the profit of their Vessels employed in this trade—
I will suppose their profits on the
produce from hence, have been sufficient to
pay the expences incident to the wear & tear,
and navigation of their Vessels; (which I presume
has not been the case) and that they are
losers but $900.000 which, if this trade
is continued in the same proportion under
its present circumstances, will augment their
loss at the end of a year to $1.350.000, and the
revenue of this place to $2.700.000— This loss,
of 1.350.000 Dollars must inevitably cause the
ruin of many of our merchants, consequently
distress many farmers and mechanics, and
extend its mile effects to every class of the
community— The Revenue of the United States
cannot be greatly benefited by this commerce;
very little of the produce came from hence
being consumed in the Country— It is true,
in the exportation of this produce from the
United States, many of our Vessels are employed
to advantage, and the merchants derive a
considerable

profit, but I believe by no means equal to the loss sustained on the trade from the United States to this Port — Thus laboring under the most enormous and unjust impositions from the exactions of a Country dependent upon us for most of the necessaries and conveniences of life, which is supported and enriched by our losses, our merchants continue a trade ruinous to themselves, and of no benefit to this Country, without endeavoring at any measures to place it upon a reciprocal footing, as if blind to their own interests, and careless to ruin themselves to benefit their oppressors —

If this trade was to be a permanent one to the United States, it might be good policy for them to bear with present inconveniences, with the expectation of profiting by better times — But the moment peace takes place, when the Island of Cuba can exist without their commerce, its Ports will be closed against it — Since then, the Govt. of this Island makes use of us in their necessities, and rejects or admits our commerce for their own convenience, and on their own terms, ought not ours to take advantage of present circumstances, and oblige them to place it on a just and reciprocal footing?

The only mode that suggests itself to

accomplish this effectually, is an interdiction of
trade for a time, that the people of this Island
may feel their dependence. This would immediately
have the desired effect, for the temper of these
people is such they would oblige the government
to Admit our trade free of any impositions whatever
and it would be showing the world our merchants
have some national character resentment of injuries.

If this is not done, I cannot but
suppose it must be imputed to their supineness, &
disregard of their true interest and just rights,
since in no instance our government have disregarded the rights of our Citizens, or shewn a
want of energy to protect them — would this
be considered a hostile measure? Is there not
just cause given to make use of law in
defence of rights?

If Spain has a right to admit
and regulate our commerce as may best suit
the views of her policy, have we not a
right to withhold our commerce from any portion
of her dominions as may best suit our
own interest? — Let them, the merchants consider
the impositions upon their commerce in this
Island, — let them well reflect on the extent
and importance of this branch of their trade,
which is equal to one tenth of their whole
export trade, and that the nature of ours

Government is such, as requires the aid and acquiescence of its faithful citizens for the adoption and support of such measures as are adequate to the suppression of great evils upon their commerce, and surely, if a latent spark of Patriotism remains among them, if they have any resentment of injuries, or the least regard for their national honor and own interests, they will devise means to inform the Govt. and support them in such measures as their wisdom, prudence and regard to the general good may dictate.

When it is considered how important it is, that this branch of our trade should be alleviated, That if the present War continues ten years, and our trade to this Port in the same proportion under the same circumstances, That we shall be losers upwards of 13.000.000 Dollars, whereas we might be gainers upwards of $26.000.000 was there no Duty, as ought to be the case, I cannot but persuade myself it will be thought worthy the attention of our Govt. Does History afford an example of a country from necessity opening their Ports to another, and imposing an enormous duty? I believe not. But on the contrary it appears

many instances of bounty offered, and various privileges conceded for the encouragement of the commerce of foreigners under similar circumstances.

I am far from wishing to involve my country in any consequences that might commit her peace, or endanger her general welfare.

No american who regards the happiness of his Country, who will take a retrospective view of the increase of her prosperity, accumulated & heaped upon it by the just policy, and pacific measures which have been pursued by our Government, but would cheerfully submit to a partial evil, rather than endanger its peace and happiness.

If the measures suggested would have this effect, I should be no advocate for them; but prefer submitting to the evils I might sustain, although my feelings might be outraged, my property by some injustice or violence upon my fellow citizens or their property.

It has been hinted to this Govt. that the flagrant and enormous impositions upon our commerce and citizens in this

this Island, might provoke our Govt to
such measures as would deprive it of
the benefits of our commerce. But relying
on the Character of our Merchants, and
the pacific temper of our Govt, they
put themselves secure from any restric-
tment, and that they can impose
upon our commerce with impunity.

Indeed, they will not believe
but our Merchants are gainers by this
trade. Why, say they do your Ships
in such numbers daily enter our
Ports, If your merchants are not
gainers by this trade? They are
aware of the impositions upon them,
they must be sensible from experience
of all the advantages & disadvantages
attending it, and would they risk
their property here to lose it? Have
I have a right to impose our own
duty, regulate our own commerce,
& there is no obligation on their
part to trade with us —

But I pass from reasons before
stated they have a right to impose
such an exhorbitant duty, & shackle
us

us with so many impositions — The duty falls wholly on the importer, because the market is kept supplied beyond immediate wants, is required to be paid before the Vessel can leave the Port, and is frequently the occasion of forced sales — Thus, the duty depresses, rather than raises the price of an article, and the consumer obtains it at a less price than he really would was there no duty upon it —

There is at this moment, at least 20,000 bbls flour stored in this city belonging to American merchants, which must be a total loss — For there is no prospect of its bringing more than sufficient to pay the duty and commission — Thus they will lose 4 or 5000 Dollars, while amount to 80.000 Dollars which they would save was there no duty — 25.000 Dollars of this sum goes to the Coffers of Spain, which perhaps causes distress to many industrious and worthy citizens, who are impoverished to gratify the luxury and debauchery of a single man —

This subject naturally leads

sue to a view of our commerce in other of
the West India Islands which are situated
from the circumstances of the War and
local causes, similar to this —

In Porto Rico, where the same laws
extend as to this Island, and where it is
reasonable to suppose his discretionary
power is large, as its exigencies are less, &
value by no means so considerable, our
commerce is admitted by paying a duty
of 6 p.c^t on provisions, 10 p.c^t on dry goods,
and 5 p.c^t on exports — What is the
duty imposed on our trade in Jamaica
& other of the British West India Islands?
none if I am rightly informed, except
a tonnage duty, and other trifling
dues on Vessels, unless in those held
by recent conquest, where the laws
of the conqueror are applied, and
among these this small in the
Leeward Island it is inconsiderable —
And even in Hispaniola, under the
Govt. of a rude and profligate people,
who have no sense of the reciprocal
obligations of society, nor of the benefits
derived from commercial intercourse
between nations, further than they

experience the effects from the gratification of their sensuale passions, yet their importers on our commercial shall not be pressed, without viewes on the same page with those exacted from us in this —

This subject, I do not wish to remarks which have occurred to me, unnecessary length for this purpose I write, which has for its object the intention of information useful to our merchants & not generally known, in hopes thereby some ingenuity may result measures ensue, which by the wisdom of our merchants Govt. & the patriotism of our merchants, will alleviate from oneroous & unjust imposition & exactions & impositions of foreign & impartial trade of our commerce —

Havana Nov. 1. 1805.

John Pintard

Note. The following is the principle on which the excisive duty is exacted on goods imported in foreign Vessels. In Spain a duty of 15 pr. ct. on

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power is lodged, as its exigencies are less, &
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of 6 per Ct on provisions, 10 per Ct on dry goods,
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a tonnage duty, and other trifling
dues on Vessels, unless in those held
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of the conqueror are applied, and
among which this Island is one, in the
Spanish Islands it is inconsiderable —
And even in Hispaniola, under the
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Havana Nov. 1. 1805.

Note. The following is the principle on which
the excise duty is exacted on goods imported in
foreign Vessels. In Spain a duty of 15 p.c.

on

on the Valuation is exacted on entrance upon foreign goods, and 12 rees p.r C.t on exportation to the Colonies which makes 22 p.r C.t And, on importation in the colonies a duty of 10 p.r C.t is exacted, which with half p.r C.t consulado duty makes 32½ p.r C.t It is necessary here to observe that most goods have a Valuation fixed by Laws; but those that have not are estimated at the Custom House according to the then prices of the markets upon which Valuation 8 p.r C.t is added before the calculation of duty is made. And that besides the 32½ p.r C.t There is a tax called vecturio for prohibited cloathing payable on all kinds of wine & spirits, at the rate of 3/8.ths of a Dollar for 11½ arobes of the Lagima The barils de Caya of 6 to a pipe is reckoned at 11½ arobes. The Canary pipe at 32 arobes The pipe of Catalonia at 32 arobes. Pipes of the other part of Spain at 28 arobes, & all other casks proportionably. Flour also pays a vecturio duty of 3 rials or 37½ cts p.r Barile. These are the duties affixed by the laws of Spain on goods of foreign growth or manufacture imported to Spain and exported from thence to the colonies. As these laws, nor any other ever contemplated

the admission of foreign goods in the colonies direct from a foreign country, no provision was ever made for such cases - For this reason, I do not conceive this Govt have a right by law, to exact more than 10½ pr Ct on goods imported here in Am. Vessels - The operation of the law is very different in its effects, whether goods are imported here by the circuitous rout of Spain, or direct from a foreign Country - For instance - suppose goods to be shipped from the United States for Spain, the shipper on entrance here pays 15 pr Ct - the person who purchases them, exports them to Havana on paying 7 pr Ct; where on entrance they pay 10½ pr Ct more; which being moderate if the market is not glutted falls upon the consumer - Thus the duty is proportioned among them - But on goods imported direct from the United States the whole falls upon the importer as has been shewn in the preceding observations

Nov. 10th Since writing the above, I am informed it has been resolved in the Intendency to prohibit all British manufactured goods

Josiah Tattnall Jr.

Note 2d As there is an imposition in calculating the

duty, and it is purposely involved in mystery & obscurity, I will unravel it — The following is the method of calculating the duty —

All goods are valued in the Arancel, or book of rates, in rials of Vellon, thirty two to the hard dollar —

Desired to know the duty payable at Havana on 12¼ lbs. wt. of Soap, which is rated in the arancel or Spanish book of rates @ 80 rs. of Vellon per Cwt. (which is rated lower according to its value than any other article) I multiply the wt. wgt. 12¼ lbs. by

80 rs Vellon is 980 rs. Vn. amt. of the valuation — 980 Vellon make 521 rials of plate, being in the proportion to each other of 64 to 34; because the rial of plate is equal to 64 maravedis vellon, and the rial of vellon equal to 34 of the same maravedis —

521 rs. plate being amt. of the rated value of the soap 40 p.c. for colonials augmentation in said sum of 521 rs. @ 8 p.c. is 562 rs. of plate — 10 p.c. on said sum of 562 rs. for colonial duty makes 56 rs. of plate, interest of 10 5/8 to the hard Dollar —

These rials of plate, are converted into an equal number of colonials rials of 8 to the dollar for payment of the duty —

This operation furnishes only the colonial part of the duty on said quantity of Soap; the remaining part being found as follows —

980 rs. Vellon being amt. of the rated value of said Soap, makes 392 colonials rials of 8 to the hard Dollar because said hard Dollar is equal to 20 rs. Vellon —

now 32 p% (being the European duty) on said sum of 392 rs. of Havana, makes 86 Havana rials. This sum of 86 rs. together with the before mentioned one of 56 rs. make the amot of duty payable at Havana on said quantity of 12¼ lbs. of soap, exclusive of the consulado; which is charged on the foregoing sum of 562 rs. ℅ ½ p% & amounts to 2½ rs. of Havana money: which added to the foregoing sum of 86 ℅ 56. make the whole duty 144½ rs. or $1 8.6/100 on said soap.

This tedious, complicated operation may be abridged, by charging the amot of the article as valued in the Arancel with 37 p% the result whereof will be exactly the same as in the other method; for instance, 980 rs. vellon being amot of the rated Value of the soap ℅ 37 p%. produces 362½ rs. vellon; which sum brought into Havana rials of 8 to the Dollar, at the rate of 20 rs. Vellon to the hard dollar, makes exactly 144½ rs. or $18.6/100 Therefore the duty though nominally 32 p% p% on the Valuation is actually 37 p% occasioned by the difference of exchange between the rials of plate in which the colonial duty is calculated, and the Havana rial. The former being converted into an equal number of the latter.

By the regulation of 28th of May, there is a diminution in the duty of the Arancel goods of 7¼ p% from what they were subject to

before that period: which is occasioned by the reduction of the rials of plate into colonial rials, in the due proportion, of that part of the duty which is charged 22 p% ; whereas heretofore the rials of plate were payable in an equal number of Colonial rials, as it still continues to be of the other part of the duty of 10½ p% as explained in the above calculation of the duty on 12¼ Cwt of Soap — So that the duty exacted previous to this regulation was actually 44¼ p%

In the preceding notes of abuses &c I have said the duty is about 26 p% on the cost & charges in the United States - It may be something more, or less - I made this calculation from the duty paid on several cargoes, and averaged the amount with the aggregate amount of Invoices of the same cargoes — It was a long time before I could ascertain the principle of calculating the duty It did not seem to be known even in the Custom House; and there are not three merchants in the city that understand it.

A veil of mystery was thrown over it as on every thing else relating to the system & policy of this Govt, which it requires time & perseverance to penetrate —

I am &c

Tunis

List of deaths of American Seamen, & others citizens of United States at Havana from June till Dec. 31,

1805.

Names	Age	Of what Office		Masters names	Where belong.	What residence of Deceased	Time of Death	Disease	Of what Country subjects citizens		Remarks
		Denom.	Name								
Lip	Seaman	Schor.	Dispatch	Tho. Rowland	Richmond	.....	26. June	Fever	France	1	
Jn. Maris	D°		Rebecca	Jno Whitesides	Philadelphia	Phila.	18th D°.	poisond	United States	2	
Wm. Walker	master	Ship	Jane	Wm Walker	Portland	Portland	2d July	eating fish	D°	3	
Lathrop	Seaman	D°.	D°.	D°				fever			
Kirby	"	Schor.	Hazard Jun	Robt Sears	Phila		17 June	"	"	4	
Kellogh	Steward		Jane	Wade		New York	3 July	"	"	5	
Wm. Wood	Seaman	Brig	John	Rbt Evans	Charleston	Charleston	1 July	"	"	6	
Jno. Corpes	"	Schor.	Susan	Wm. Dutton	Providence	Warren (R.I.)	14 July	"	"	7	passenger - his property ordered by Pasquale & Lama
Whitmarsh	"	Brig	Pacific	B. Babbige	Baltimore	Maryland	1 July	"	"	8	
Miller Palmer	2d Mate	Ship	Temperance	Thos Wildy	Salem	Salem	12 July	"	"	9	
Jas Atkinson	Seaman				Phil.	New York	20 July	"	"	10	
Wm. Moody	"	Brig	Romulus	R. & D. Wood		Pennsylvania		"	"	11	
Jos Demarest	boy	"	"	"	New York	Connecticut	24 "	"	"	12	
Jno. Boyle	"	Brig	Jorge	J. Kingston	"	New York	26. "	"	"	13	
Jno. Morris	Seaman	"	Peruline	H. Williams	Phil.	Pennsylvania	"	"	"	14	
Matthew Young	"	"	"	"		Boston	18th "	"	"	15	
Jos Brapbanks	Steward	Schor.	Two Friends	Harvey	"	"	20th "	"	"	16	
					New York	Connecticut					
Wm. Allason	Seaman	"	Mercator	Sweetzer	Boston	near Pittsburgh	4 Aug.	"	"	17	passenger from New Orleans
Wm. Smith	"	Ship	John	Abner Morgan		New Jersey	28. July	"	"	18	& a parcel of cloathing &
Joseph Crape	cook	Br.	Eagle	Thos Sandford		Barrington (R.I.)	4 Augt.	"	"	19	a pocket book & account & some
Thomas Hayes	Seaman	Br.	Betsey & Sally	Chas Tuttle		New Orleans	"	"	"	20	papers seemingly of no
Alfred Longacre	"	Ship	Aspasia	H. Fairchild		Massachusetts	5th "	"	"	25	importance —
Thomas Hamilton	Ship Carpenter	Schor.	Elvira Ann	W. Williams	New York	Naples	8th "	"	Naples	22	
Jno. Stevens	Seaman		Nancy	Saml Watts	Baltimore	Phila.	23. "	"	United States	23	
John Brown	"	Ship	Dispatch	J. Griffith	Hartford	Marblehead	2 Sept.	"	D°	24	
Wm. McDonald	"	Brig	Eight Sisters	Jas Gilmour		Boston	20 augt.	"	"	25	
Jas Lanagan	"	"	"	"		D°.	2d Sept.	"	"	26	
Jos. Patterson	"	"	Roxanna	"				"	"	27	
John Biggs	"	Schor.	Minerva	Jas Silver	Salem	Annapolis	27 aug.	"	"	28	
Walter Jeffers	"	"	"	"	"	Salem	4 Sept.	"	"	29	
John Morgan	"	"	New Jersey	I. F. Wade	"	"	20 augt.	"	"	30	
Andrew Foss	master	Schor.	Two Brothers	Andw Foss	Georgetown S.C.	Virginia	30 augt.	"	"	31	
Jas Jones	Mate	"			"	Alexandria	26. D°.	"	"	32	
John Comstock	Seaman	"	Chance	W. Wallace	New Haven	"	24 "	"	"	33	
John Robbins	"	"	"	"	"	New Haven	9 Sept.	"	"	34	
John Mathews	Master	"	Hannah & Polly	Jno Mathews	Thomaston (Me.)	"	4 D°.	"	"	35	
Richard Mathews	Seaman	"	"	"	"	Thomaston	3 "	"	"	36	
Jno. Patterson	" D°.	Brig	Leopard	Saml Barker	Salem	"	16 "	"	"	37	
Jas. Patterson	apprentice	Schor.	Hope	Jos Dawson		Salem	25 augt.	"	Denmark	38	
Jno. A. Paley	apprentice	Schor.	Hope	J. Haley	Baltimore	Baltimore	19 Sept.	"	United States	39	
Henry Brunan	Mate	"	Belinden	J. Haley	Charleston	Portland	3. D°.	"	"	40	
Daniel Prall	Seaman	"	Regulator	C. Franklin	N. York	Massachusetts	10 Sept.	"	"	41	
John Boon	"	"	"	"		New York	19 D°.	"	"	42	
John Hines	"	Ship	Eleonora		Providence	Providence	Sept.	"	"	43	
Jno. Robinson	"	"	"					"	"	44	
Jas Kilham Jr.	"	Br.	Mars	Jno Jack	Salem	Salem	25 augt.	"	"	45	
John Perkins	cook	"	Joseph	Payton Gay	Boston	New Orleans	20 July	"	"	46	
Charles Hendrick	Mate	"	Joseph	Payton Gay	Boston	New Orleans	14 Sept.	"	"	47	
Silvester Cole	Seaman	Schor.	Packard	Bennet Munro	Bristol R.I.	Bristol	17. "	"	"	48	
Daniel Pratt	"	"	Hiram	Thos Norris	"	Providence	7 "	"	"	49	
Daniel Shee	"	"	Eagle	D. Wyer	Charleston	Boston	8 "	"	"	50	
Thos Hopkins	"	"	"	"	"	Newport (R.I.)	10 D°.	"	"	51	
Caleb Burton	"	Hoop	Sally	John Hall		Warren	3 Oct.	"	"	52	
Jacob Tuttle	"	Brig	Charleston	Elihu Colton	Middletown	Middletown	20 Sept.	"	"	53	
Joseph Smith	"	"	"	"			3 Oct.	"	"	54	
Jas. Carter	"		Mulatt	J. Pennington	Phila	Phila.	4 D°.	"	"	55	
Wm Manwaring	"	Hoop	President	J. Brannock	Alexandria	Connecticut	15 D°.	"	"	56	
Thos Gray	"	Ship	Voage	Scudder Sammis	New York	Massachusetts	20 Sept.	"	"	57	
Peter Peterman	"	"	Pegasus	U. S. Salvage	Charleston	Charleston	Oct.	"	Sweden &	58	
Carl Weil	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Denmark	59	
Jas. R. Hall	"	Schor.	Pegasus	Thos Hudson	Newport	Newport	20th D°.	"	United States	60	
James Little	"	Ship	Chesapeake	P. Bryce		Phila.	6 D°.	"	"	61	
Caleb Sherwood	"	Brig	Nancy	Richd Greenwood	Phila.	"	14 D°.	"	"	62	
Thos Carter	"	"	Commerce	Edwd Stanley	Salem	Concord (N.H.)	9 "	"	"	63	
Chs Ware	"					York, Pa.	5 Sept.	"	"	64	
Jno Cain	"	Ship	Suffolk	Benj Hanna	Boston	Massachusetts	16th D°.	"	"	65	
Jno Rogers	"	Schr.	Augustus	Saml Gladding		Bristol	18 Sept.	"	"	66	
Simon Turner	"	Br.	Patience	Sophia Weston		Bath	5 Oct.	"	"	67	
Caleb Mathews	"		Nancy	Saml Spencer		Tuscarora	"	"	"	68	
John Earl	"		John	W. Greene		Tobermory	15 Oct.	"	"	69	
Hagerty	"					Port (R.I.)	11th D°.	"	"	70	
Jno Jackson	"		Sophia	Thos Evans	Norwalk	Bath	26th D°.	"	Denmark	71	
Wm Pratt	Master		Augustus	Wm Parks	Bath	Bath	26 Sept.	"	United States	72	

Peter Freeman	"	Ship	Pegasus	U. S. Galleon	Charleston	Charleston	Oct.	"	Sweden &	53	
Peter Sterman	"	"	Pegasus	U. S. Galleon	Charleston	Charleston	Oct.	"	Sweden &	53	
Carl Weile	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Denmark	59	
Jos. R. Hall	"	School	Pegasus	Thos Hudson	Newport	Newport	20th Oct.	"	United States	60	
James Little	"	Ship	Swift	P. Bell	"	Thos	6 Oct.	"	"	61	
Caleb J Pennock	"	Brig	Nancia	Richd Eggwood	Thos	"	14 Oct.	"	"	62	
Thos G Carter	"	"	Commerce	Edwd Stanley	Salem	Concordia Sp. York, Pa.	9 " 5 Dec.	"	"	63	
Elz Ware	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	64	
Saml Cain	"	Ship	Suffolk	Jas Higgins	Boston	Marblehead	16th Oct.	"	"	65	
Robt Sigus	"	Sch.	Augusta	Saml Gedding	"	Bristol	19th Oct.	"	"	66	
Simeon Turner	"	Bg.	Retrieve	Caspin Weston	"	Bath	5 Oct.	"	"	67	
Hugh Matthews	"	"	Maine	Saml Spencer	"	Falmouth	"	"	"	68	
John Earl	"	"	John	W Greene	"	Portsmouth	15 Oct.	"	"	69	
Wm Washington	"	"	"	"	"	Port R. I.	11th Oct.	"	"	70	
Andw Patterson	"	"	Sophia	Thos Evans	Newlyn	"	28th Oct.	"	Denmark	71	
Robt Parks	Master	"	Rufus King	Robt Parks	Bath	Bath	26th Oct.	"	United States	72	
Jas Hoodly	Cooper	"	"	"	"	"	11th Oct.	"	"	73	
Augt Lizard	Boy	Schor.	Thos Wilson	Jas Scholar	"	New York	25 Oct.	"	"	74	
Arnold Lambert	Seaman	Ship	Lemuriano	W. F. Malbone	Newport	R. Island	17 Oct.	"	"	75	
Hanson Hull	"	"	"	"	"	S. Carolina	29 Oct.	"	"	76	
Erasmus Johnson	Mate	Brig	Minerva	Wm Jerson	Charleston	Charleston	19 Oct.	"	"	77	
Willm Maggot	Seaman	Ship	Suffolk	San Cox'en	Boston	Boston	13 Nov.	"	"	78	
William Babidge	"	Bris	Thomas	S. Barton	Portland	Portland	15 Oct.	"	"	79	
Abijah Mottrop	"	Schor	Columbia	Joshua Atkins	Boston	Newhaven	17 Oct.	"	"	80	
Seminel Day	Boy	Ship	Diana	M. P. Gray	Falmouth	Portland	4th Oct.	"	"	81	
Andw Thorn	Seaman	Bg	Pallas	Shaberly	New York	Rapin	25 Oct.	"	Rapin	82	
William Clear	"	Ship	Hope	Jno. Hunt	Charlestn	Newhampshire	25 Aug.	"	United States	83	
Hendrick Fayger	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	84	
Baron H. Rowbeck	Boy	"	Lydia	Jno. Oliver Cock	New York	New York	25 Oct.	"	"	85	
Charles Rupel	Mate	Sp.	Little William	Charles Rupel	Taunton	Taunton	4th	"	"	86	

Observations and remarks on the ~~above list~~ prevailing fever at Havana.

Motives connected with the trade of the United States to this port, induced me to keep a list of deaths of the seamen employed in it for my own curiosity, at the same time supposing it might be useful in some respect to the friends of the deceased, and not uninteresting to the government—for which reason I communicate it to the Department of State with my other returns.

The peculiar situation the office has been placed in, prevented me obtaining returns in every instance from masters of ships—The above list therefore is imperfect, comprizing the names of 86 only, when I suppose about 100 seamen have fallen victims to disease in this port, during the period above mentioned—Upwards of 3,000 American seamen entered here during that time, So that it appears about one British subject in 30 swept off—This is certainly a great mortality, particularly when it is considered how short the usual stay of that class of people in port; which on an average does not exceed a month—Yet it is not great compared with some former seasons in which double the number have fallen—The returns made from the different Hospitals of the Havana state that this year 483 marriages, 3.933 births and 2.135 deaths among the inhabitants of the city the last year—~~To exhibit it as they are as correct as~~ ~~to matrimony, as circumstances~~ That

the births exceed the deaths 1800 persons, and that supposing the city to contain fifty thousan inhabitant which it no doubt does the proportion of deaths was about one in forty among the inhabitants — this would not be considered a great mortality in cities equally populous in Europe — But the season has been remarkably healthy, and the prevailing fever much less fatal than is usual; fewer deaths happening in proportion to the number attacked with it — which has been owing no doubt from natural causes, and not from any improvement in the art of cure —

The summer was not so hot, nor the rains so frequent and abundant as usual — The average of the thermometer from the month of June to November, has been about 83 degrees — It did not rise higher than 86, nor fall below 77 — the degree of heat being very uniform —

It is from the month of June till november the fever is most prevalent, and it effects the most fatally Indeed it is seldom known at any other season —

Notwithstanding the supposed unhealthiness of the climate of this island, there is perhaps no country in the world, and certainly none within the tropics that is more salubrious, and congenial to the human constitution when appetite by temperance of diet and exercise, or any that furnishes more examples of frequent instances of longevity — It is by no means an uncommon thing to meet with persons from 70 to 90 enjoying all their sensitive & rational faculties, and some even who arrive to the age of 100 and upwards —

There are few days exactly hot — The soil is light and absorbent, and the greater part of the year the wind prevails from the northward & eastward, which coming from the sea, are cool and salubrious, and blowing in a tropical clime keep the blood which is generally very rarefied, in a very light

high land to arrest the progress of the clouds the atmosphere is continually changing & kept pure and wholesome —

I am informed that in no part of the country, epidemical or local diseases prevail — But this is not the case at Havana — This city is situated on a plane the western side of a very narrow bay, and is deprived of the refreshing seabreze by a hill on the eastern side; they are also impeded by a high wall surrounding the city; and what little air enters it is denied a free circulation, owing to the very compact manner it is built, and the narrowness of the streets —

They are mostly unpaved, without a sufficient descent to carry off the water lodged by the rains, and no attention is paid to the cleanliness of the city or health of the inhabitants by the police —

The manner of depositing the dead in the churches, which is strictly prohibited in every city in Europe by the Bishop, he having caused to be built a cemetary without the city for that purpose, has been supposed greatly to affect the health of the inhabitants — The streets are filled with mud and filth; the back yards accumulate dirt and nauseous matter and are never perfectly cleaned, and the privies are kept in them, together with wells, & dogs; and many yards have cisterns which are very frequently unwholesome — From all these causes clouds of putrid exhalations are found in the atmosphere — etc under them, during the summer months, especially when the sun is nearly vertical, rains frequent, and the winds changeable, that so populous a city should be unhealthy I do not think it would be uninhabitable were it not for the blessing of a pure sea air that occasionally visits with and revivifies the putrid air of the city — The fevers of this climate seem to be most the same in their commencement, though their progress & termination are very different — The symptoms are in all cases similar, though in some stronger than others, in proportion to the violence of the attack — Their fatal effects are of so subtle a nature, as to remain a long time latent, & immediately or in 24 hours after, to mark the patient for death — Unless in the first stages of the disorder, succesful remedies are administered to kill the fever, it generally turns to the black vomit, and terminates in death within the third, but generally not till the fifth or seventh day after its first appearance

This is particularly the case applied to foreigners – upon the inhabitants, its progress is less rapid and not so fatal –

The strongest symptoms of the first attack, a violent pain in the head & back, a wetness in the joints, and an extreme dullness of mind and dejection of spirits – And in instances where the patient has suffered despondency to overcome his strength of mind, I have seen the progression of the fever much more rapid than in other cases, and seldom an instance of recovery from an attack of much violence – The difference observed in the course of the disorder the fore means not so much occasioned by difference of treatment as variety of the human constitution, as in the temper of the blood and state of the mind –

The most successful physician has, treat the fever in the most simple manner – In the first stage of the disease they endeavor to put the patient in a perspiration, by hot citron lemonade, and recommend this beverage to the patient for a common drink – Then administering cathartics in which calomel constitutes a large portion and make frequent use of injections of warm water & olive oil; and when the fever is off, give barks –

Friction with mint oil has been frequently made use of with success, & why it is not practised on any occasion I have not been any good reason –

Doctor Holliday a noted quitter who has resided twelve years in the country and has had great experience in practice, is usually employed by Americans, and has been very successful generally, when he has taken the patient in the early stage of the disorder – (Hamilton is of treatise, or any observations on his practice written by himself for years past, and a publication taken from a Cuba paper of 19th July 1805 and reprinted in this city, written by Doct. Lapeante the first published by order of this Majesty's which is all I have been in power to procure at present respecting the

what is contained in the remarks made by the Consulado of Vera Cruz, in their statement of the trade of that place, which accompanies this –

Havana 1 Jan.y 1806

Hollingsworth & Co

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(Copy) Department of State.

April 21. 1806.

I duly received your excellency's letter, enclosing the judicial proceedings under your direction upon the American Brigantine Minerva, carried into ...va by a cruiser called St. Christo, whereby it is perceived, that after ...ining the circumstances of the rescue made of her from a French Priva... by which she had been captured, you were pleased to decree, that the ... & the proceeds of her cargo should be held subject to the order of the go... ...nt of the United States, & the approbation of his Catholic Majesty. ...ears further that on the return of the vessel & the proceeds of the cargo, Mr. ...aniel Fellows became security to respond for them agreeable to the ultimate ...mination; as from the lapse of time since your Excellency's decree, it ... be presumed that your Sovereign's decision has been received & the persons in... ...d in the property are desirous of being freed from the burden of the se... ... they have interposed, I have the honor to request that you will be ... to cause it to be cancelled so far as it is conditional for the approbation ... said Catholic Majesty, leaving it in force as in respect to the decision ... proper American Tribunal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, with very great respect & consideration

Your most obd. servt.

(Signed) James Madison.

...xcellency,

...Marquis of Someruelos,

...& captain general of the Island of Cuba.

(Copy) Department of State,

14th. July 1808.

I had the honor of addressing your excellency on the 21st. April ... request that Mr. Nath.l Fellows might be released in part from the ob... ...n he gave to respond for the proceeds of the American Brigantine Mine...

nova & her Cargo & I have now the honor to add at the request of the pa
interested, that he may be entirely released from this obligation.

With sentiments of great respect & consideration

His Excellency the Marquis of Somenuelos, Governor & Captain General of the Island of Cuba

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obd. servt.

(Signed) James Madison.

Washington, Department of State, August 21. 1809.

Sir,

Two letters having been addressed to your Excellency by my predecessor, th
first dated 21st. April 1806, requesting that Mr. Nathaniel Fellows, mig
be released in part from an obligation he had given to respond for the fre
of the American Brigantine Minerva & her cargo, & the second of the 1
July 1808. adding the request of the parties concerned that he might
entirely released from this obligation. I do myself the honor of calling th
ention of your Excellency to the subject of this last mentioned letter. &

With sentiments of the highest resp
& consideration, Your exc.y
Most obd.t servant
R. Smith.

His Excellency, the Marquis of Somenuelos, Governor & captain general of the Island of Cuba

(orig.l Signed)

(Copy)

Havana Sept. 5. 1806.

Decree.

In virtue of the Letter forwarded by the Minister of the United States of America, which as a Testimony is placed at Folio 99, & the resolution of the Supreme Council of approving of the measures taken in the process, from this moment the security given by Mr. Nathaniel Fellowy, declared to be suspended for the value of the vessel & cargo, as far as respects the Military Jurisdiction, remaining in force with respect to the American tribunal, to which appertains, according to the determination of said Supreme council, to which effect the necessary remark must be made on the original obligation & notice must be given to the Register of Mortgages, of this decree, & for the information of the aforesaid Minister of the United States, be there given a Copy, which shall be lodged in the Secretary of the Captain General, to be forwarded to him with the usual official Letter. Let the costs be estimated, & paid by the attorney of said Fellowy.

(Signed) Someruelos.
(Signed) Don Campos.
Mauricio de Tomas Pita.

Halifax N. S. May 10th 1806

Honble James Madison

Secy of State

Sir

I had the honor to inform
you by my last letter from Havana
that I should leave there in Janry
for the United States—

It may be thought I have
neglected my duty in delaying my
returns— But I hope the President
will be pleased to condemn my excuse
as efficient one—

My departure from
Havana was unexpectedly retarded by
unforeseen circumstances 'till the 20th
March; and my returns being volumi
nous and of some importance, I
did not think it proper to commit

them to the charge of any other
person by the usual conveyance, be
about to depart myself—

I left Havana at the abo
period in the Ship Amoco of Bost
Capt Fairchild, and was detained on
said Ship on the 25th ult by the
British Ship Leander Henry White
Esq Commander, being then within
three miles of Sandy Hook Light
House, and sent to this place—

The Conduct of Capt White
towards several American masters
whom he has recently detained and
sent here, has been of a very extraor
dinary and aggravating nature,
some proofs of which, since I am
now here, I shall take trouble
in having duly authenticated, and

transmit to your department or any
animals in the united states; conceiving
it of importance to our Govt to be
made acquainted with his conduct—

I substitute to act in my
stead at Havana our John L Ramge,
in whom I think my confidence
may be placed, and that he will
fulfill his duty in a satisfactory
manner —

I have the honor
to be Sir,
very respectfully
Your Mo. Ob. Servt.
Henry Hill Jr

Henry Hill jun?

10 May 1806

Copy/

H.M. Ship Leander. Halifax
May 19th. 1806.

Sir/

I have this moment received your letter of this days date, I must acquaint you the decree of the Vice Admiralty court alone, can alter the opinion first formed of the Ship Aurora, and all that relate to her. It is not consistent with the high situation I have the honor to hold, to enter into any unnecessary correspondence with a person who cannot claim any official capacity, whilst trading in a merchant Ship, from one of the ports in enmity with Great Britain.

I am
Sir
Your
Most obedient
Humble Servant

/Signed/ Henry Whitby
Captain.

A true copy of the original

Henry Whitby Jr.

Nova Scotia
Halifax

The deposition of Thomas Conyers Master late mate of the Brig Bay, Evangeline Webb a native of the State of New York, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith:— That he is well acquainted with Johns Marshall, and knows that he was born in Maryland in the County of Summerset in the United States of America.

That he the deponent was born in the same Town and County and has known him ever since he was a boy, having gone to the same School with him—

That in the month of april last, the said John Marshall was impressed at sea by His Majestys Ship Leander Henry Whitby Esqr Commander, out of the Ship Jane and Maria, bound from Savannah to Liverpool in Great Britain— That at the time said John Marshall was so impressed, the deponent was on board the said Ship Leander the said Brig Bay whereof this deponent was Mate being previously detained and sent into this port, and the deponent kept on board the Leander—

And the deponent further saith that James Wilson was impressed from the aforesaid Brig Bay by the Leander. The deponent knows that said Wilson has a family at new York, and has known them to be residing there for upwards of four years last past, and knows that said James Wilson served upwards of two years in the Navy of the United States of America—

And the deponent further saith, that another man whose name he does not recollect, was impressed from the ship Jane and Maria, at the time the aforesaid John Marshall was impressed by the Leander - That the deponent knows that said John Marshall had a protection as also the other man; that the deponent saw them deliver their protections to Capt Whitby at his request who tore them to pieces at the same time saying, 'they are nothing' — That the deponent took up several pieces of those protections from the deck of the Leander and that he the deponent kept the pieces of the said protections until yesterday at which time he delivered them to the Honble Wm D. at his request —

(signed) Thos. H. Maddox

Sworn at Halifax
this 15th May 1806
Before me —
(signed) D. Wood. J.P.

Halifax
in Nova Scotia

To all whom it may concern I
James Stewart Notary Public duly admitted and sworn
and now dwelling at Halifax in Nova Scotia do
hereby certify:— That I have carefully compared the foregoing
Copy of an Affidavit of Henry Maddox taken before
Daniel Ward Esquire with the Original and find it
an exact and true Copy of the same in every word
figure and circumstance— And I do further certify
that I am well acquainted with the hand writing
of the said Daniel Ward and that the name thereto
subscribed to the Original Affidavit is of his
own proper hand writing and that he is One of
His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County
of Halifax.—

In testimony whereof
I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my Seal of Office
this Sixteenth day of May in the
year of our Lord One thousand
eight hundred and six—

In Test. [redacted]

Jas Stewart
Not Pub

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Province of Nova Scotia
Halifax ss

The deposition of Thomas Pentreath mariner and master of the Brig Anna of New York now in the Harbour of Halifax aforesaid; who being duly sworn deposeth and saith:— That on the twenty second day of april last the said Brig was captured by the British Ship of war Leander Henry Whitby Esqr commander, who sent the said Brig to this said port of Halifax and detained him the deponent on board the said Ship Leander from the day of the capture aforesaid until the ninth day of may last, when S.d Ship arrived in this said port and deponent was set at liberty

That on the twenty fifth day of the said month of april, the said Ship Leander in company with the frigate Castorian & Driver sloop of war, also British Ships, did on the morning of that day capture the Schooner Diamond of New York, Manning, master, and in the afternoon of same day the Ship Anna of New York Fairchild master, the said Schooner Diamond and Ship Anna being at the time of the capture aforesaid not more than two miles from the land of Sandy Hook at the entrance of the port of New York aforesaid, and both having pilots on board to conduct them into the said port of New York—

That at the time of the capture of said Ship Anna, being about five o'clock in the afternoon of said twenty fifth day of april, there were several Vessels in company with said Ship Anna standing in for the aforesaid port of New York, at which from the guns of the said Ship Leander a great number of shot were fired in a wanton manner, one of which shot, as this deponent hath since heard and believes, killed Mrs Pierce

a citizen of the united States of America on board a p
called the Richard one of the said several Vessels th
steering in for the entrance of the said port of New York
within the waters and territorial jurisdiction of the s
United States, the said ship Leander the whole ti
of her being as aforesaid not being more than two
miles from the said land of Sandy hook, and the
sloop and most of the said several Vessels being
that time between the said Ship Leander and the
land at the entrance of the port of New York aforesa

That on the day following, namely; the twen
sixth day of the said month of april the said Henry
Whitley heard of the death of said John Pierce, an
was informed that some of his officers upon he ha
previously sent up to New York city for supplies of
provisions for said Ship Leander were detained by
a mob or riot which had been excited in said city
consequence of the death and murder of said Pierc
whereupon the said Henry Whitley instead of exa
any remorse or repentance or shewing any contrit
for the aforesaid act of murder, stamped and swore
about the quarter deck of said Ship Leander in
violent rage and passion, and threatened to conduc
the said Ship up to the City of New York and "blo
it down" if said officers did not soon return —

That the said Whitley caused his said Ship Lean
to be placed as near the entrance of the said port
of New York as he could do with safety, and ord
several guns to be fired to windward in token of
enmity — And did actually hoist a signal for a
pilot, as he said, "to take the said Ship Leander
up to the said city to put in execution his horr
threats — That the said Ship Leander was kept
at the entrance of the said harbour of New York
occasionally brought to an anchor, until the twenty
day of the said month of april when his sa

officers came on board in a pilot boat from said city of New York, and the said Ships Leander proceeded for this said Port of Halifax and arrived as aforesaid —

That the same day, the said 29th day of April the said Ship Leander boarded the Ship Hardware of New York aforesaid, bound thence from the Port of Liverpool in England — That the said Whitby caused to be impressed thereon two seamen who had protections as being Americans, which the said Whitby tore in pieces saying "any Englishman could obtain a protection in the said States for two shillings" —

That on the first day of May proceeding as aforesaid, the said Ship Leander fell in with the Ship Projector of said Port of New York & bound thither from the said Port of Liverpool — That the said Whitby caused a shot to be fired at the said Ship Projector when she immediately hove to, within musket shot of said Ships Leander — but the said Whitby was not satisfied, and ordered the gunner of said Ship Leander to fire seven more shots at said Ship Projector and to sink her if possible —

That the said Whitby impressed from the crew of said Ship Projector the carpenter and one seaman; the carpenter being a man of near sixty years of age and as he informed Capt Whitby had a family in said city of New York who were dependent upon him for their support; but the picture of distress & age painted in the old mans countenance and his pitiful story and lamentations, were lost upon the callous feelings of Whitby, who kept the said carpenter, and said he would detain and keep every American as long as possible —

That during the time of his, depponents detention as aforesaid on board the said Ship Leander he was treated by the said Whitby in the most abusive, ungentlemanly and unofficer-like manner, the said Whitby insulting him on every occasion that

offend, with vile and blackguard epithets, and treating
him with uniform contempt and abuse, and without
any cause or provocation being given by this deponent
That when he was first aboard the said
Leander with the papers of the said Brig Mars, the
said Whitby ordered him upon the poop of the said ship
Leander and kept him prisoner there during the exa-
mination of the said papers — That while the said ship
Leander was near the port of Newyork as aforesaid, he
requested of said Whitby to permit him to send a let
to his owners to inform them of the capture of
Brig Mars, or to liberate him that he might proceed
to his home the said city of Newyork — That the
answer he received from said Whitby was, "you are
a damned yankee rascal" at the same time order
deponent from the quarter deck of said ship, and
threatened to have him flogged at the gangway of
said ship if ever he spoke to him again —

That said Whitby treated every American
who fell into his power in the same abusive, contu-
-mious and vile manner he did deponent, and evinced
on every occasion by his actions and language a con
for the dignity and Sovereign rights and immunit
of the said United States, and a hostile disposition
towards their citizens —

And further this deponent saith that he
is enabled safely and solemnly to swear to the pre
facts, having kept minutes in writing of the trans
of said Whitby during his detention as aforesaid, w
the intent to make public his the said Whitbys aforesaid
unwarrantable conduct —

Sworn at Halifax
this 10th day June 1805
D Wood JC

Thomas Pemberton

Copy. Halifax June 23d 1806

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose you copies (under) original papers in my possession as per (at foot hereof, relating to the recent conduct of (Captain Whitby of His Majesty's ship Leander, toward (several citizens of the united States and myself, which (have felt it a duty incumbent on my public (character to lay before you.

These documents are of a nature (not to require any remarks from me to elucidate (the conduct of Capt. Whitby, which I trust will (meet with your reprobation, and the punishment (merits from the justice of the British Govt.

I beg leave however to explain, that what (Capt. Whitby is pleased to term "trading in a (merchant ship from one of the ports in enmity (with Great Britain" was an innocent removal (of my property to my own Country, and has (been thus considered by the Vice Court of (Admiralty here. also, that I did not consider (it consistent with the dignity of my public

char-

character, to continue a correspondence with a
person who, although holding a high situation
and an honorable one, feels not the dignity
conferr, nor the honor of his national chara
or the respect due to others

although I view with abhorrence
regret, the unjustifiable and hostile conduct
Capt Whitby toward my fellow citizens, I re
with satisfaction and pleasure the uniform
urbanity of your conduct toward them, an
am happy on this occasion to express m
acknowledgments, and the sentiments of consi
-ation and esteem with which,

I have the honor to be
your very respectful
Obt. Servt.

(signed) Henry Hill
Consul of the United States
for the Island of Cuba,
resident at Havana

To Commodore Bretton
commanding officer of His
B. M. Naval force on the
North American station

A true copy of the original.

Henry Hill

List of papers inclosed –

1. copy of letter from myself to Capt. Whitley
2. Do. of Capt. Whitleys answer.
3. Do of Deposition of Thos. H. Caddell
4. Do of Deposition of Thomas Pemberton.
5. Do. Protest of Hamlet Fairchild against myself

A true copy.

Henry Thiot.

New York July 7th 1806.

Honble James Madison

Secy of State.

Sir/

I had the honor of addressing you a letter from Halifax the 10th may last, wherein I informed you of my capture and detention by the British ship Leander, Whitby commander, and that I should collect and transmit to your department some proofs of his recent conduct - This I have now the honor to accompany with this letter.

I likewise stated the reason my returns had not been forwarded, which I transmit by this present mail - I expected to have had the honor of delivering these myself; but being unexpectedly detained by my private affairs, I am deprived of the satisfaction I should have felt in complying with that part of my duty - particularly as I am fully in the dark, in what light the President may have viewed some parts of my official

conduct, which may have been considered intem-
-rate, and requires perhaps some explanations no
than appears from any of my letters, or the docu
I have forwarded -

Such explanations can only
be rendered personally ;- and if any unfavorable
impressions are formed as respects any part of
my conduct, I trust I shall be able fully to
satisfy the president and to them away. For
whilst I feel that I have executed my trust
with integrity, and been actuated by the purest
motives, I am convinced that no premature
conclusions will take place to militate against me

My uniform object has been to serve my
country and fellow citizens to the extent of my
power and abilities in the situation in which
the president was pleased to place me, and to
give to the government the information respecting
the Island of Cuba and our trade with it so
concerned interesting and important for them to
know; in which respect I flatter myself I
shall acquit myself to their satisfaction,

presenting a map of that Island, and a commu-
nication formed from documents in my possession,
which I shall have the honor of delivering into
your hands so soon as the convenience of my
affairs will permit my being at Washington.
which will not exceed a month - But, if
any appearance there should be required sooner,
I shall obey your summons

I am informed that several
applications have been made for the consulate of
Havana, on the supposition that I had resigned,
that my conduct had become disagreeable
to the president - Also, that intrigues have been
on foot to supplant me - Without endeavoring
to dispute them at present, I beg leave to say
that my wish is to hold the office, and to
obtain permission to be out of the consulate
for a few months - but, should this be objected
to, and the former permitted, I should return to
Havana without delay - And should the
President deem it necessary to supercede me,
in this I shall venerate his character, and

approve of the principles which govern the
general administration of our country, and
should endeavor to believe I have deserved
to merit a censure—

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your mo. ob. Serv
Henry Hill Jr.

Recd. 4 July 1808

(copy.)

Mr Hill acquaints Capt. Whitby that he cannot tamely submit to the insult and indignity with which he treated Capt Laird and himself at the time of the detention of the Ann off Sandy Hook.

He views the conduct of Capt Whitby that occasion, not only in the light of an unprovoked insult to Capt Laird and a marked indignity to himself as a public character, but as an intended national indignity.

Viewing it therefore in this light, Mr Hill expects Capt. Whitby will make an apology in writing for his conduct, which will prevent the publicity he will otherwise give it to the official character of this place and to the public. But he shall not excuse himself from reporting to his own Govt. the unwarrantable conduct of Capt. Whitby.

It is out of respect to the feelings of Capt Whitbys friends, and the character of the British navy, that Mr Hill passes this note, to which he expects an answer, at Mrs Browns near the post office.

Monday afternoon 5. o'clock May 12th 1806.

A true copy of the original.

Henry Hill Jr

Havana July 2d. 1806.

Hble James Madison
Secy of State

Sir

Herewith I have the honor to transmit you the returns of this Consulate to the 30th June which I believe will be found tolerable correct—

Mr. Hill being I presume about this time at Washington will preclude the necessity of my making any remarks upon them, as he will have it in his power to explain more fully the nature of the trade with this Island than my self—

I have strong reason to believe that the observation made by mr. Hill to this Government prior to his departure have certainly been productive of a very good effect at any rate the Captures near this Island for the last six months have been very few in comparison to those of the time proceeding— The Business of privateering by the Spaniards against the Commerce of the United States appears to be discountinanced here; Tho at Ls Jago I believe there are several Spaniards who are Interested in Privateers Sailing under French Commissions, one privateer in particular the General Turreau

is owned wholly by a Spanish resident there one Ag
de la Tenera but covered by a French Mam

This Vessel has captured Several Vessels an
after depredations being Committed upon them h
been released I presume on payment of a Sum o
money or an Engagement not to prosecute for da

Other Captures have been made which
doubt may be justified thereby giving to Cuba from
Brigand Port of Hispaniola and from the Coas
Africa with Slaves: It is said that both the
tish & French Tribunals will consider the Cap
as good Prizes in consequence of the trade bein
prohibited by the Laws of the United States
as to the former they must be placed in the same
predicament —

Respecting two cases of Capture with
I refer to a memorandum on the list of Vess
Captured —

I have the honor to be
Sir Your Mo. Obt. Servt. —

Jno L Ramage

Havana 24 September 1805

James Madison Esqr.

Sir.

It is with great pleasure I have it in my power to say to you, that on the nineteenth instant, my enemy, Sedano, the chief Assessor or Judge of the Intendancy of this Island, and the Enemy of every Citizen of the United States, had to surrender up his seals of office, to his Successor: who on that day received and took upon him the same.

This Assessor is lately from Caracoas, where he held the High office of Fiscal or King's Attorney General for that Province. which office in that Country was not as profitable as the one he now holds here: the profits of which is estimated at 50. 000 Dollars per annum: He has a large family and is not Rich, consequently considered well Calculated for this Country. When he left this Country Miranda had made good his landing and had made some progress in the Country, Coro and Santa Fe. where he had been joined by 2 or 3 thousand of the Inhabitants of the Country

I

I refer to you herewith enclosed the Answer of this morning by which you will see that the French Admiral Willaumez, has got safe into this Port, with the Frigate alth[o] pursued under the Guns of the Shore by the British Frigate Answer: one of the two Frigates who lately captured the Frigate Pomone from our Navy & who carried the Grand Armament to Passage last year. The Frigate Arethusa whose Captain was Commodore, convoyed the Pomone to Jamaica, leaving the Admiral to remain off this Port and Island. All the money belonging to the King was landed from the Pomone before the British Frigate Arethusa anchored along side of her; when she was at anchor and conferred her self safe under the protection of the little Castle about 4 miles to windward of the Port and Nine Gun Boats, each carrying one 24 pounder and two one well manned to protect the Frigate.

In 27 minutes after the attack was made, although the Pomone had grounded during the Action, and some of her Sails wanting, she was afloat, & standing out under

under any standing order to destroy them. Three guns only were taken and destroyed during the action.

No information yet from the Court of Spain relative to my business, altho' the Ambassador has, in consequence of his Orders in that business been changed. This he well knows, therefore if nothing is done for me before he reaches Madrid, I feel well assured that he will not spare pains nor money to injure me and all those who have taken an active part in my favor. Refering you to my next,

I have the Honor to be,

Sir,

Very respectfully

B

It is reported this morning that

Admiral Cochrane has arrived at Bolabar, brief accounts from Caracas have been engagements. Had two about 1000 men and had retreated about 25 miles. The report wants confirmation

James Madison Esqr.

Secretary of State

Washington

No 107 one Hundred & Seven.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

I Wm Brown Dept. COLLECTOR of the District of Mississippi do hereby certify, that Robert Clark an American seaman, aged Nineteen years, or thereabouts, of the height of five feet five inches & half light eyes light hair fair complexion has a scar on his right side and one on the fore and little finger of the left hand and is a native of the State of New York has this day, produced to me proof in the manner directed in the act, intituled "An act for the relief and protection of American seamen;" and pursuant to the said act, I do hereby certify that the said Robert Clark is a citizen of the United States of America. IN WITNESS Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty third day of May one thousand eight hundred and four, and in the twenty-eighth year of the independence of the United states of America.

Approved for

Rob Clarke

The bearer of of this Knows him as a British Subject, who never was in the United State, until his arrival at Newyork from New-Orleans — which he acknowledges; and also acknowledged that he obtained it on the Oath of a person at New-Orleans, who did not know him before the year 1804. He lately made his escape from a British Frigate on the Spanish Station, from whence he got to New-Orleans. He left there for the United State in the Capacity of Mate, & may be appointed Master — Therefore this is forwarded to the Department of State, to shew on what ground it was taken from him as it is the intention of himself & friends to complain to the Secretary of State of being deprived of so great a privilege as the means of protection. Rob.t Clark is not his true name. His bad conduct induced Capt.n Anderson of the Snow Margaret of Newyork to discharge him from his Vessel — as he having acknowledge the facts above stated, relative to the obtaining this protection, I did not compel Capt.n Anderson to make this deposition denied by Law, altho designated on the Roll of the vessel as a Citizen of the U States.

Havana

Norfolk Jan.y 22.d 1807.

Sir.

Permit me to acquaint you that
I propose departing from hence for Jamaica by
way of Havana immediately after being honored with
new instructions - say by the 10.th of next month -

I have the honor to be Sir

Your most respectfully

Your obt. obl. Servt.

Thomas Tingey

Manuscript Report Commissioner
to be sent by Mr Wells

Honble. James Madison

Secry of State.

Havana Jany 26. 1807

Wyatville Jr. Esq

Dear Sir

On the 19. ulto I received from the Intendant a message requesting me to call upon him with which I complied & met with a very polite reception —

In conversation with him he informed me that he wished me to give him an account of the quantity of Sugar & Coffee exported in Neutrals for the last twelve months, being too well aware of the Cargoes that would result to the Merchants here for what would be the next object of his enquiry I did not a rather would not fully understand him, he however handed me a Note for which he wished and enquired if I had no friend I could confide in as it required secrecy on the part of both of us and answering in the affirmative I gave him the Name of Mr D. with whom having consulted ~~Determined~~ I determined to assure him that I had it not in my power to render him the information he required as I had from the time I entered upon the duties of the office kept no record a

minute relative to before stating I had
whom you was here found by experie
that it was attended with considerable
the (and) inconvenience and from the
former upon mind was ultimate
convinced that it could be very hig
upon service. That I had therefore upo
resuming the office entirely decided from
the practice of it, and that the more
kept during the time you exercised
the functions of the office you had taken with
you on your departure —

Mr. D. calling upon him subsequent
he told him that he knew I had kept
mind, that the Lt Gov. had informed him
of it and that I should give it up —

In my humble opinion this is rather
presumptuous as I never have informed
him to the contrary I must (abide) by the
consequences. Yet let what will happen
I am determined he shall not have it
I have every thing of the kind secured
and I do not apprehend any thing unfa
favorable — That a public functionary
from a different State shall be compelled
to become an Informer (which was I to comply
with his dictates I must) is not quite consis
-tent with my ideas of the Etiquette observed
among Civilized Nations and before I do

seems luck, he must proceed to guess
ing the- How far the results hereof
shall by it you will know and what shou
done I think you will justify —

The Endeavour sailed from this
Harbour for Europe, on the 28th of Nov
which we have had continual Northern
& North East winds ever since, on a few days
prior and that is surprizing although
the English were for a long time looking
out for her departure yet I believe
she has got finally clear'd this Port.

I have nothing further
material to communicate to you
have to add that so far as my
affairs with the Intendant respects
you or the offrs you need be under
no uneasiness — I shall therefore
recommending myself to Those dear to you
& to whom above you particularly
& fair and

With the highest Esteem
I remain yr mo. ob. Ser.

W. L. Rumsey

Mr.

N.B. has I believe, much gained the good Wishes of Mr. F— & Hunter and other Scientific Philosophers Mr. H— I do not think, much of their

27 Jan 7. 1807.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive Your letter of the 22d instant, with a Commission & your Instructions to Consuls & Vice Consuls & Penitentiaries, Sir, to return You my sincere thanks for the confidence which You have been pleased to repose in me & to assure You that I will endeavour to merit a continuance of Your protection.

I now take the liberty to return You, Sir, the copies of secret Correspondence, which I have copied with attention & shall preserve with care: Should it be known of it's being received.

The severity of the Weather seems to threaten the navigation of this port — I shall wait for the Vessel mentioned the ice will permit.

With the greatest Respect
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
James Anderson.

Baltimore
27 January 1807.

To The Honorable
James Madison Esquire
Secretary of State
Washington.

James Anderson

27 Jan.y 1807

Newtnk Feby 10th 1807

Comdt James Madison

Secy of State.

Sir

Having been absent from the city a
the Capt past, it was not until this morning I had
the honor of receiving your letter of the 4th Inst, with
commission constituting me agent of the United States
seamen, to reside in the Island of Jamaica, and
passport

It is with sentiment of gratitude I
knowledge, and accept, the favor which the President
has been pleased to confer upon me by appointing me
that charge, and I trust I shall execute the duties
joined upon me by it, with advantage to my country
and to the satisfaction of the Executive.

The terms of the commission differs
in some respect from what I expected, as it expresses
by an agency for seamen I am not anxious
the emolument of office further than would be

sufficient with proper economy to satisfy the expen
that will be incident to my situation, as it is no
from any expectation or desire of pecuniary profe
that I have accepted of the appointment; but I a
solicitous from regard to personal considerations, th
it should be as honorable as is compatible with t
interest and views of my government to make

I trust I shall not exceed any authori
not given me by my commission and the natur
my appointment, neither shall I wish to omit
any duty that will be incumbent upon me, wher
my country may be benefitted- I am therefore ind
to ask, and I trust I shall be excused for the enqu
whether the duties of commercial agent will dev
upon me, particularly under the act of congre
the 28th. of Feby. 1803—

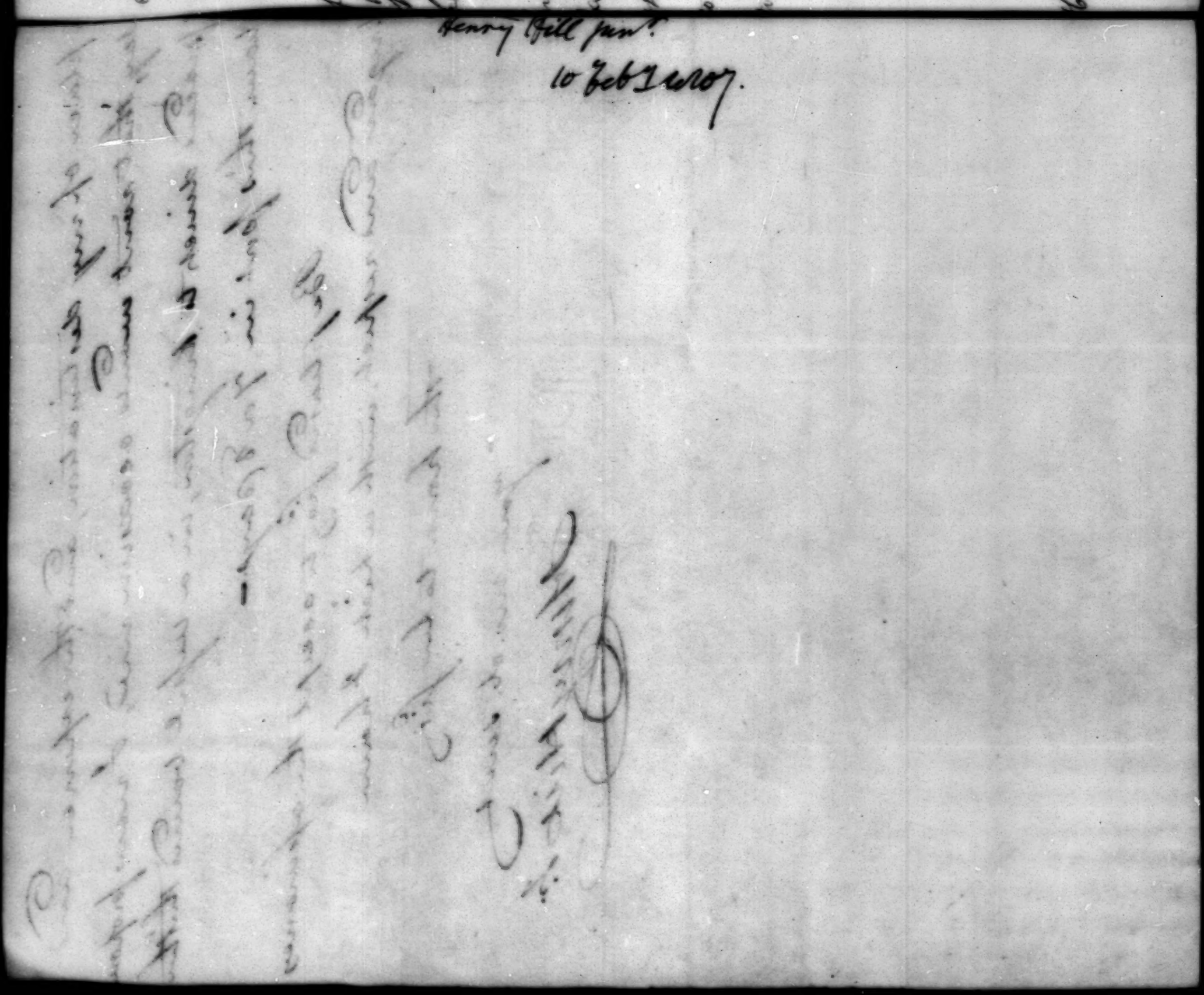
In the letter I had lately the hon
of addressing you I mentioned my intention of proc
to Jamaica by way of Havana; but considerin
the uncertainty of an opportunity from thence

the place of my destination, and the expence and
delay, that must unavoidably occasion me, I now propose
to proceed direct to Kingston, in a vessel bound thither
from this port in 7 or 8 days.—

Be pleased Sir, to accept the assurances
of regard and respect, with which I have
the honor to be Sir
your mo. ob. servt
Henry Hill Jr.

Henry Gill jun.r

10 Feb.y 1807.



New York feby 23? 1807.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the recpt. of your letter of 18th curt. with a new certificate of my appointment, and to enclose herewith the one I had before me?

You have conferd upon me sir, increased honors, and strengthend my obligations to the execution and my country;- I hope and trust I shall acquit myself however, in my new duties, to the satisfaction of the president and yourself, & to the advantage of my fellow-citizens-

I have the honor to be, sir,
very respectfully
Your mo. ob. Servt.
Jonathan Dayton Jr.

Hon. James Madison
Secy. of State.

Henry Hill 23rd Feb'y 1809.

New York July 27th. 1807.

Honble. James Madison

Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you a letter from Mr. Ramage, the person acting as vice Consul at Havana under my late commission as consul for Cuba.

The Intendent it appears is desirous of ascertaining the quantity of Sugar and coffee smuggled in Neutral vessels from that port with a view probably to adopt some measures to prevent it in future. It has been a pretty general practice of the Merchants there to make short clearances in order to save the duty; and this fraud upon the revenue is usually committed without the knowledge or consent of the American masters or Supercargoes, who being obliged to employ Spanish Merchants to transact their business at the custom House, have it not in their power to ascertain or to prevent such fraud—

I am of opinion the threats of the Intendent, will not be productive of any bad conse-

consequences, either to the commerce of the United States
the consulate at the Havana.

The Foudroyant is probably the 80 gu
Ships said to have been seen lately off our coast -

I have the honor to be, sir,

very respectfully

your obt. obt. servt.

Henry Hill Jr.

Henry Gill Junr.

29 Feby 1807.

Henry Hill Penn

27 March 1807.

Sir

I have the honor to inform you of my arrival in this City, which took place on the 20th instant, after a tedious passage of twenty seven days from Baltimore.

I have had the honor, Sir, to be presented to His Excellency the Governor, who received me very politely. He then addressed me on the subject of my instructions of providing Seamen, but as much has been understood as I could desire. While my conduct is unreproachable, I shall be persuaded I have it in my power to fulfil the duties of my Office. I will further inform you, Sir, that it will be absolutely necessary for me, to act with the greatest circumspection, if I wish to continue and to be of any service to the Commercial of my Country. The unconsiderate conduct of Mr. Hill, has placed his successor in a very unpleasant situation. The hostile conflict of the parties, will perhaps be more alarming, than any at a former period. The present administration of this government, are

extremely jealous of their rank & prerogatives
accustomed to implicit obedience, they can
dales of strangers are ill received and often
treated with disagreeable consequences. The
my instructions bid me to keep a watchful
eye on the Officers and Seamen, & if such
dare deal with safety - Slaves are wanted
this Colony, and even it known that a fu
caution had commenced in any of the courts
justice in the United States against any
delinquent of consequence this would get
the information communicated, though
to it by any Officer, I should be dismissed, a
a few hours after, be arrested, thrown into pri
have my papers seized & attended by a guard
of the Island. Not long since, an indivi
demand was made to Mr Ramage, who fill
the place he now acts as Agent, desiring Mr Wills
send him, until my arrival, to give a list of the val
of the cargoes imported & exported, under stan
ing that such a list should be kept in
Office - fortunately the demand was evad
though some threats were thrown out, for
the last hour given, consideration would have
induced the removal of the documents which
lies had been forced to have of the Cargoes imp

exported, and in consequence of which, se-
vere, & sometimes imprisonment would have been in-
flicted upon every Merchant, suppose they
could any, who had been found to have made
a false entry either inwards or outwards. I
shall, Sir, keep a minute register of the arrival
& departure of our vessels, as I conceive it may
be of service to the Colonies for any enquiries that
may be made, & be particular, as I am persuaded that
the annual returns of our own Collectors to Go-
vernment, give the best & most correct statement
of the tonnage of our vessels, their cargoes outward
bound, and the number of seamen employed
therein. The trade between the United States
and this Island is immensely increasing
every day. I trust Sir, with due exertion, to de-
tect in either, that illegal traffic
of our commerce, which by the
ill timed & too strict observance of the duties
of my Office the instructions which I have re-
ceived, at all risques & independent of every per-
sonal consideration. The inhabitants of the town
& inhabitants of this Island, are so depend-
ent upon it, that it would not be very difficult

for any one who thought that I stood in the
of his making a fortune, to send an Assassin
to plunge a dagger into me at any moment of
day, for it does not require darkness to cover the
execution of that hellish vengance.

Gratitude to You, Sir, for your friend
ship & lenity to our worthy Resident, for the
resentment which he has been pleased to exp
press, demand from me candor & that
I will therefore acknowledge that the Secre
Office on great & the occasion was considerab
I suspected during the War to receive $30,000 from
out of which I am to pay the expences of my
cellor, Mr Ramage, who has accompanied
main with me, and give him besides a sala
of $2000 per annum. From what I have seen of the ra
per house of near $200 per month, if I desire to
long with a little comfort, for the Office is
Retreat is lonely, disagreeable & unwholesome
when I am there I endeavour by some pecuniary
pleasure which are despised in the Office, and
which Mr Ramsay has found between 3 &
month, and every other necessary of life in the
city, have an equal proportion to the rest of
price of rent of Houses. I have been obliged to
with my good friend William Patterson Esq

to send one a Young Man of good Morals, to whom
I have promised to give a salary of at least $1000 p
annum, & pay all his expenses, personal & incidental
&c, whom I want to assist me as a Clerk in case
of sickness or the death of Mr. Ramage, to act in the
office if he is able, to procure me a Youth of good fa
mily & morals, whom I would endeavour to bring
up as a good man & compleat Merchant. I have also
requested my friend to send me a Cook & a waiting
man, for I cannot admit into my house any of
the servants of this place, in whom
would be found wanting honor, honesty, gratitude
& endeavouring the social welfare of the Colonies of my office
will be a annual $3000 per annum, which I hope
much doubt, shall think myself truly fortu
nate, though deprived of almost all the enjoy
ments of life. I have mentioned these particu
culars Sir, flattering myself that you take a
small share of interest in what concerns me,
which I will endeavour to deserve, by giving no
intentional offence to any One, either to a Citi
zen of the United States, & shall endeavour
& by fulfilling the duties of my Office, as
far as I may have the power to do so, with pru
dence, moderation & respect & politeness to all
persons whatever.

I have now Sir, to communica
You, in my official capacity, a very serious trans
transaction which took place a little before
journey arrival, in consequence of a quarrel be
two American seamen, George French & James
Roberts, both belonging to the Brig Aspasia,
new York, James Rogers master - French, who
is said to be intoxicated, probably the latter, g
Roberts with a knife, several stabs in differ
parts of the body, of which wounds he now lie
dangerously ill in one of the Hospitals. I
consulted with Mr Ramage, whether
a procession could be sent to Roberts - He thou
would not that neither the money or provis
would even be delivered that I should keep
altogether out of sight, at the expence of the
seamen of the United States. The fate of
unfortunate Lady by 16 Years, is yet unknown
Some Americans Gentlemen, have advised
to take measures for the release in favor or against
French, which would be attended with some
formalities perhaps make the affair more serio
by enlisting - His youth & the low company
he was of late keeping, may plead in his favour with
the humane Court - Either way I will that h
may be acquitted, by allowing the affair to la
it's natural course without any interference
which I shall pursue doing. Capt Rogers has left

with Mr. Ramage, the wages that were due to
Roberts & Finch - A Dreadful affair also happened at
York Island at Malanges, a small boat to the
Eastwards, six Gunalos distance. a dispute took
place and blood, between the crew of an American
boat, belonging to the ship Charlotte, Charles
Pelham, master, of Wilmington N.C. and the crew
of a Spanish gun boat, about 20 men - One of
the Americans struck one of the Spaniards, the next moment
the officer of the gun boat ordered the Master of the
Charlotte to be seized & gave him a complete flog
ging - a representation of this infamous transac-
tion was made by some of the Inhabitants
of Malanges to the Governor of Manilla -
the officer who inflicted the punishment has
been removed from the Island disgraced,
which is much doubted. The Governor General of
this Island is one of the best of Men - indeed
far too good for the Majority of those who govern
under, and deserves the satisfaction I do wish, Sir,
that the Spaniards in general could take advan
tages from the bad with our country men, that
it is justly universally believed, that it will be a
difficult matter to prevail them from their pre
sent habits & reconcile them or endeavour to a limi
ted Commerce with them or the Country and her
Colonies.

I have not yet been able to
and examine the Letters of the Officers which a
to be delivered over to them by Mr. Ramage, though
have been recognized by him in my official cha
and until I can get a bill for Lodging, things
not be as regular as I could wish them, things
no attention will be wanting on my part. T
Sergeant Received at Baltimore for Major
Rogers Esquire, will be dispatched the first o
next month. The Letters Sent to St. Jago
the distant parts of the Island, will be forw
towards the 15th and arrive safe
same manner.

I pray You Sir, to communi
cate to our good Hospitable Resident, with
best Respects, any part of this Letter which Y
may think proper for the Interest of his nation. I
again assure the Lords to repeat Sir, that
the Trade of the United States with this Isl
is by far too valuable to be checked in its prog
by ill timed representation. The men the
Things are accustomed to the sweets of gain
Commerce, the more difficult it will be to d
back those from it, perhaps the time will
when their Reclamations shall be too powerf
to be rejected. But Sir, I am only an Age
no Government. May the will of the Presi
be done; and those Interests flourish
Some persons formerly Citiz
of the United States have settled here, and

I have reason
from their
proceedings
during Coffee
the Island
encouragement
discretion
have assisted
privately Official Character, which will throw off
[illegible] husbandry which I naturally feel when I
address You as Secretary of State, will be chearfully
given. You may possibly receive information, though some
parts of it may be thrilling to your patriotic, and
I have no wish unnecessarily to hurt, than to commit
Your confidence & esteem.

I shall not be unnecessary to observe
Sir, that You orders and those of Your friends,
for any of the productions of this Island, will
be most scrupulously attended to. I desire to
act, but tremble at the idea of committing
an error, fearful that my intentions might
be construed to proceed from interested
motives, than grateful Ones.

with the greatest Respect,
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
James Anderson.

Havana,
27 March 1809.

To The Honorable
James Madison Esquire,
Secretary of State, Washington.

P. S.

I shall answer [illegible] of your
of my letter to you Sir, but until [illegible]
by the first opportunity I shall [illegible]
can be stated, and I request [illegible]
have any thing of consequence [illegible]
to have the goodness to send [illegible]
William Patterson Esqr. of Baltimore, [illegible]
is desirous to have them sent to his hands [illegible]
and to assure him that any will be [illegible]
successfully. Gen. Conway [illegible]
arrival took for letters, with a promise to [illegible]
on them to the persons to whom they are [illegible]
had often broke them open, read them [illegible]
& sometimes sent [illegible] the
I shall [illegible] request any Commun[illegible]
found to make Use of this precaution, if [illegible]
desire to have their letters received by me.

Duplicate.

Copy of Letter
from Adams
to Q. April 26

Q

To Thos. Mumall.

James Madison Esquire.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

3d. april 1817

Sir

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d. inst. with the enclosures relating to my arrival & that I have communicated to Mr. Macullay the Secretary of the Treasury.

Yesterday a Captain arrived from St. Jago. He told me, that the Spanish privateers have commenced to capture our vessels. Three of them have been carried lately into that port & their crews sent to Guadeloupe for examination. I am informed Sir, that Mr. Rogers has already written to you upon this subject. I shall transmit any papers that may be obtained from this Government. In my letter of the 2d. inst. I took the liberty to observe, that I shall be unwilling to continue to fulfil the duties of my office. I expect to be favored soon

with a Letter from Mr. Rogers - Permit
to assure You Sir, that I write to no
thing in my power to aid Your Suit on
fortunate Country men, but I really be
that my recommendation will be minded
Harmony ability.

With the greatest re
I have the honor to
Sir,
Your most obedient Hum
James Anderson

Duplicate.

Havana
3d April 1807.

To The Honorable
James Madison Esquire
Secretary of State
Washington.

To The Honorable

James Madison Esqr

Secretary of State

Washington.

23 Jan 1807

13 May 1807

Sir

I have had the honor to receive Your letter under date of the 27th March last, since that time, nothing of importance in a public line has taken place in this City or in the Colony, to my knowledge.

In my letter above mentioned, I observed to You, Sir, that a dispute of serious nature had taken place between two American Seamen, George French & James Roberts, both belonging to the Brig Hispaniola of New York, James Rogers Master - Since then, Roberts has died of his Wounds (he was a black man) and French remains in prison.

Within these few days past, an American Citizen, by the name of Taylor, was most cruelly Assassinated. This Man was a House Carpenter by profession, and had resided in this City and its neighborhood, for more than four Years, working in town and in the Country, an occasion required, I soon

what I have been able to learn, bore a fair and good character. This unfortunate Man was on a visit to a friend an acquaintance of his who lives not far from this City, and returning to it, in the night, was met by a gang of murderers, and killed, for his body was found next day laid to a tree, stark naked, and covered with wounds and blood. It is said that this poor creature had only four dollars about him, when he was assassinated. Mr. Taylor was a Male, an Native Man, of about thirty Years of Age, some persons imagine that jealousy might have been the cause of his death. I have understood, that the Government of this Island take but little trouble to find out the Murderers of Slaves, nor do I believe that much attention is paid to them by the Inhabitants of the Colony.

I cannot conclude, that I should not trespass at this moment to give You Sir, more important and pleasing information. At the end of the next month, the accounts of my Office will be made out and forwarded to Your Excellency, and those for The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury will be also sent to Him. I have [illegible]

to a confidential friend residing in the U. States, will communicate to You, Sir, any information that I may possess, if worthy of Your notice.

I send inclosed the foregoing Declaration Hazard of the Brig Troy of New York, came to the Office and he has this instant left me. He arrived here Yesterday from Rio Grande, Portuguese Paraguay, loaded with Jerk Beef, after a Passage of Eighty days, and brings the important News of the capture of Monte Video, by the British troops, under the command of General Auchmuty and Admiral Stirling. The town was taken by assault on the 3d of February last, and the carnage very great; which Capt. Hazard supposes to have taken place in consequence of the treatment that General Berresford and his troops received from the Spaniards. He Gentleman thinks that Buenos Ayres will soon share the same fate as Monte Video, the British force being sufficiently great in his opinion, to effect the conquest of it. Captain Hazard has communicated to His Excellency the Governor

and to the other principal Officers of this
the above information, and just hints my
bring to Your, Sir, upon the subject; as
facts appear too well established to
of a single doubt.

It is with real satisfaction
Inabled, Sir, that the Inhabitants of
city, and in all the Villages round it,
good health at present - I have not heard
any the usual Autumnal diseases
raging, and one Ship of the Captain of
Vessels, have ever mentioned to me, that
their crews were unusually sickly
amongst all classes of the people, in a
more than ordinary degree.

With the greatest Respect
I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

Havana,
13 May 1809.

James Pinkerton

To The Honorable
James Madison Esquire,
Secretary of State
Washington.

Duplicate.

Sir

22 June 1827

I have had the honor to write you more than once since my arrival in this City, and flatter myself that some of my letters have been received.

It is with sincere regret that I find myself obliged to trouble You, Sir, with disagreeable complaints. Our Captain on this arrival in this port, gave themselves very little trouble to comply with the Laws of the United States, respecting the deposite of their Registers in the Consular Office. Days pass away before they call; and when gently told of their neglect, answer, and sometimes not very politely, that they could not find time to come sooner to the Office. The conduct of our Seamen is not more regular - They unfortunately get intoxicated very often, and some of them are picked up by the Soldiers and carried to prison, where they remain until I can persuade some of our

humane Captains to take them on board t
Vessels; but I have been alleged in some c
to compromise for the expences incurred in
by paying the Captains the ten dollars allow
Sole for the passage of Seamen, and they p
the rest of the stores used by the Seamen, wh
sometimes amounts to six or seven dollars.
I cannot, Sir, act otherwise in my judgm
tion, for as Captains and the Consignees o
their Vessels and Cargos, know too well that
how that the powers in this place to compel th
to comply with the Laws of the United St
upon the subject of Seamen's Registers.
I shall endeavour, Sir, upon my occasion, to
rit Your approbation, and should it happ
at any time that I do not fulfil the obli
duties of my Office, it will be owing to the
want of knowledge and not inclination.
The Port of Matanzas about seventy
to the Merchant of this, is growing every day
into importance. A considerable quantity of sp
consisting of Brown and White Sugars, Molasses
is shipped from thence to the United States
To procure a Certificate of property, which is
to the bill of lading, the Merchants are oblig
to come here, at some expence, and the Ves
detained four or five days after being loaded.

some instances, I have granted to well known persons blank Certificates subscribing my signature, making them take oath that the property is bona fide American property. Though this mode is not regular, it is the best that can be adopted to give facility to our trade. I am fully persuaded, Sir, that were You to appoint a good, steady Young Man, an Agent to that post, it would be an object worthy of his attention, particularly so, if he had a talent to make friends, to give him the preference in securing the ships loading their Cargoes. I would undertake with great pleasure, Sir, though contrary to my present, and perhaps future views, to assist an Agent until Your pleasure should be known, but I am unacquainted with the Inhabitants of Matanzas, and do not know a single Soul there, neither should I place a trust of consequence with a stranger.

Private letters lately received from Cadiz mention, that a Royal decree has passed, laying 4 P.C. additional duty on all Articles imported into this Island, and 2 P.C. on all Articles exported, with an extra duty on the tonnage of foreign Vessels. Fortunately for our Merchants this decree has not been received officially, and cannot be put into execution until then, for when they will have to pay 38 P.C. instead of 12 P.C. outwards - a cruel tax,

it being a well known fact, that for the last
Months the very bad Voyages have terminated for
the United States to this City, and I am sure
Sir, at the continuance of the Embargo upon
an extensive plan as it is now carried on.

The scarcity of dollars and small
so great in this City that, an emission of
Money is much talked of, and by some peo
thought inevitable.

A Gentleman of my acquaintance
farmed some with a small share of bank, whi
has for some great Quantities of Silks, &c.
have taken the liberty, Sir, to send You an
of it by this opportunity, reserving the other
for an other occasion; flattering myself that
the discovery will prove an object of great utility
our Merchants and Manufacturers.

I Do the highest Respect
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Serv

Havana
22d June 1807.

James Anderson

To
The Honorable James Madison Esqr
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir 5 July 1807.

In my last succeeding letter, I have had the honor to observe, that the Inhabitants of this City and its neighbourhood, and the Captains Crews of our Vessels, enjoyed perfect health, and that no Contagion existed at the Moment. Unfortunately, Sir, I am now under the disagreeable necessity to inform You, that the Yellow fever and Black Vomit rages violently amongst the Crews of our Vessels, and some of the Citizens of the United States on board them in this City. Last week Captain Mills of Boston, who had left his Wife and family was buried, and within these four days Captain Carnes of the Ship Columbia, and of Boston, and three of his Men, and this morning Captain Congdon of the Schooner Portsmouth, of Newport, Rhode Island, Lying at Old Wharf, and Commodore of our

Seamen are confined to their beds on board the
Vessels and in the Hospitals. Lieutenant
John D Henley of the United States Navy
Furlough, now lies very ill at the House of
Colo Carlton Gray & Manhattan - their can be
attended with Skill & care him. A Mr. Jones
from New York, is so far gone, that his life
despaired of; and I am afraid numbers that
many more of our Countrymen will fall victims
to this cruel disease. I shall not attempt to
any other class of people than the Citizens of
the United States have been attacked with
this horrid disease? Whether it is owing
their intemperate manner of living, which
has been sometimes carried to excess, even
under the most fatal years of the Year,
what Seamen undertake to say; but I fear
that a sensible and danger will not lead
many of our Countrymen to be more moderate
even in this critical moment, than at any
other period. With much esteem & respect
that at this hour I shall not be the Office
to the more than One hundred dollars, to
the expenses of our unfortunate Seamen, sick
& in hospitals and in the Hospitals at the present

half a dollar per day. The passage from the United States to this Island is made in so short a time, that all the deductions the Men, drawn on their own Accounts, is little indeed to what they would by their Captains, so that when they are carried to the Hospitals, they become an general a real charge to our Government. I Trust, Sir, that I will stand my Country in some stead to justify me, to command the Funds of the United States, even, and that may come hereafter into our hands, that I should if I should have the resolution to refuse a Seaman a Pass to an Hospital, notwithstanding he had not a certainty of Passage.

Mr. Ramage who has been this inducement to the United States, has told me that Mr. Hill owed a balance of near five hundred dollars to the Treasury of the United States, for seamen received for Seamen discharged. And that the Mr. Ramage, had also about two hundred dollars in his hands received on the same account, during the period of his filling the office, after Mr. Hill's departure by my arrival, but Mr. Ramage in deposition that Mr. Hill

has already settled at the Treasury for all sums
drawn by them, and Mr. Ramage having some
complaints to settle with Mr. Hill, will arrange
that for them, on their meeting in the United
States.

Mr. Ramage will purchase [illegible] in
Washington, & there he will no doubt get [illegible]
every satisfaction upon this subject.

I shall continue to write You, Sir, &
will acquaint You with the fatal effects of
Contagion which ravages our unfortunate
Country.

With the greatest Respect.
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
James Anderson.

Havana
July 4th. 15. 1807.

To The Honorable
James Madison Esquire
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir

Since I have last had the honor to address You, under date of the 7th. instant, the following deaths have taken place in this City viz. Marblehead, Sept.

Captains Jonathan Rogers, of the Brigantine Ida of Salem.

Isaac Gilkey, of the Schooner Hazard Town of Plymouth.

John Mitchell, of the Schooner Two Brothers, from Jamaica, in ballast.

James Jody, late Mate of the Schooner Republican of Philadelphia.

Samuel Goodhue, late Mate of the Brig Republican, of Salem.

The Son of Captain John Chester of the Schooner Argus from New York.

A Mr. Appleby, with the undermentioned Seamen.

John Thompson

Merrick Jenison

Thomas Ellis

Andrew Clarke

Jacob Murphy.

It is probable, Sir, that I may h
already mentioned the death of some of
the persons in the foregoing list, as I do not k
of any letter to your Excellency, for reas
which I have mentioned in my first arrival
this Island. The Consignees of Provisions &c
and the acquaintances of those who have fallen
Victims to the Yellow fever, write to their friend
by the Vessels in the United States, and give th
early information of the event. As there a
a number of foreign Seamen in our Service, a
some of them could not speak the English Lan
guage, makes it impossible to keep an exact list
of the deaths which have taken place, and many
of our Captains forget in shewing their log-books
the Collectors of the ports that they belong to
them to take a Certificate from the Office.
have mentioned to hope, that the exceeding hot
which We have felt for more than two Months
will diminish daily, and I flatter myself, b
that before long. I shall cease to wound Your sens
bility and sensibilities, by the enumeration of a disa
which has proved fatal to so many of our fellow
Citizens.

At length, Sir, the long looked for
Decree, has been received Officially. Our
Merchants are now obliged to pay 38 p.C. duties

wards 112/90 ft. duties outwards. The duty on tonnage is not yet fixed. I have been told, that it will be the same as that paid by foreign Ships in the United States. Fortunately for the Navigation of American Vessels, there are no light houses erected along the Coast, but I really fear, that an equivalent tax will be found out. For it is justly Certain that the Spanish Government do, and mean to take, every possible advantage of Our too extensive trade, and notwithstanding the severe losses that our Merchants have sustained within these Last six months in the Trade of this City and Island, our Ships continue to come in, and Mr. Gray has just acquainted me, that the Ship Jason Brigs have entered the Harbour this morning from different ports of the United States. They Cargoes have now on board, upwards of two thousand barrels of Mississippi Flour, on which there will be, from great loss, it being in no estimation at this Market. The Philadelphia Flour commands the first price, and sells in general for one dollar and a half more than any other. The Baltimore stands next in rank, and though the Alexandria flour may be equal in Quality to either of the above, yet it is held here in little repute.

Captain James Bird, of the Sheriff Sarah
Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, has
instant taken his passage from the Office, b
to New York; and the Aforementioned Seam
belonging to his Vessel, have furnished Prisoners
to the Yellow fever Brig
Jonathan Weaver
Caleb Baron, and
John C Johnson, all of them native born Ci
of the United States, are unemployed and un
confined to their Beds by this Malignant
disease. Though I have withdrawn
you by that earliest letter that I have rec
to your Excellency, upon this diseased subject
should be the last, I can not consider tha
in my next letter to You, Sir, that I shall be
glad to name all those who have furnished us the sam
means, notwithstanding the Weather is grow
more moderate and agreeable.
I have taken the liberty to enclose You, S
in the Spanish language, the late Decree,
which augments still doubts as the importab
to, and exportation from, this Island
With the highest Respe
Havana 1st September 1807. I have the honor to b
To The Honorable Sir
James Madison Esquire Your most obedient Ser
Secretary of State. James Madison
Washington.

September 1: 1807. James Madison.
Read September 26th

91. July 1807.

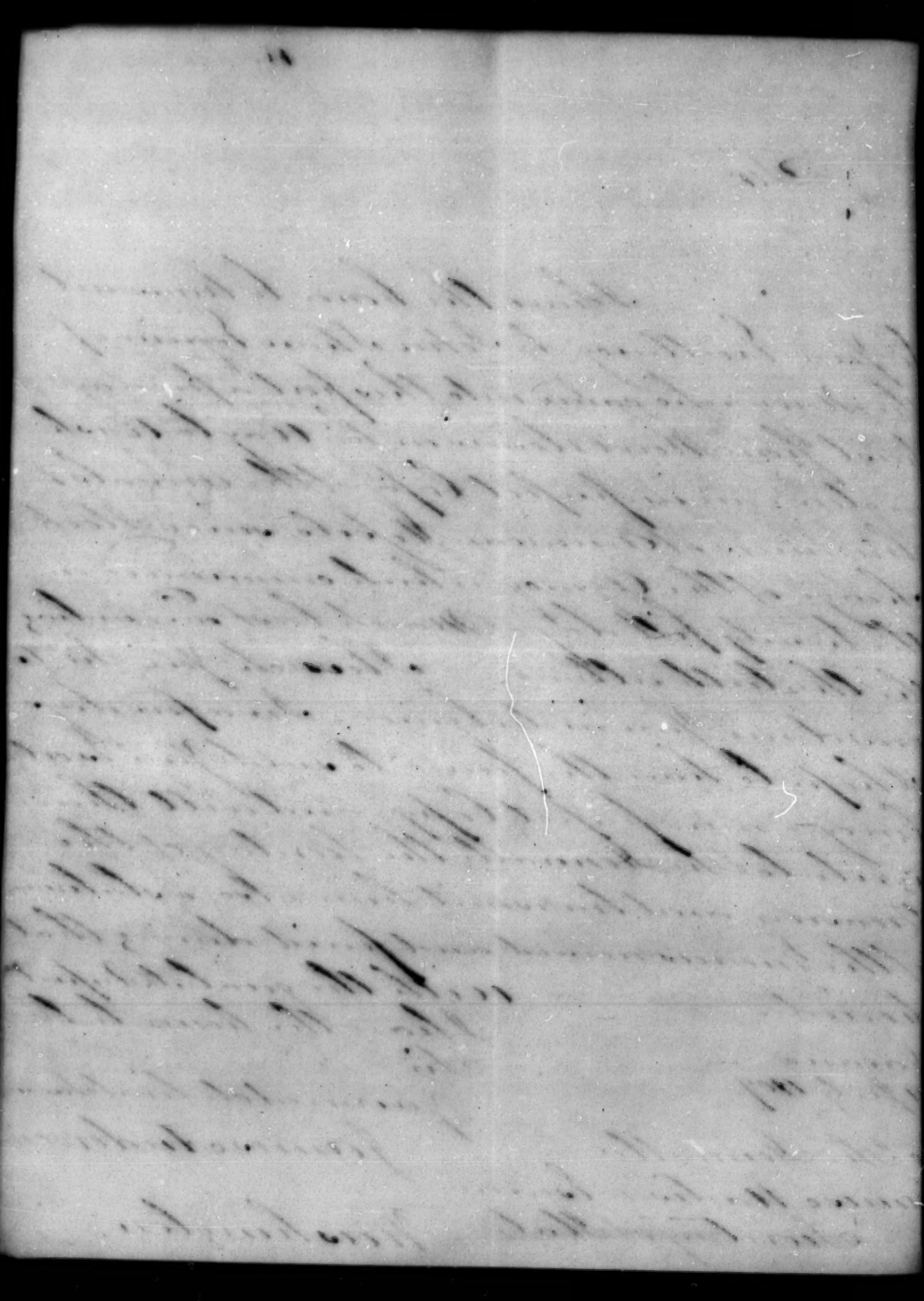
Sir

I have the honor to transmit
You Excellency by Peter Shaw Esquire of
the Navy, who embarked into this port a few days
past from New Orleans on his Way to Wash-
ington, an unofficial Copy of the Arrival &
Clearances of American Vessels, since Mr Stark
charge of the Agency, which commenced on
the twenty fifth day of March last, and ending
the thirtieth ultimo. I beseech You, Sir, to
grant me You indulgence - for a few days
I hope to have the honor to send You a Regular
Copy duly certified; and will then
write to The Honorable the Secretary of the
Treasury, and transmit him also, a statement
of the Vessels cleared and said during that
period.

With the greatest Respect
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant
James Anderson

Havana
91. July 1807.

To The Honorable
James Madison Esquire
Secretary of State, Washington.



Sir

Duplicate.

15 July 1807.

I am sorry to be under the necessity of informing you, that the Inhabitants of this City and its neighbourhood, and the Captains & Crews of our Vessels, enjoy perfect health, and that no Contagious disease exists at the Moment. Unfortunately, Sir, I am now under the disagreeable necessity to inform You, that the Yellow fever and Black vomit rages violently amongst the Crews of our Vessels, and some of the Citizens of the United States who reside in this City. Last week Capt. Mills of Boston, who had left this Port and family was buryed, and within three days Capt. Cann, of the Ship Columbian of Boston, Son of Gen. Allen, and this morning Capt. Congdon of the Schooner Portsmouth of Warren, Rhode Island, buryed One of their Crew, and numbers

of our Seamen and confined to their beds a
board their Vessels and in the Hospitals
Lieutenant John D. Munday of the Montau
Mary on Thursday, was buried with all the
Honors of War Corporation Gray and Montau
their Case and kind Attention will I hope
save them. Mr Tinsley lately from New Yo
is so far gone, that his life is despaired of;
Sam of the humane that many more of our
Countrymen will fall Victims to this cruel di
ease. I have not heard that any other cla
of People than the Citizens of the Metropo
have been attacked with this horrid distemp
whether it owing to their intemperate ma
of living, which has been sometimes carried
to excess even here, and in the most fatal se
of the Year, is what Scarcely undertake
say; but I fear that resemble and dangero
but heard many of our Countrymen to be
moderate even in this critical moment, tha
at any other period. It is a melancholy
truth, Sir, that at this hour I have not
the Office; but little more than One hundr
dollars, to meet the exigencies of our Mr

Seamen, some of whom are in the Hospitals at the fixed rate of half a dollar per day. The passage from the United States to this Island is made in so short a time, that all the Seamen belonging the Ships they arrived with can scarcely be said, to be sick, but are sent to the Hospitals by their Captains, so that when they are admitted to the Hospitals, they become a great real charge to our Government. I promise You, Sir, that I will do every thing compatible to Justice and Mercy, to economise the funds of the United States, now in, and that may come hereafter into my hands; though I should if I should have the necessity to suspend a Seaman's passage to an Hospital, notwithstanding I shall not in any suspension send to the Public Treasury.

Mr. Ramage who leaves this in a Public Vessel for the United States, has told me that Mr. Nicholas owed a balance of seven hundred dollars to the Treasury of the United States, for seamen's wages received for Seamen, discharged &c. and that he, Mr. Ramage, had also about two hundred dollars in his hands received on the same Account, leaving the ground of this following

the Office, as Mr. Hollis departed long
ral, but Mr. Ramage is of Opinion that Mr
Hill has always resided at the Treasury for
some days, & Mr. Ramage has
some and hints to settle with Mr. Hill, will
range with that Gentleman, on the ground
of the United States.

Mr. Ramage will depart for
to Washington, when Mr. Hill no doubt gives Sir
Sir, any satisfaction Respecting that Subject.

I shall continue to write You, Sir
and will acquaint You with the Sale
of the Cargoes which may arrive over and
above my Commission.

With the greatest Respect
I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servt
James Anderson

Havana
July the 15. 1807

James Anderson
July 15. 1807.
Recd Feb
25.

1st Sept 1807

To The Honorable
James Madison Esquire,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Guilford (Connect.) Aug. 7. 1807.

Hon.ble James Madison

Secy of State.

Sir.

Being at this place on a visit, I yesterday received here from Mr. Ramage late acting as Vice Consul at Havana, under my late commission of Consul for that port, the inclosed papers;- of which a list is hereunto subjoined— Then I presume, will close the communications incumbent upon me in my late character, to make to you, and I have only to regret that untoward events should so far have controled my actions as to have rendered my public duties in many respects short of my wishes.

I shall leave Mr. Hadley to settle his affairs with your Department, as it is unaccompanied with vouchers, and in my opinion many of his charges were incurred unnecessarily.

I have only to add, that I feel greatly obliged, and under the strongest obligations to the president and to you Sir, for favors experienced, and I trust I shall yet have a further opportunity of evincing my attachment to the govt. and my country, particularly should the frenetic cabinet of Great Britain force us into a war with that power; in which

can my voluntary services are now offered to the president, in any situation he may please to employ me —

I have the honor to be Sir,
most respectfully,
your very obt. Servt.
Henry Hill Jr.

Recd May 19.

List of papers.

No 1. Return of vessels entered at Havana from 1st July to December 31st 1806.
" 2 Do. Do. Do. from Jany 1st 1807. to 25th March.
" 3. Andw Hadley returns of Vessels entered and cleared at Port Jago de Cuba from 15th June to 8 Sept
" 4 His acct of Expences for relief of sick & distressed seamen during same period.
" 5 Letter to Secy of the treasury Department.

Henry Hill Jr.

Account of expences made by Andrew Hadfield acting as Vice Consul of the United States at the Port of St. Jago de Cuba for Sick and distressed Sailors Citizens of the U. S. (Viz.t) from the 15.th June until the 8.th of September 1806 when Mr. Maurice Rogers took the Office of the American Consulate

1806			
June 22	Richard Sutton of Georgetown came from the Main taken up by Schr. Dart fell sick. paid Doctors Bill	1	25
	Board, lodging & attendance for 13 Days at 75/c	9	75
24	Expences paid to a Guide from Cumberland Harbour to this place for 10 Men and a Boy belonging to Ship Louisa taken at Logane and burnt in said Cumberl.d Harbour	6	—
	paid for Cloths, Shoes and Straw hats furnished to sundries of the said men	12	37½
	To three days boarding of the Boy	2	25
	3 Men's board for 9 Days are 24 Days at 75/c	18	—
	2 D.o ..... 11 do ..... 22 D.o	16	50
	1 D.o ..... 13 do	9	75
	1 D.o ..... 17 do	12	75
	2 D.o ..... 21 do ..... 42 D.o	31	50
	1 D.o ..... 33 do	24	75
	10 Men of the above Ship Louisa		
26	John Smith came from Baracoa sick and was to this day at the Hospital without recovering, took him in my House & paid the Hospital's Bill	27	50
	paid the Doctor's Bill	21	87½
	Board, Lodging & attendance for 22 Days	16	50
27	Lewis Agott of Edenton was left sick in Baracoa and brought to this — paid his passage	8	—
	paid the Doctor's Bill	1	62½
	to 6 Days board D.o	4	50
30	John Wilkins & John Brown from Havana came in the Sea Nymph — 6 Days board	4	50
July	John Barker of Philad.a came from Samana passenger in the Halcard sick and with a rupture — Doctor's Bill	22	25
	to Board and attendance 19 Days	14	25
5	Lewis Glan from Samana as above sick — Doctor's Bill	27	87½
	to Board and attendance 26 Days	19	50
	Wm. Nelson of Philad.a from Samana as above — D.o Bill	23	50
	to Board and attendance 26 Days	19	50
9	John Brown of Schr. Diana from Baracoa sick paid Doctor's Bill	15	12½
	to Board and attendance 21 Days	15	75
10	John Ward of Philadelphia in the Dolphin. Doctor's Bill	14	25
	to board and attendance 22 Days	16	50
13	James Williams of Philad.a sick ..... paid Doctor's Bill	12	87½
	to Board and attendance 19 Days	14	25
	Carried over $	462	50

	Transport		$ 462	50
July 16	James Welsh of Philad.a & Schr. Maryland dangerously sick ..... paid Doctors Bill		29	
	to Board and attendance to the 31 July .... 16 Days		12	
August 8	Benj.a Nelson of the Louisa sick ..... Doctors Bill		8	37
	to Board and attendance ..... 6 Days		4	50
	to Hospitals Bill and interment		7	50
	to Wm Wards Bill of Hospital being lunatic		2	50
19	John Wood, sick ..... paid Doctor's Bill		3	75
	to Board for 19 Days and attendance		14	25
24	William Nelson ..... Doctors Bill		7	37
	to Board and attendance for 23 Days		17	25
Sept.r 2	Lewis Glen ..... Doctor's Bill		23	62
8	to Board and attendance from 1st Augt to this Day 32 Days		24	—
	James Welsh from the 9th of August to this Day paid Doctors Bill		26	5
	to Board and attendance for august 31 Days $ 23.25			
	to Do for the present 8 Days ..... 6.—		29	25
		$	672	37
	S.t Yag.o de Cuba 8 September 1806		105	37
			777	75
	And.w Badfeg			
	Vice Consul of the U. S.			

Received in Henry Wells'
Office, of Aug.t 1. 1807.

Trade of Vera Cruz in the years

1802. 1803. & 1804.

Accompanied with an official account of the coinage in the Mint of Mexico since the year 1733. Respectfully presented to the Hon.ble James Madison Secretary of State for the United States, for the information of the Executive. by

Henry Hill Jun.r

19th. Jan.y 1807.

Note. Vera Cruz is the only port of entry in New Spain on the Atlantic, and Acapulco and St. Blas the only ports of entry on the pacific ocean.

Statements shewing the trade of Cenabuy in the years 1802, 1803 & 1804, translated by Henry Hill Junior, from the original returns made by the Consulado of that place to the Consulado at Havana

Imports from Spain of National produce & manufactures

Quantity in the years					Value in the years			
1802	1803	1804	Total quantity	Articles	1802	1803	1804	Total value
29.695	31.721	48.735	110.151	Bbls brandy	1.283.914	1.105.859	1.235.130	3.624.903
40.335	7.597	29.126	77.058	Do White wine	683.079	102.367	658.260	1.423.706
21.657	17.520	14.036	53.213	Do Red wine	331.882	267.870	179.516	779.268
13.159	23.455	32.464	69.078	bottles wine	8.602	8.974	10.800	30.411
3.374	705	942	5.021	Bbls Vinegar	48.159	8.583	10.696	67.338
2.501	1.107	1.382	4.990	Cwt Raisins	27.417	12.709	15.640	55.806
2.590	1.298	726	4.614	Do almonds	31.505	34.825	21.152	137.532
9.519	21.611	14.483	45.613	Jars olives	22.205	30.609	29.485	82.299
32.099	12.479	20.946	65.524	Bbls petroline oil	96.297	37.722	78.456	212.475
5.187	17.147	19.721	42.055	pounds saffron	99.765	344.087	287.057	730.909
185	"	531	716	Cwt safflower	2.009	"	3.521	5.530
202	193 bbls	156	"	Do Capers	2.714	5.609	3.805	12.128
227	255	384	866	Do Hazelnuts	3.290	4.201	5.005	12.496
320	667	217	1.204	Do Figs & prunes	2.491	2.401	1.451	6.343
2.450	"	"	2.450	pounds origanum (anchovies)	306	"	"	306
242	"	"	242	anchors Guarnicion red	1.992	"	"	1.992
1.170	"	"	1.170	Jars Grapes	3.510	"	"	3.510
93	"	2	95	Bbls pilchards	1.347	"	30	1.377
10	"	"	10	anchors anchovies	50	"	"	50
274.211	137.958	136.381	548.550	Rheams White paper	285.880	502.812	486.583	1.875.275
7.906	6.644	"	14.550	Do brown ditto	4.577	3.171	"	7.748
376	111	94	581	Cwt Twine	11.451	3.029	3.469	17.949

Brought forward

699	1.192	702	2.593	Ale bottle corks	5.177	5.912	2.972	14.061
492	77	"	569	Ligun Cases	20.583	2.626	"	23.209
112	147	62	351	Anoles Hams	1.380	1.301	360	3.081
852	373	432	1.657	Pirts Cordials	11.766	4.409	4.397	20.952
119	"	"	119	Cast Soap	1.785	"	"	1.785
3.041	11.482	5.593	20.166	boz crockery ware	4.651	11.126	6.106	21.883
71.876	14.134	79.200	165.210	bottles beer	25.779	12.035	42.000	106.254
1.920	"	"	1.920	D° Cyder	963	"	"	963
3.368	175 bg	280	" "	pounds sausages	1.630	350	1.950	3.930
233	726	783	1.762	Cast parts	4.623	13.532	12.775	29.930
"	68	"	68	D° Allum	"	659	"	659
"	125	"	125	D° Linseed oil	"	250	"	250
"	259	984	1.243	Anoles pickled fruit	"	380	3.153	3.533
"	600	"	600	Harts barley sugar	"	300	"	300
"	233	"	233	Anoles worked wax	"	4.916	"	4.916
"	6.307	"	6.307	paving stone	"	4.857	"	4.857
"	400	713	1.113	Patten chains	"	1.100	2.613	3.713
"	"	"	" "	Ordinary Spices	"	1.287	"	1.287
"	"	"	" "	Salts fish	"	5.006	"	5.006
"	"	1.565	1.565	pound bologna sausages	"	"	3.130	3.130
513	"	167 bad	" "	Grind Stones	1.282	"	4.537	5.819
289	"	"	289	Brass tin in plates	10.115	"	"	10.115
42.440	85.640	68.972	157.052	Cast bar Iron	372.480	564.316	730.719	1.687.015
4.792	3.064	4.855	12.711	D° wrought Iron	78.882	53.995	72.928	205.805
7.020	4.052	3.108	14.180	D° Steele	132.392	75.769	53.052	261.213
" "	142	"	142	D° Nails	"	1.183	"	1.183
"	"	658	658	D° wrought copper	"	"	10.231	10.231
"	"	301	301	Carbovines	"	"	12.340	12.340
459	"	"	459	Cast Carriage	6.442	"	"	6.442
13.258	9.425	8.636	31.319	packages contg various kinds dry & Merchandize	7.226.755	7.335.036	6.394.466	20.956.307
					11.539.213	10.614.203	10.012.284	
						Carried		32.565.250

Imports from Spain of foreign produce & manufactures.

Quantity in the years					Value in the years			
1802	1803	1804	Total	Articles	1802	1803	1804	Total
15.884	3.360	13.000	32.244	pounds Hogs lard	4.678	2.747	10.290	17.715
259	52	289	600	quintals cheese	10.344	1.240	13.274	26.058
16.920	"	"	16.920	Bottles wine	12.690	"	"	12.690
87.665	19.206	4.776	110.647	Rheams white paper	323.714	64.691	23.656	422.061
7.050	3.966	2.977	16.013	Cwt Steel	126.605	103.561	52.477	282.643
9.234	25.570	19.000	53.804	Box crockery ware	23.085	66.256	47.379	137.720
996	553	289	1.838	Bonnets	32.400	14.792	10.914	58.056
12	273	"	285	Sequin cases	390	13.250	"	13.640
50	48	"	98	Ps Canvass	2.000	1.336	"	3.336
337	"	1.150	1.487	pounds worked wax	270	"	1,293	1.563
340	200	"	540	Cwt cod fish	8.500	5.000	"	13.500
14.737	6.176	23.167	49.080	pounds cloves	47.204	17.419	85.952	151.575
37.965	320	41.373	79.218	ditto black pepper	22.677	320	21.505	44.542
199.965	20.512	47.236	267.713	ditto cinnamon	661.569	62.713	163.171	893.453
"	884	"	884	pounds bologna sausages	"	1.295	"	1.295
"	1,455	"	1,455	Bottles Beer	"	850	"	850
"	100	"	100	quintals bar Iron	"	700	"	700
"	1.500	"	1.500	Marble Stone for paving	"	1.125	"	1,125
"	"	264	264	Canaries	"	"	10.940	10.940
"	"	3.500	3.500	Genoa Earthen ware	"	"	2.625	2.625
"	"	3	3	Cwt Salem	"	"	150	150
"	"	484	484	Ps dried tunny fish	"	"	363	363
				Trunks, cases & bales dry Merchandize	7.570.534	7.502.381	4.044.147	19.123.062
					8.851.600	7.878.486	4.493.736	21.223.862

Imports from America of Colonial Produce & Manufactures

Quantity in the years					Value in the years			
1802	1803	1804	Total	Articles	1802	1803	1804	Total
20.371	27.052	29.742	77.165	Anotto Bees Wax	322.359	462.041	602.898	1.387.298
324	474	1.257	2.115	Cwt Coffee	6.060	10.720	22.883	45.663
1.920	"	68	2.052	Tanga Caracas cocoa	106.284	"	2.055	108.289
18.709	7.965	8.141	34.815	D° Maracaybo Ditto	687.928	235.040	306.097	1.229.065
6.952	12.551	13.432	32.935	D° Tabaco D°	315.902	470.229	461.365	1.247.966
1.746	1.711	2.751	6.208	Anotto Starch	2.550	4.079	7.215	13.844
22.019	38.404	49.535	115.998	quintals Fye wood	38.958	57.065	100.219	196.242
4.910	"	"	4.910	pounds indigo	4.910	"	"	4.910
6.536	4.000	"	10.536	Anotto Salted fish	15.185	14.050	"	29.235
570	326	535	1.431	pound tallow Shoes	2.954	3.150	2.227	8.331
18.699	31.783	13.496	63.978	Tanga Salt	33.316	47.037	37.845	118.198
130.800	154.508	134.520	419.828	Empty bags	112.388	40.871	33.416	186.675
6.084	3.082	2.125	10.291	Doz Straw hats	7.948	2.413	6.466	16.827
1.964	3.772	2.285	8.021	Anotto twine	6.065	9.872	4.724	20.661
259	560	"	819	Coils cordage	2.842	4.250	"	7.092
1.057	"	796	1.853	Anotto dried Shark	2.379	"	1.393	3.772
1.031	883	299	2.213	Cotton Counterpanes	3.075	1.490	1.104	5.669
1.030	"	"	1.030	pound jesuits bark	1.150	"	"	1.150
"	836	839	1.719	Bbls tar & turpentine	"	4.728	6.712	11.500
				Unenumerated articles	1.526	6.363	16.577	24.454
					1.807.729	1.373.432	1.649.602	4.830.209

Exports to Spain produce of New Spain

Quantity in the years					Value in the years			
1802	1803	1804	Total	Articles	1802	1803	1804	Total
43.277	27.251	11.737	82.265	arobes fine Cochinille	3.303.470	2.191.399	1.220.193	6.715.062
2.355	1.573	867	4.795	do 2d quality ditto	50.472	40.226	24.414	115.112
1.322	786	464	2.572	do powder of ditto	14.615	7.048	5.815	27.479
1.430.570	149.069	189.397	1.319.036	pound Indigo	3.224.790	263.779	367.302	3.860.877
1793	968	1.014	4.775	m Caynillas	65.076	31.625	11.195	107.896
431.367	423.944	332.509	1.207.320	arobes Sugar	1.454.240	1.495.056	1.097.505	4.046.301
195	374	574	1.143	do arnotto (achiote)	1.419	3.838	5.156	10.413
8.228	17.327	1430	27.025	do cotton in Pod	28.649	35.910	3.340	67.894
2.920	5.755	207	8.882	cwt Tabasco pepper	15.622	36.981	1.266	53.869
17.399	26.635	37.797	81.821	do Dye wood	23.166	49.019	77.485	149.620
50	10.574	23.938	34.162	Fanegas cocoa	1.078	172.627	633.081	806.786
272	"	493	765	Quintals copper	4.360	"	12.066	16.426
461	4.912	7.169	12.542	do Sarsaparilla	2.988	86.980	96.713	186.681
2.921	2.281	"	5.202	pound Jallap	68.760	61.971	"	130.731
48	400	"	448	arobes Balsom	1.200	5000	"	6.200
700	"	3000	3.700	Jesuits Bark	612	"	2.380	2.992
				Jn Pelitry	14.625	22.549	"	37.175
439	"	"	439	pound tabasco shell	2.290	"	"	2.290
"	"	1.315	1.315	cwt Indian peppers	"	"	62.411	62.411
"	"	10.392	10.392	Hides in the hair	"	"	10.637	10.637
"	"	61.790	61.790	Goat Skins	"	"	14.374	14.374
"	"	31	31	cases gilt leather	"	"	1.544	1.544
"	"	201	201	arobes gum copal	"	"	865	865
"	"	34	34	do Jalapa	"	"	374	374
"	"	67	67	pcs Cuivovans (peppermint)	"	"	1.206	1.206
"	"	127	127	cwt Block tin	"	"	3.420	3.420
670	"	"	670	quintals unwrought copper	15.745	"	"	15.745
"	"	1089	1.089	logs cabinet wood	"	14.385	5.187	19.532
				Gold coin & bars	62.663	142.229	21.537	226.479
				Silver plate	52.622	"	"	52.622
				Silver coin	25.449.289	7.356.530	14.253.685	47.059.504
				unenumerated articles	3.516	"	248	3.764
					93.766.219	52.077.072	18.033.371	63.916.662

Exports to the Colonies produce of New Spain

Quantity in the years 1802	1803	1804	Total	Articles	Value in the years 1802	1803	1804	Total
22.858	19.496	26.371	68.725	Sacs of flour	244.051	275.905	477.709	1.097.665
7.265	6.368	8.040	21.653	another Sugar	22.195	19.826	36.427	76.448
631	495	891	2.017	Fanegas Cocoa	15.321	12.429	20.265	48.055
368	"	"	368	another bees wax	6.426	"	"	6.426
6.219	6.871	10.851	23.941	quintals pyrewood	7.773	11.792	20.878	40.443
2.300	3.100	2.796	8.096	Raw Hides	2.403	3.161	2.927	8.491
1.675	"	186	1.861	another Tallow	6.711	"	778	7.489
"	"	"	"	woolen manufactures	9.062	"	"	9.062
403	"	"	403	Bbls Tar	1.012	"	"	1.012
7.690	"	16.805	24.495	Empty Sacs	2.419	"	4.221	6.640
239	692	723	1.654	Boxes Earthenware	2.619	2.221	6.221	11.061
7.550	1.650	2.121	11.321	Books Gold leaf	7.041	1.650	2.151	10.842
1.946	1.766	1.824	5.536	Boxes Soap	55.832	49.350	53.241	158.423
1.235	"	"	1.235	another pita flota from another	9.504	"	"	9.504
"	"	"	"	Tanned Leather	82.353	71.905	61.151	215.409
"	152	"	152	another fine Cochinille	"	12.160	"	12.160
"	5.974	3.207	9.181	D° Cotton in ties	"	11.397	9.074	20.471
"	1.022	3.678	4.700	D° annised	"	1.302	11.972	13.774
"	58	480	538	Cut Blocktin	"	1.483	4.829	6.312
330	100	"	430	D° Lead	2.779	900	"	3.679
895	"	"	895	D° unwrought copper	20.542	"	"	20.542
13.947	14.444	15.578	43.969	pound wrought ditto	5.849	8.849	10.128	24.821
				Silver plate	15.417	"	10.812	26.229
				Coined Silver	3.730.171	1.234.106	2.623.906	7.182.223
				Gold coin	4.400	21.730	19.064	45.594
		Sundry	unenumerated articles provisions		100.461	83.267	60.917	244.645
		D°	D° of manufactures		61.912	46.874	43.222	152.108
					2.631.148	2.485.706	3.424.511	
							Dollars	10.671.505

Summary of the trade of Veracruz in the years 1802, 1803, & 1804.

Imports in the years	1802	1803	1804	Total
from Spain of national produce & manufactures	11.539.211	10.614.803	10.412.234	32,566.250
from dominions of foreign produce & manufactures	8.852.640	7.878.486	4.492.736	21.223,862
from american colonies	1.607.729	1.373.428	1.619.682	4.600.839
Total Imports.	21.992.580	19.866.719	16.525.652	58.390.951
	Ballance			15.997.216
				74.388.167
Total trade the three years			Dollrs	132.779.118

Exports in the years	1802	1803	1804	Total
To Spain produce of New Spain.	33.266.219	17.017.072	12.133.371	63.916.662
To American colonies produce & manufactures do:	4.511.148	2.465.246	3.424.511	10.471.515
Total Exports.	37.447.367	19.482.918	21.457.882	74.388.167
				74.388.167
Ballance in favour of Exports Dollrs				15.997.216

Explanations

100 lb Span. is 101 lb English
110 do. do. a fanega of cocoa
200 do. do. a fanega of salt
25 do. do. an anoba
150 do. do. a sac of flour
20 Gallons a bbl of brandy, wine, &c
1 Tercio 36 lb. Span. 80 1/2 lb. Eng.

of 1802.

Translation of Remarks made by the Consulado of Cadiz on the trade

Note 1st — The Consulado have given this statement made of the trade of Cadiz, that it may become more generally known and be thereby benefitted. It may not be sufficient to gratify the curious in the calculations they might wish to make, as it does not comprehend in detail the national and foreign manufactures that have been introduced which constitute the greatest amount in the commerce of new Spain, being reduced to the number of the packages in which they were imported. But however important and useful such calculations might be, they would have no relation to the information required from this Department by the ministry.

Note 2d — The statement does not include any of the effects of the King, which would augment it 21½ million of dollars — them having been imported for his acct about 150.000 Rheams of paper for the sugar manufactory, 34.000 quintals of quicksilver for the mines, and some other articles — Then may be value at 2 millions of dollars — and there have been exported for his acct 19½ millions in silver coin — 12½ millions to Spain, and 7 to the colonies —

Note 3d — Comparing the commerce of this year with what it has been in ordinary years of peace, there results an

an excess in the imports from Spain of $9.300.000 – in the exports there 22 p.t millions – in the imports from the colonies $369.000 – and in the exports there $2.750.000 – Hence the trade of this year has exceded it ordinary value 33 Millions of Dollars –

This has been occasioned by the late war; and had it not been for the great scarcity of quicksilver the trade of this year would have been much more considerable; – for the produce of the mines and consequently of the mint would have been much greater –

Note 4th – The Manufactures of Spain have experienced a very advantagious sale and have become scarce; which ought to serve as an important advice to the Merchants and manufacturers –

Note 5th – The annual consumption of brandy is much greater than the quantity that has been introduced – but the reason of the low price it bears is owing to the concurrence at Market of the spirit distilled in the province from cane –

Note 6th – The pensions for good mines is much greater than formerly – Those of Xeres and the Rio mine of Riojo are the most esteemed; but it is of importance they be well secured in neat packages, as also all other of the estimable productions of Spain coming to this province, in which great improvements may be made –

Note 7th — Similar precautions ought to be used with all
articles of manufacture also, which are subjected to great injury
from the carelessness manner they are packed — There is a great
negligence in this respect in all the ports of Spain except
Cadiz, where they are perfectly well packed, and the packages
are of proportions in size and weight to a land carriage — The
commerce of america being of such importance every means
which experience and the protection of the government can
afford, ought to be resorted for its protection —

Note 8th — The encouragement of the government is mani-
festing its advantages in the progress of the different branches
of agriculture in the colonies, and the quantity and value
of their productions present motives for useful investigation —

It is to be observed however that the increased extraction
of indigo, has been occasioned by the remittances made by
land of that article from Guatamala in consequence of
the war, and at a great expence — But if a communication
was permitted with that province by way of the river
Guazacoalcos, the trade in that article and others would
be continued with great advantage —

Note 9th — It has not appeared that our commerce has
suffered by shipwrecks or other disastrous accidents at sea;

and the number and magnitude of the vessels and value of their cargoes have been such as correspond to the importance & value of the trade— But it has otherwise sustained misfortunes—

The mortal sickness of the black vomit which broke out in October raged with extraordinary violence depriving us of more than 1500 sailors and other persons who concurred either for purposes of commerce— The failure of the banking house of Otteyza & Uriarte in Madrid which was considered an establishment of great public utility and in which great confidence was reposed, embarrassed trade for many months— not alone from the immense capital that disappeared of which the rightful owners were dispossessed, but more particularly from the effect it had upon public confidence— And by reason of the sickness, embargoes, and bad roads, it was extremely difficult to procure carriers to bring the produce to market—

Note 10th— We ought not to take into calculation in the commerce of the colonies all the cargoes which are noted, as many of the vessels from Spain proceeded from hence to Caracas or Havana with money, to load with the productions of those colonies—

Note 11th— In this tribunal there have been 66 sentences given this year 1802 from which 6 appeals were had to the court of alzadas and have been concluded there— and the tribunal have settled 130 verbal causes— There is now but one remaining which is referred to arbitrators— Dated Madrid Jan.y 18th 1803

Signed / José Donato de Austria—

Remarks by the Consulate on the trade of 1803.

Note 1st — Some observations are herein offered with a view to benefit nation commerce and agriculture — They will therefore merit particularly the notice of the government, and the officers of public bodies to whom they may be sent, and it is presumed will be received with satisfaction —

Note 2d — As in the statement of 1802 the effect of the King are excluded — for which acct there has been imported near 50.000 quintals of quicksilver for the mines, 280.000 Reams of paper for the tobacco manufactory, and upwards of 4000 quintals of iron and steel — and the exports for this acct have been 1.200.000 Dollars for the colonies, of silver coin, 5 Millions to Spain, and 12.300 quintals of copper — Further exports were prevented by the political occurrences in Europe —

Note 3d — The same cause occasioned an unusual stagnation of trade, as the sellers and purchasers suspended their operations from the uncertainty of the political affairs of Europe. The imports from Spain however were abundant, and the difference in favor of national over foreign manufactures introduced, was nearly equal to the amount in 1802 — It appears that Great Britain for the imports of this year is indebted to the mother country more than 12 Millions —

Note 4th although the quantity of wine imported was small, it was sufficient for the demand and to keep the ~~prices~~ trade in that article well regulated, as larger quantities remained on hand from last years importation, particularly of red wine — But the white wine of Xeres became scarce The orders given for these articles were proportioned to the demand, from which it is evident commerce will regulate itself granting to it that protection and facility of communication and publicity of information may serve to place the merchant in a situation to operate to advantage —

Note 5th — The export to Spain of agricultural productions have experienced less diminution than in specie — The crop of cochinille is calculated to have been 3.500 seroons — The indigo exported has been only the small quantity of that article produced in this province, the remittances which were made from Guatamala having ceased with the war — The quantity of Vanilla exported is inconsiderable there being but a few persons who employ themselves in the culture of that article — The exports of sugar have not been such as to indicate any increase notwithstanding its superior quality — This is occasioned by the great expence incurred in conveying it from the plantations which are generally remote from the market, and the consequent high price it bears —

But

Brit dye-wood, Tabasco pepper, Jallap, Sarsaparilla, cotton, cabinet woods and other articles which are produced near the sea coasts and on navigable rivers, will no doubt increase by reason of the facility of communication with the market, and the high prices they bear in Europe—

Note 6th— The great demand in Europe for cocoa, has caused that of Caracas, Maracaybo, Guaquil & Soconusco to be exported, which were formerly introduced for the consumption of new Spain alone— This article, although it is now placed among the productions of this province, is not produced here and ought not to be classed with them—

Note 7th— In whatever light however, we view the export to Spain this year than results an increase in the amount of the agricultural productions of this province, and should the import from thence proportionably augment commerce will derive those advantages which this rich province is capable of affording it— But this is not to be expected so long as an extensive contraband is carried on, which is extremely prejudicial to both countries and must exist to a degree scarcely unknown— Besides are required improved roads & ports, and an increase population — these particulars subjects required to be taken into consideration by the respective officers of the government—

Note 8th The cruel sickness of the black vomit which heretofore has been the cause of so many evils to this country, has been less fatal this year than usual – The number of deaths in the city of citizens and foreigns including 535 who died in the several Hospitals have been 959 persons – There were entered at the different Hospitals 4.731 – of whom 3.671 were cured, and 525 remained 31st December – By the notes subjoined to the returns made from them, it appears the number of deaths caused by the black vomit were few compared to former years. of 428 persons entered at the Hospital of St Sebastians only 69 died of that disease –

Note 9th ——— Should the extinction of this malady be effected as is hoped from the measures taking by the Calitdo city corporation / for the better regulation of the Hospitals and cleansing of the city, and the royal road completed which has been begun by order of the commander and is already considerably advanced, agriculture, commerce and population will experience vast benefits ——

Note 10th The imports from the colonies have been regular in all the articles which usually compose that branch of the trade, and the exports thence in specie have increased – But they would derive much greater advantage by taking from hence provisions, especially flour, was it not

for the exhorbitant charge of land carriage upon that article in bringing it to market, and the extreme injurious operation of the particular monopolies in that and other articles of provisions, by individuals who have exclusive privileges in some of the colonies, which they find for their advantage to import from the united states—

Note 11th The coinage in the mint of mexico this year has been 646.000 Dollars in gold, and 22.500.000 in silver making 23.166.000 Dollr

Note 12th The commerce of Spain has suffered by three shipwrecks viz. the Brig Clarita of St Andrs — Ship Rosario of Barcelona &. a bank belonging at Cadiz—

Note 13th. The Atlantic Insurance company of this city since it establishment the 17th July last, has taken risques to the amt. of 746.000 Dollars — only one loss has been sustained of 850 Dollr and it has yielded 42.000 Dollars, being at the rate of 4 p.Ct on the capital—

Note 14th ——— One hundred and fifty causes have been settled by this tribunal amicably, and 53 have been decided judicially; all without any expence to the parties, and now only one remains pending—

(Sd) Cradock 28th Jan.y 1804.

Remarks by the consulado on the trade of 1804.

The trade of this year, as also of the two years preceding, manifest the happy effects of peace; since it has caused an entry of goods from Spain to the value of near 15 Millions of Dollars, notwithstanding the inferior prices which have had upon commerce the whole year — In proportion as the profits are diminished the protection and encouragement of the government should be extended —

Note 2d — As in the statement of the two preceding years, the effects of the King are not herein included — There has been introduced for his acct. 20.000 quintals of quicksilver for the mines, 7.000 Reams paper for the segar factory, and 100 large cases playing cards — and there has been exported for his acct to Spain 13.500.000 Dollars in silver coin, 70 Seroons of pounded cocoa, 2 Cases of Vaynillas, and 3.080 quintals of copper; besides considerable investments sent to other parts —

Note 3d — If the custom Houses in Spain be correct, the nations gains by her commerce near 6 millions of Dollars annually — The province of Catalonia has the

greatest extent in this, and it is to be wished the other provinces may be equally benefited—

Note 4th— The consumption of wine encreases considerably, especially of sherry— The red wine of Rioja is also in estimation— That it may be imported and sell better it ought to be put into rich bottles and sold as the wine of Bordeaux— sealing the bottles with pitch gives a bad flavor to the wine—

Note 5th— The entry of brandy from Spain has considerably augmented— Its moderate price & superior quality gives it an advantage over the spirit distilled from cane called chinquinita and places it in competition with this article which would gain upon it if the duty was diminished as was proposed in the regulations published the 9th December 1796 for the manufacture of cane spirit—

Note— 6th— Most of the national articles imported from Spain, also of the produce brought from the colonies require alleviation— The exorbitant high duty cramps the industry of the nation, prevents commerce from

becoming active and prosperous, renders us incapable of making head against rival nations, and actually prevents the trade of Spain from being double what it now is, which it would soon be if it could be relieved from the burthensome load of oerpowering and disproportionate duties that are charged upon most articles —

Note 7th Notwithstanding the high prices our articles of produce have maintained, the exports to the colonies have not amounted to four Millions of Dollars — the cost of cochineille was not equal by one half, it usual quantity — It was remarkably scarce in the district of Oaxaca — and it is believed that one hundred thousand arobes of sugar would have been exported this year more than the last, had it not been for the want of purchasers — Money was taken to Havana for the purchase of that article, when the price was comparatively especially low — The exportation of Cocoa has increased from the great demand for it in Europe — That of Guyaquil has began to be exported which heretofore was introduced for the consumption of

the provinces alone by way of Acapulco — The cocoa of Tabasco is also now exported, although subject to the worm eaten from the defective manner of curing it —

Note 8th — Comparing the coinage of this year in the mint of Mexico, which exceeds 27 millions of Dollars, with the exports, which exceed 30 millions, and comparing this with the value of the imports, differences will be observed, arising from antecedent remains from former transactions which did not go forth until this year —

Thus by a comparison of imports with exports for a series of years, competent data will be found for calculating with sufficient accuracy the state of our ballance with Spain —

Note 9th — Many of the vessels from Spain returning thither by way of Havana for sugars and Laguira for Cocoa, with money they took from hence that had remained here from former transactions — Thereby their outsets from hence are placed among those to the colonies —

Note 10th — The imports from the colonies have been

regular in all the articles which usually compose that trade, and the exports thence have been advantageous especially in silver — But of this branch the greater part is in the commerce of Spain —

Note 11th The ships which were bound hither have all arrived safe except one which was lost on the coast of Yucatan — But in the harbour the cables of five ships from the colonies were parted by the violence of the north wind, and they were driven on shore & lost, with a part of their cargo — The cables made at campeachy and other parts of america from what is called the Henniquin grass, are not so strong as those made of Hemp — but between those of either one or the other, ships coming hither should be well found, for it rarely happens that any assistance can be given them in a storm, although the consulado have cables and anchors ready for that purpose —

Note 12th — By the returns made from the several Hospitals, it appears that 6.075 patients entered them in the course of this year — 5.156 of whom were

cured and 999 died - which with 391 who died in the
city without including 39 Mentiras and 66 Mulattos,
make the whole number of Deaths to have been
1310 persons - In the returns from the Royal Hospital
it is mentioned in a Note, that of the number of sick
received, (being 3.432,) there were 36 infected with the
black vomit; of whom 30 were cured by friction of
warm olive oil - The report from the Hospital of
St Sebastian which is maintained by the corporation
of the city and the consulado states, that 361 patients
entered it with the black vomit, of whom 127 died,
232 were cured, and 2 remained the 31st December, and
that 40 of them died a few hours after being admitted.
The remedies used are thus becoming more effectual,
especially that of olive oil —

Note 13th The third pay of mayment the illumina-
tion of the tunning lanthorn will commence, which
is of the first order - It has been placed by the
Consulado on a tower in the castle of St Juan de Ulloa
a discription of which was given in the mercantile

Couriers Nos 65 and 66 the 13th and 16th of August last

For the support of this light, Merchant Ships entering
port Europa after the 1st of January 1805 are to pay
one rial /12½ cts/ per ton — Those from the colonies 2/6 per
a rial, and coasting vessels ½ a rial per ton — which
duties when it is calculated will produce
three thousand Dollars per annum —

Note 14th The Consulado have settled verbally this
year 105 causes, and decided 70 Judicially — only 4
now remain unsettled —

Dated / Veracruz Jany 1805.

Trade of the Port
Veracruz

Duplicate.

Sir 7 August 1807.

I have lately had the honor to address You, under dates of the 11. 15 and 16th Ultimo. The last was by Mr. Ramage, whom precipitate departure from this City, has left me in a situation not very pleasing, being now alone in my Office. Shock the liberty, Sir, to introduce Mr. Ramage to Your notice, as having acted as our Agent for the Government of the United States of America. His professional abilities, and strength I am sure You will be pleased with some part of his conduct, I wish to save Mr. Ramage. He is Young, and when Time and experience shall have matured his judgement, I flatter myself that he will be a good Member of Society. At all events, as my intentions were pure, I hope You will pardon me, Sir, for the liberty which I have taken to introduce Mr. Ramage to You. He will no doubt see the necessity of endeavouring to merit any favours that You may be pleased to confer upon him.

Page of the Book

I lament, Sir, that I am yet under the painful necessity of continuing to inform You, that the Yellow fever and Black Vomit have not ceased their ravages in this City. Since my letter of the 15th of last month, several American Citizens have died, among them, the Son of Captain Sandust; Captain Murdock, of the Brig Charleston, of New York; and Mr. Thos B. Mackey, a very promising Young Gentleman, came last from Kentucky and New Orleans, with a Cargo of flour. This Gentleman died in the House of Mr. Spratt & partner Mess.rs Gray & Manchester. I am with health at your Service, Sir, that none the attendants, and Medical assistance could render, was wanting in behalf of this Gentleman Mr. Mackey but without effect. Lieutenant Manley, and Captain Graham, have been much unwell. They were at the point of death, but have recovered. The latter of these Gentlemen has sailed for Boston and if the Wind will permit, Mr. Manley will proceed this day for New Orleans. I shall now come to with You, Sir, upon this melancholy subject, which I hope in the goodness of God will soon cease, as the Physicians of this place are of opinion, that this disease is not contagious to the American Merchants Citizens

labour under another embarrassment. The news of the cruel insult offered to our Government and Country, in the unjust attack upon the Chesapeak Frigate, has filled Us with indignation, and anxiety for the consequences that may result from it. The real Americans in this place possess but one sentiment - An inviolable attachment to their Government and Country, and when they hear the sacred name of their Country, as a thing exclusively belonging to the citizens of The United States of America. Pardon me, Sir, but I must beg you, to give me, as far as you shall think will consist with your information as may be necessary to enable me and the Commander of our Country.

I have the Honor, Sir, to transmit the list of the returns of arrivals and clearances in this port, of our Vessels from the 25th March to the 1st of July last. I have also written to The Honorable Secretary of The Treasury by this occasion, and have sent him my accounts, which I should have sent much sooner but for the departure of the Package.

with the greatest Respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
James Anderson.

Havana 7th August 1807.

To The Honorable
James Madison Esquire
Secretary of State.
Washington.

7th Augt. 1807.

James Anderson

August 7th 1807.

Recd the 29th.

I have written to Mr Gallatin
that no Information is possessed
at present which it would be
particularly useful to our
Commerce to communicate
to him — 29th

Duplicate.

1 Sept. 1807.

Sir

Since I have last had the honor
to address you, we have lost three Men,
the following deaths have taken place in
this City. Viz. Capt Stanton, Master
of the Brig Phoenix,
Capt Jonathan Rogers, of the Brig Phoenix
of Salem
Isaac Gilkey, of the Schooner Hazard
of Plymouth.
John Russell, of the Schooner
Two Brothers from Jamaica. Gallant
James Gray late Master of the Schoo
ner Resolution of Plymouth Officer.
Samuel Goodhue, late Mate of
the Brig Resolution of Salem.
The Son of Capt. John C. Yorke, of
the Schooner Congress of New York.
Mr. Critchley, one of the Midshipmen
Mr. Goodhue,
John Thompson
Merrick Jenkins
Thomas Ellis
Mr. Lane Clarke, and
Jacob Montfort

It is probable, Sir, that I may have already mentioned the death of some of the persons in the foregoing list, as I do not keep Copies of my Letters to Your Excellency, for reasons which I communicated at my first arrival in this place. The Consignees of American Vessels and the Acquaintances of those who have fallen Victims to the Yellow Fever, write to their friends in the United States, and give them early information of the event. As there are a number of foreign Seamen in our Service, and some of them not yet Naturalized, the rule of Equipage, makes it impossible to keep an exact list of the deaths which have taken place, and many of Our Captains prefer shewing their log books to the Collectors of the ports that they belong to, than to take a Certificate from the Office. We have now reason to hope, that the excessive heats which we have felt for more than two months, will diminish daily, and I flatter myself, Sir, that ere long, I shall cease to wound Your sensibility and Feelings, by the melancholy recital of a disease which has proved fatal to so many of our fellow Citizens.

At length, Sir, the long looked for Decree, has been Promulgated Officially — Our Merchants are now Obliged to pay 3 pr Ct. duties

wards d[itt]o [illegible] duties outwards. The duty on
Tonnage is not yet fixed. It is to be the same
[illegible] as that paid by foreign Ships
[illegible] to the United States. For the safety of the
[illegible] Ships, there are no Light
[illegible] Houses erected along the Coast, but it is proposed,
[illegible] that an equivalent tax will be found out,
[illegible] for it is generally Certain that the Shipping pay
[illegible] more than do, and ought to take, every possible advan-
[illegible] tage of us on the other side the Water; and therefore the tax
[illegible] upon Goods will not fall heavy upon the Merchants to have
[illegible] the several Lights that our Merchants in the
[illegible] Ports of this City and Island, our Pilots continue
[illegible] to conduct, and Mr. Gray has just acquainted
[illegible] me, that the Ships and Vessels Belonging to
[illegible] the Harbour of Boston, from different parts
[illegible] of the United States. Pay Copartnerships have now
[illegible] a Board, Upwards of two Thousand Barrels of
[illegible] Flour, or more than will be, I
[illegible] presume, sufficient for a long time the consumption of this
[illegible] Town, great Part, if not the whole of which comes from the
[illegible] Eastward. The Philadelphia Flour commands the
[illegible] Market. The Philadelphia Inspection of the different
[illegible] Brands, and the Flour generally, is the best regulated
[illegible] I have met with any where. The Baltimore stands
[illegible] next to Philadelphia, and though the Alexandria
[illegible] is not much inferior, it is not equal to either of the
[illegible] above, for it is not so well manufactured.

Sep. 1. 1809. James Anderson
Rec'd Sept. 34.

Captain James Bird, of the Ship Sara
of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island
this instant taken his passage for the Ci
bound to New York, and the Undersigned
Seamen belonging to his Vessel, have furnish
Victuals to the Master of said Ship.

Jonathan Weaver,
Caleb Green, and
John C Johnson, all of them natives of the Ci
of the United States, and known unto me
now confined in this Gaol by this Magis
tis instance. Though I have wished that d
could by that reach to the Ear of Him I write
to Your Excellency, as you this document sub
should to the Post, I am ashamed that
in my next letter to You, Sir, that Johnd
is obliged to name others who have finished
in the same manner, notwithstanding the
Weather is growing cold and inclement and against

I have taken the liberty to write You,
in the Spanish language, the late Decree,
which augments the duties on the importation
and exportation from this Island.

With the highest Respect
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant
James Anderson

Havana 1st September 1809

To The Honorable
James Madison Esqr.
Secretary of State,
Washington.

2 Oct. 1807.

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I have just time to write to your Excellency in the hope that the Yellow Fever would have abated something of its usual influence. I have to give Sir, a long list of persons who have died Victims to this terrible destruction, since my last letter, which was on the date of the first Instant, amongst whom was my good friend & respectable Attorney, Jonathan Lady M.ᵗ Stoughton, the son of His Excellency Majesty's Consul at New York. This Young man very astonishing for his years, died the last Sunday week, aged about Eighteen Years, possessing both of the Head & Heart, which qualifications, as a Lover, and Yesterday he was buried. I should in the course of a season, request Your Excellency, to grant me the permission to return in the Month of May next, to The United States of America, during the sickly season of this Place, as my death, should it take place while I am at present, would cause much confusion in the Office, than a temporary absence of three or four

Months. When I am to die, I hope in God, I will not be in a Catholick Country, where the Protestant Religion is not protected, and of all that I have yet seen, not in this. The American Merchants, and those of the Spanish who have with the United States, would chearfully contribute to establish an American Hospital in this City. But then, Sir, it would be necessary to have the approbation and aid of the Spanish Government in Spain, as well as here, for the support of a few individuals could not long support it. This could only be by an Institution of the nation.

Our Seamen have the Hospitals of this place in such horror, that I am persuaded they would prefer certain death to going there - indeed, I do scarcely any who are in them, ever return, and the ceremonies of the Catholick Church, to a person not accustomed to them, are sufficient to cause death, when there is only an imagination - I am fearful they would have that effect upon me.

The Physicians, I mean those who speak the English-language, and who are generally called in by all Masters of Americans, are a Scot and an Irish-Man of the lower order - the former has some little reputation, and the latter is considered more in the light of a Butcher than any thing

...se. They found both land & plenty of fish this season, and their fees are so great, that a few days attendance, which generally have to be spared to the seaboards to save, or this by being called in for sale, or some other cause, don't amount to a reasonable allowance, and to have a Christian burial as it is called, that is, to be buried like a Man must cost like a dog, will very equally ai[illegible] and in some cases more.

The Office that I still, and for which I am very much obliged to you, Sir, my sincere thanks, is certainly very profitable, but the attendance is an agreeable Country, and the inducements for it are what I am at present, for I am with both a sort, that I have no employment whatever, and to be the mental one, of providing for the infirmities of old age, and am that, and I am possessed with the thoughts of being stabbed should I become an object worthy the attention of Assassins. I have at present the honor to be Sir to the Dead, of which the following is a list of those who have died since the first instant, and that have come to my knowledge. To wit,

Amos Pickel } of and belonging to the Ship Hope,
Wm. Pond } Ryan Small Master of Salem.
Edward Hoyt }

Benjamin Read } late of the Ship Hampshire Packet,
Wm. Gardner } Richard Jones Master of Portsmouth.

John Shaddock } of the Brig William & Martha,
John Hoffman } George Bolton, Master, of Boston.

Joseph Bridges }
Daniel Bathelor } of the Brig George Washington,
Isaac Allen } Jeremiah Brownell, of Salisbury Ma

George C. Maglon, Supercargo from Philadelphia
Son of Capt Patrick Hagan, of ditto

John Jackson, }
Michael Thompson } of the Brig Resolution, Noah
Nathaniel Cole } Emery, Master, of Salem. The
George W. Richards } Master died abroad the last

James B. Collins, of the Ship Minerva, of Philadel-
phia, William Bainbridge, Mast

William Sawyer } of the Brig Jefferson, Patrick Hag
Thomas Wilder } Master, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Erastus Hemenway, Merchant, formerly City

Capt. John Calvin Gardner, of the Schooner Hope, of
of New York.

John Lee, of the Brig Susan, Anthony Mosher
Master, of New York.

William Rees, of the Sloop Toby, of Philadelphia
John Dove, Master

James Mason }
Joseph Bowdoin } of the Brig Love & Unity, of Warren
R. I. Caleb Eddy, Master.

Capt. Joseph Sowle, of the Brig Industry, of Newbury
Port. His Brother died on his passage

Joseph Williams, belonging to the Schooner Hannah
of Boston, Barnabas Hopkins, Mast

Isaac Young, belonging to the Ship Jedediah, Thom
Bennick Master, of Plymouth, Mass

Caspar Bowen, of the Schooner Sally of Philadelphia
Thomas Rodney, Master

Young Mr. Stoughton, of New York.
Captain Robert Regan, Master of the Brig Jennet
of New York.
Many others have died on board Ships not
known.

Sincerely Wishing that my next
letter will contain but a short list of names if
any.

I have the honor to be
With the greatest Respect,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
James Anderson.

Havana
October the 2d 1807.

To The Honorable
James Madison Esquire,
Secretary of State
Washington.

P. S.
My Captain told me, that the Christ-
ian name of Mr. Stoughton, (who died on their Pass-
age) was Caroline like the Son of Mr. contain-
ing one hundred dollars.